REPORT

ON THE

ADMINISTRATION

OF THE

TERRITORIES NOW INCLUDED IN THE PROVINCE

OF

BIHAR AND ORISSA.

LIBRARY OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY BOMBAY BRANCH

1911-1912.

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PRINTED AT THE BIHAR AND ORISSA GOVERNMENT PRESS.

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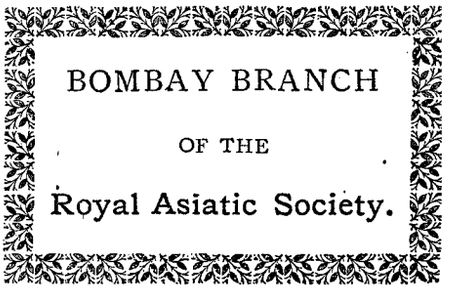

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PART I.

GENERAL SUMMARY.

SUMMARY.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BIHAR AND ORISSA, 1911-12.

PART I.--GENERAL SUMMARY.

LIBRARY OF THE BOMBAY BRANCH OF THE ROYAL ASIATIC SOCIETY

CHAPTER I.

PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

THE CORONATION DURBAR AND THE VISIT OF HIS IMPERIAL MAJESTY THE KING-EMPEROR TO BIHAR.

The conspicuous event of the year was the visit of Their Imperial Majesties the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress to their Indian dominions. After the Coronation Durbar on the 17th December the King-Emperor left Delhi to shoot in the Nepal Terai. *En route* to Nepal His Imperial Majesty honoured Arrah with a visit, attended Divine Service, reviewed the Bihar Light Horse at a church parade, and visited Arrah House, famous for the siege which it withstood in 1857. Large crowds both from the town and country assembled to see their Sovereign, who ordered special arrangements to allow his people to obtain a view of him. On the arrival of the Royal special train at Digha Ghat Station His Majesty went on board the steamer *Benares* and was taken to the Patna side of the Ganges in order to obtain a view of the future capital of the new province of Bihar and Orissa, the creation of which he had announced at Delhi. Thousands had gathered on the river bank near the Adalat Ghat to welcome him. Crossing the river His Majesty then went by rail to Bhiknathori, a small railway station situated in the extreme north of the Champaran district on the Nepal border, where he was received by His Excellency Maharaja Sir Chandra Shamsher Jang, the Prime Minister, and proceeded by motor to his camp at Sukhibar. He returned from Nepal on the 29th December and joined the Queen-Empress at Bankipore on the 30th on the way to Calcutta. Subsequently Their Majesties passed through the South of the Province on their way to Bombay but did not halt. The Coronation of Their Imperial Majesties was celebrated with much enthusiasm all over the Province. On the 12th December, darbars, at which the King's Proclamation was read aloud, were held at the headquarters of every district, subdivision, and thana. Many landholders also arranged to have it read at different centres in their estates. Prisoners were released, the poor, the inmates of the jails and hospitals, and school children were fed; coronation medallions were distributed through the schools of the Province, and at night all public buildings and most private houses were illuminated. Prayers were offered by all communities for the long life and happiness of the King-Emperor and his Consort. The occasion was also duly celebrated in the Feudatory States.

THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

2. The Hon'ble Sir Edward Baker, K.C.S.I., went on leave for six months on the 14th July and the Hon'ble Mr. F. W. (now Sir William) Duke, C.S.I., acted as Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. On the expiration of his leave Sir Edward Baker resigned his office and Sir William Duke continued to act as Lieutenant-Governor during the rest of the year.

Charge of Lieutenant-Governor.

HEADQUARTERS OF GOVERNMENT AND TOURS OF HIS HONOUR THE LIEUTENANT-GOVERNOR OF BENGAL.

Headquarters of Government.

3. Darjeeling was the headquarters of Government from the 10th April to the 8th July, and again from the 2nd September to the 7th November. For the remainder of the year the headquarters were at Calcutta.

Monsoon Tours.

4. The usual monsoon tour of the year commenced on the 25th of July. Leaving Calcutta in the evening of that day the Lieutenant-Governor arrived the following morning at Monghyr where after laying the foundation stone of the drainage scheme for the town he embarked on board the *Rhotas*. From Monghyr His Honour travelled down the river visiting Bhagalpur on the way and returned to Calcutta on the 3rd August.

In August Sir William Duke visited Ranchi, leaving Calcutta on the 22nd and returning on the 25th.

Visit to Delhi.

5. On the 2nd December His Honour left Calcutta for Delhi to attend the Coronation Durbar, returning on the morning of the 19th December.

Cold Weather Tours.

6. In February 1912 His Honour visited Naya Dumka, Hazaribagh, and Chaibassa, leaving Calcutta on the 4th February and returning on the 17th idem.

At Hazaribagh the Lieutenant-Governor opened the Memorial Hall attached to the St. Columba's College and on his way from Chaibassa to Calcutta halted at Monoharpur and Gurumashini to inspect the iron mines and at Kalimati to visit Messrs. Tata & Co.'s Steel and Iron Works.

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Territorial Redistribution and formation of the Province of Bihar and Orissa.

7. At the Coronation Durbar His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor announced the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi, the creation at as early a date as possible, of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a Lieutenant-Governorship in Council for Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa, which were to be separated from Bengal, and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam. The constitution of the new Province was determined by a Proclamation dated the 22nd March 1912. It was to include the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea and the Santal Parganas in the Bhagalpur Division and the whole of the Patna, Tirhut, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa Divisions; it was to be called the Province of Bihar and Orissa; Sir Charles Stuart Bayley K.C.S.I., was appointed to be its Lieutenant-Governor; and the 1st April 1912 was specified as the date from which it would come into existence. The Province was given a Board of Revenue consisting of two Members, a number which was reduced to one on the 1st August on the appointment of an Executive Council. In the short time that elapsed between the announcement at Delhi and the date fixed for the carrying into effect of the territorial re-adjustment, it was impossible to establish the headquarters of Government forthwith at Bankipore, which had been selected as the seat of the new administration. Ranchi therefore was chosen as the temporary headquarters. A large area of land at Bankipore was, however, marked out for acquisition and has since been acquired in order to provide for the permanent capital, the building of which will be commenced as soon as possible.

Revision of the Strength of the Indian Civil Service.

8. The orders of the Secretary of State on the proposals for the revision of the strength of the Indian Civil Service for the Province of Bengal were received early in the year. Their effect was to sanction the creation of three appointments in the superior cadre of the Indian Civil Service, thereby raising the total to 90, and of eight temporary appointments in the inferior cadre in excess of the standard scale, to be absorbed gradually as new superior appointments were added. These appointments were exclusive of the appointment sanctioned for the Judgeship of Manbhum-Sambalpur and the total strength of the service was fixed at 194.

Higher Magisterial powers for Sub-Deputy Collectors.

9. A change in the policy of Government was initiated in regard to the grant of higher magisterial powers to Sub-Deputy Collectors. In August 1911 the Commissioners of Divisions were authorised to recommend, in

exceptional cases, Sub-Deputy Magistrates (who hitherto could only exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class), for investment with first class powers.

Revision of the normal staffs for the headquarters of Districts.

10. In August 1911 the normal staff sanctioned for employment on general duties at the headquarters station of each district in Bengal was revised. The fresh distribution coincided in the main with the proposals for the re-organization of the Indian and Provincial Civil Services, mentioned above, but some modifications were introduced after further consultation with the Commissioners of Divisions. In particular it was found that the strength sanctioned for the headquarters of the Sambalpur district according to this scale was insufficient for the ordinary requirements of the district administration and an additional appointment was created in the seventh grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, to admit of an extra officer being posted there.

STATES HAVING DIRECT POLITICAL RELATIONS WITH THE GOVERNMENT OF BIHAR AND ORISSA.

11. The year was a notable one in the annals of the States. The Chiefs of Mayurbhanj, Kalahandi, Sonpur, Bamra, and Dhenkanal had the high honour of being invited to attend the Durbar at Delhi and of being presented to Their Imperial Majesties at the levée in Calcutta, a privilege which was also enjoyed by the Chiefs of Gangpur, Baud, and Nilgiri. Towards the close of the year the States of Mayurbhanj and Pal Lahera came under the management of Government.

The year on the whole was one of normal prosperity for the States.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

Material condition.

12. Except in some parts of Orissa the year was one of agricultural prosperity. It was the third of a succession of good harvests and of marked improvement in agricultural conditions. The prices of staple food-grains during the year ruled slightly lower than in the previous year in most districts of Bihar and Chota Nagpur, but slightly higher in Orissa where the outturn of crops was less good than elsewhere. Prices generally, in spite of the succession of good harvests, have not yet fallen to the level that prevailed before the bad years 1906-07 and 1907-08. Of late years the extension of railway communications and the ramifications of modern commerce have tended to keep prices at a level which is less affected than was previously the case by such local causes as good or bad harvests. Wages showed little change during the year; if anything, the tendency was upwards. Agricultural labourers profited generally by the good harvest, and in the coal-fields the constant demand for labour raised wages to an exceptionally high level. The satisfactory agricultural outturn had a beneficial effect on general health, but Bihar again suffered severely from plague and fever.

FAMINE AND FLOODS.

13. In August the Mahanadi rose to a height that had not been reached for forty years and the floods caused some temporary distress in the districts of Cuttack and Puri where a good deal of house property was also destroyed. Happily no loss of life occurred and less damage was done than might have been expected. Prompt help was given where necessary and the people soon resumed their ordinary pursuits.

CHAPTER II.

ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALISATION OF REVENUE.

Revenue and cess.

14. There was an increase of Rs. 3,184 in the net land revenue demand in 1911-12 as compared with the preceding year for the same area, and of Rs. 43,210 in that for road and public works cesses. The collections of land revenue were good, the percentage of total collections on total demands being 97·62. The collection of cesses was less than that of the previous year by Rs. 1,43,741.

SURVEYS.

Control of Surveys.

15. Under the temporary arrangements sanctioned for a period of two years in consequence of the territorial re-distribution of 1912, the Director of Surveys in this Province is now the controlling officer in respect of the survey operations carried on in the Burdwan and Presidency Divisions and the district of Darjeeling in Bengal, and of the Bengal Drawing Office at Calcutta. In order to provide accommodation for some of the headquarters offices the cadastral survey office at Ranchi has been moved to Hazaribagh.

Work of Survey.

16. The main work of the Survey Department consisted of traverse survey comprising an area of 2,962 square miles. The survey of the Ganges *diara* was continued.

Revised Scheme of Maps.

17. In the course of the year a revised scheme for the preparation of thana and boundary mark maps was sanctioned. Under this scheme, for all districts which have been or may hereafter be cadastrally surveyed, a trijunction stone map on the scale of 2″ to the mile, a thana skeleton map on the scale of 1″ to the mile, and a thana final map on the scale of 1″ to the mile will be prepared and published. These maps will show the village boundaries and topographical details.

LAND RECORDS AND SETTLEMENT.

Land Records and Settlement.

18. Survey and settlement operations were in progress in 10 districts. The total area for which a record-of-rights was finally published was 4,907 square miles. The rents of 48,531 tenants were settled and the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 11,35,411. During the year, apportionment orders were issued for the recovery of the cost of the survey and of the preparation of a record-of-rights in certain thanas of Ranchi and of parganas Barabhum and Patkum in the district of Manbhum. In the course of the year the Government of India sanctioned the inception of survey and record-of-rights operations in the district of Gaya and of revision settlement operations in the Khurda Government Estate in the Puri district. Sanction was also given to the gradual extension of the Ganges *diara* operations as far as the trijunction of the districts of Purnea, the Santal Parganas and Malda.

Reduction of Court-fees.

19. The court-fees in excess of eight annas chargeable under the Court-fees Act, 1870 (Act VII of 1870), on certified copies of entries in a record-of-rights of a village or a portion thereof maintained under the Bengal Tenancy Act, 1885 (Act VIII of 1885), were reduced to eight annas under Notification No. 3941-F of 29th June 1911, issued by the Government of India in the Finance Department. Similarly, the fees chargeable under clause (iii) of Article 17 of Schedule II of the Court-fees Act, 1870 (Act VII of 1870), on plaints relating to suits instituted in the Chota Nagpur Division under sections 87(1), 111(8), 120 (read with section 87), 130(1) and 252(1) of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, 1908, were reduced to the amount of an *ad valorem* fee chargeable under Article I of Schedule I of the Court-fees Act, 1870, in cases where the amount of such fee would be less than ten rupees.

Control of appointments for Settlement.

20. In the course of the year the Local Government was vested with full powers, subject to the rules sanctioned in the Secretary of State's Despatch No. 121 Revenue, dated the 31st October 1895, to determine the number and duration of the temporary appointments created for

settlement work in any settlement commenced either under the orders of the Government of India or of the Local Government.

WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

21. There were 180 estates under management at the beginning of the year. **Number of Estates.**

22. The Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, VI of 1876, was further amended during the year. The Act did not provide for the suspension of proceedings in the Civil and Revenue Courts during the pendency of an application for relief. The necessary protection during this period was afforded by rules made by Government under sub-section (2), section 327 of the old Civil Procedure Code (Act XIV of 1882), which empowered the Commissioner to stay any sale in execution of a decree of a Civil Court for such period as he deemed necessary, while he was enquiring into the circumstances of the case. As these rules ceased to operate on the enactment of the new Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908) a short Bill inserting a new section, 2 B, in the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act to restore the Commissioner's powers and making a consequential amendment of section 12 was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council and became law as Act IVof 1911. **Amendment of the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act.**

23. Powers were delegated to District Officers to sanction the remission and the writing off of arrears of rent and other debts, whether covered by decrees or not, which are barred by limitation or are otherwise irrecoverable, up to a limit of Rs. 500 in each case. **Delegation of powers to Collectors.**

24. In view of the revisional survey and settlement operations to be undertaken in North Bihar it was directed that leases to be granted by the Bettiah Estate to the *thikadars* of the villages should be renewed only from year to year. The Bihar Planters' Association represented that this entailed much hardship on the *thikadars* as well as to the tenants. They also complained of the inadequacy of the commission granted to them for collection charges. The Lieutenant-Governor in Council, after full consideration, directed that leases should be given up to, and including, 1917 to approved *thikadars* with commission at the discretion of the Commissioner not exceeding 15 per cent. **Renewal of leases to be granted in the Bettiah Estate.**

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

25. The relations between landlords and tenants appear to have been normal except in some districts, like Shahabad and Gaya, where long-standing disputes were brought to a head by the settlement operations. An increasing tendency on the part of tenants to apply under section 40 of the Bengal Tenancy Act for commutation of produce rents is manifest. Such rents, owing to their indefinite nature, give landlords a hold over tenants and the determination of the latter to have them commuted shows that tenants are learning to appreciate and exercise their rights. In Hazaribagh the settlement operations revealed widespread abuses of the familiar type connected with illegal enhancement of rent, illegal cesses, withholding of rent-receipts, and the use of forged papers in suits relating to lands. The temporarily-settled estate of Zamindigri in the district of Monghyr was brought under *khas* management for a period of 12 years under section 3 of the Bengal Land Revenue Settlement Regulation, VII of 1822, on the ground that the continuance of the proprietors of the estate in its management would endanger the public tranquillity and be seriously detrimental to the interests of the tenants as well as to the security of the Government revenues. **Landlords and tenants.**

26. In the course of the year rules required by sections 85 (2) (ii) of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, Bengal Act VI of 1908, for settlement of fair rents were enacted under sub-section (vii) of section 264 of the Act. **Rules under the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act.**

27. During the year 1911-12 a Bill to amend the Public Demands Recovery Act (Act I, B.C., of 1895) was submitted to the Government of India for approval. The Government of India sanctioned the penal clauses of the Bill. **Proposed amendment of the Public Demands Recovery Act.**

28. The administrative sanction of Government was accorded to the construction, at an estimated cost of Rs. 85,183, of two embankments, one on each side of the river Mahanadi in the Government estate of Banki in the district of Cuttack. **Improvements in Government estates.**

CHAPTER III.

PROTECTION.

LEGISLATION.

Acts passed.

29. Of the Acts passed by the Bengal Legislative Council during the year, two, the Bengal Mining Settlements Act and the Act further to amend the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act of 1876 related to districts now comprised in the Province of Bihar and Orissa. The leading provisions of these are set forth in the appropriate sections of this summary.

The Orissa Tenancy Bill.

30. The Orissa Tenancy Bill, which provides a self-contained agrarian code for Orissa, was passed after considerable debate on the 27th March 1912. His Excellency the Governor-General, however, was pleased to withhold his assent from the measure, leaving it to the Government of Bihar and Orissa to introduce the Bill again in the Legislative Council of this Province should it be deemed necessary to enact a special measure to regulate the relations of landlord and tenant in Orissa.

POLICE.

Police arrangements for the Royal Visit.

31. A specially selected staff of officers and men were deputed to Delhi on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar. During Their Imperial Majesties' journeys by rail in the Province a force of 2,865 officers and men were detailed to guard the line in addition to the Railway Police. Before leaving India the King-Emperor desired His Excellency the Viceroy to communicate to the forces concerned the expression of his satisfaction with the police arrangements for Their Imperial Majesties' stay and during their railway journeys.

Rural Police.

32. The system of appointing selected officers of the Subordinate Civil Service to the charge of certain areas to be known as circles to supervise panchayati and chaukidari work was tried as an experimental measure, and ten such officers were appointed under the supervision of Mr. D. Weston, I.C.S. His report is now under consideration. The general result of the experiment appears to show that in the absence of close and constant supervision the existing President system requires complete reorganization. The admitted inadequacy of the rates of pay permissible to chaukidars is also engaging the attention of Government.

Charges against the Police.

33. The subject of charges against the Police received special attention during the year and orders were passed that all cases involving allegations of torture or ill-treatment by the Police should form the subject of special reports to Government.

Improvements.

34. A new Police Manual was issued during the year; the ministerial establishment of the office of the Inspector-General of Police and the offices of the Deputy Inspectors-General was revised; a provincial system of audit was substituted for the district system; and the compilation of an Investigating Officers' Manual was undertaken.

Political feeling.

35. The year was free from political crime of any kind so far as relates to the districts now constituting Bihar and Orissa and the Royal visit had a marked effect in conciliating all shades of public opinion and tranquillizing the country generally. When Their Imperial Majesties had left India and the full effect of the changes announced at Delhi was realised, an agitation was set on foot for the inclusion in Bengal of certain portions of what is now this Province, but the movement was not widespread though it caused strained relations in some places between the Bengali and the Bihari communities.

Chota Nagpur Rural Police Bill.

36. A draft Bill to amend the Chota Nagpur Rural Police Act of 1887, which had been found defective in many respects, was prepared and submitted

to the Government of India who, while approving generally of its objects and policy, suggested the substitution for it of a consolidating Bill. A Bill for this purpose is at present under consideration.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

Criminal Justice.

37. Very few statistics are available for Bihar and Orissa alone. Such as there are show in the Subordinate Courts a small increase under almost all heads. In the High Court a decrease of appellate work and an increase of revisional work are noticeable.

Sessions Trials to be held at Daltonganj.

38. The attention of Government being drawn to the hardship experienced by complainants and witnesses in having to journey from Daltonganj to Ranchi for Sessions trials, it was directed that the Court of the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur should be held at Daltonganj for the disposal of business arising in the district of Palamau.

JAILS.

39. The two chief features of the year from the administrative point of view are the remarkably low death-rate and the further decrease in the daily average jail population. Under the orders of the Government of India 1,114 males and 139 females confined in the District and Central Jails of the Province, were released on the 12th December 1911, in honour of the Imperial Darbar at Delhi. Many others received partial remissions of their sentences.

CIVIL JUSTICE.

General.

40. Separate figures are not in all cases available for the divisions that now constitute Bihar and Orissa. In all classes of cases the number of suits pending was larger at the close than at the beginning of the year. In the High Court on the Original side the number of cases instituted increased by 41, whilst there was a decrease of 181 in the number decided. Suits pending at the close of the year increased from 1,361 to 1,843 and those pending for more than one year from 491 to 882.

Subordinate Civil Courts.

41. During the year as a result of the pressure of work at Monghyr, Government, after consultation with the High Court, decided that Monghyr should be the headquarters of one of the Subordinate Judges of Bhagalpur, who was to be designated as Subordinate Judge of Monghyr and *ex-officio* Subordinate Judge of Bhagalpur. In the Subordinate Courts the increase of over 25,000 in the number of cases decided failed to prevent the number pending at the close of the year from increasing from 66,896 to 72,958, whilst the cases pending over a year increased by 401. Six hundred and fifty fewer appeals from Subordinate Civil Courts were preferred to the High Court, but 666 fewer were decided; and the number pending at the close of the year rose from 8,279 to 10,023. Appeals to Courts Subordinate to the High Court decreased by 139, but, as only 5,425 were decided in 1911 as against 6,576 in the preceding year, the appeals pending at the close of the year increased by 966. These figures relate to the Province of Bengal as it stood before the 1st April 1912. The congestion in the High Court was due to the gradual increase in work and to the pressure caused by certain important cases which took up a great deal of the time of the Judges. The increase of work and the consequent congestion in the lower Courts appear in some districts to be an after-math of settlement operations and in others to be due to the ordinary growth of litigation. On the recommendation of the High Court two Additional District and Sessions Judges, one of whom it is proposed to make permanent, have been appointed for varying periods to relieve the congestion.

REGISTRATION.

Registration.

42. There was a general tendency for registration to decrease during 1911 as a consequence of the good harvest obtained during the year. In Manbhum, however, registrations increased by no less than 32·5 per cent.

as compared with the previous year. In this district the introduction of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act in December 1909 had reduced the total number of registrations from 28,229 in 1909 to 7,280 in 1910; thus the present rise is merely a reversion to the normal.

During the year, with the approval of the Governor-General in Council, the table of Registration fees in force in Bengal was revised. Principles were also laid down, to be followed in dealing with applications for extension of service from officers of the Registration Department.

MUNICIPALITIES AND DISTRICT BOARDS.

Extension of the elective system.

43. Following the recommendation of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization, it had been decided in the previous year to extend the elective system to 13 Municipalities and this change was effected in 6 instances during the year. The question of the extension of the elective system in the Bihar District Boards engaged the consideration of the Government of Bengal during the year but no evidence was found of any general demand for a change. It has, however, been extended to the district of Shahabad and its extension to Gaya is probable.

Grants for the improvements of water-supply in rural areas.

With a view to encourage local authorities to pay more attention to the important question of water-supply in rural areas, a circular was issued to the effect that in modification of the practice of 1904, Government would be prepared to contribute from the Budget allotment for the improvement of sanitation one-third of the expenditure incurred by District Boards in any year upon the improvement of the local water-supply, up to a maximum in each case of Rs. 3,000.

Amendment of the Rules for the preparation of water-supply and drainage projects.

The rules for the preparation of water-supply and drainage projects were under consideration during the year and in consultation with the Sanitary Board it was decided, with a view to encourage the initiation of sanitary schemes, to revise the scale of fees for the services rendered by the Sanitary Engineer and to charge no fees for work done at the early stages when rough plans only are prepared.

MARINE.

Orissa Ports.

44. The earnings of the Orissa ports fell by Rs. 251 as compared with 1910-11, a smaller number of vessels having visited the ports of Balasore and Puri during the year. The Ports Fund closed with a debit balance of Rs. 1,363-8-6, which was made good by the Government of Bengal.

MISCELLANEOUS.

Boilers.

45. The provisions of the Bengal Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1879, were extended to the Municipality of Jamalpur with effect from the 1st January 1912. A proposal to extend the Act to the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur, and Darbhanga was under consideration. The inspections of boilers in those districts of Bihar and Orissa to which the Act has been extended were carried out by the Bengal Boiler Commission.

CHAPTER IV.

PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

Agricultural Department.

46. On the establishment of the province of Bihar and Orissa a separate Department of Agriculture was constituted for it with a member of the Indian Civil Service as Director and a European Deputy Director whose main duty is to supervise the work of the Agricultural Stations in the Province and the demonstrations that are being carried on in several districts. The Agricultural College at Sabaur with the whole staff is now under this Department.

Provincial and Subordinate Agricultural Services in Bihar and Orissa.

47. As a result of the redistribution of the Provincial boundaries, the Provincial Agricultural Service for Bihar and Orissa now consists of eight appointments on progressive pay, the minimum varying from Rs. 150 to Rs. 250 and the maximum from Rs. 250 to Rs. 400 a month. The Subordinate Agricultural Service is made up of two divisions, the Upper and the Lower. The former consists of eleven appointments on progressive pay of which the minimum varies from Rs. 75 to Rs. 100 while the maximum is in all cases Rs. 150. The latter at present consists of only two appointments on a time-scale of pay varying from Rs. 50 to Rs. 150 per mensem.

Agricultural Farms.

48. During the latter part of the year an agricultural farm was started at Bettiah at the cost of the Bettiah Estate. Steps are also being taken with the assistance of the Imperial grant of Rs. 25,000 received for the furtherance of agricultural projects in this Province to establish an experimental farm at Ranchi for studying the agricultural problems peculiar to the Chota Nagpur Division. The Agricultural College at Sabaur is now in full working order. A short six-monthly course in practical agriculture has been opened at the College solely for the benefit of landowners' and cultivators' sons. The course is strictly practical and the lectures are given in vernacular. It is expected to furnish the means of disseminating improved methods of agriculture amongst the rural population and has already become popular.

Cattle Survey.

49. A general survey of the cattle question in this Province has been taken up with a view to holding a cattle census in the future. A set of questions was issued to all District Officers calling for detailed information and after the close of the year under report an officer of the Indian Civil Service was placed on special duty to visit the principal cattle fairs and cattle-breeding grounds and to report on the whole question.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

50. The number of societies has risen from 425 to 538. The certificates of six societies were cancelled, and 119 were actually registered, making a net increase of 113 societies. All the societies in the Hazaribagh district are in process of being wound up, and it will be necessary to close several more indifferent societies in other districts. The number of effective societies on 31st March was roughly about 400. The total membership has risen from 21,658 to 27,621, an increase of 6,000; working capital has risen from Rs. 5,98,734 to Rs. 9,05,112, an increase of over three lakhs. Of this sum, Rs. 1,73,964 represents capital supplied by Central Societies. A fair increase has taken place in the amount of funds furnished by members, which has risen from Rs. 81,184 to Rs. 1,14,224; but deposits by members are not yet the important source of capital which they ought to be. In North Bihar and Chota Nagpur most of the capital, and in South Bihar a considerable part of it, is derived from local sources; elsewhere the general money market is the chief source of supply.

There is no outstanding feature of development to record. Gradual, safe extension and simultaneous consolidation and combination of societies is the line followed. Progress, though not striking, has been steady and not unsatisfactory. Administration has improved. Societies are more adequately financed than formerly. Management of the individual Societies is, generally speaking, sound and the supervision exercised by the Central Societies effective. There has been no set-back and nothing to embarrass development. Rapid progress must await the awakening of the people to the importance of the movement.

WEATHER AND CROPS.

51. The monsoon arrived a few days before the normal date and the rainfall was abundant in June. In July it was deficient everywhere and affected the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops in several districts. In August, September, and October the rainfall was generally favourable and the winter rice crop benefited greatly. Taken as a whole, the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops amounted to 90 per cent. of the normal as in the previous year; the winter rice crop was a little above the average, while the *rabi* crop was normal.

FORESTS.

Changes in administration.

52. With effect from the 1st April 1912, the seven Forest Divisions of Singhbhum, Chaibassa, Palamau, Sambalpur, Angul, Puri, and the Santal Parganas were formed into the Forest Circle of Bihar and Orissa. The total forest area of the Circle is 2,369,930 acres or 3,703 square miles. In addition to an Imperial Forest Officer who is on deputation to the Feudatory States of Orissa, the services of a Provincial Forest Officer have been placed at the disposal of the Mayurbhanj State. Proposals for the reduction of the heavy charge of the Singhbhum Division were under consideration during the year and were carried into effect from the 1st July 1912. The area of the Division has been reduced by certain transfers to the Chaibassa Division which has now been made a major charge under an Imperial Forest Officer.

Revision of Executive and Subordinate Forest establishment.

53. A revision of the executive and subordinate forest establishment was sanctioned by the Government of Bengal with effect from the 1st November 1911, with a view to improve the prospects of the establishment and to enable the staff of the then Bengal Forest Circle to cope with increase in patrol work due to the spread of cultivation up to the forest boundaries. In the Singhbhum Division, the number of ranges has been increased from 6 to 9. The Palamau and Puri Divisions also shared the increase in the number of Forest guards.

Denudation of forests.

54. The revised Bill for the conservation of private forests, which at present is designed to apply only to the Chota Nagpur Division, has been referred to the local officers to obtain the views of the zamindars and other persons interested. Subsequent action with regard to combating denudation of forests and catchment areas depends largely on the result of the Bill. Enquiries in this direction are, however, in progress with reference to the forest areas under the control of Government.

MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

The Bengal Mining Settlements Act.

55. The Bengal Mining Settlements Bill was passed into law during the year as Bengal Act II of 1912. Its object was to provide for the sanitation of the mining settlements, the Jharia and the Raniganj coal-fields being the areas especially in view. Section 3 of the Act empowers the Local Government to appoint, for any area in which persons employed in a mine reside, a Mines Board of Health and section 4 to declare any area to be a "mining settlement" for the purposes of the Act. Section 5 of the Act provides for the appointment of Sanitary Inspectors and determines their duties. Sections 6 and 7 empower any Mines Board of Health to serve a notice requiring owners of mines to execute and maintain works of sanitation and section 10 determines the apportionment of expenses incurred in the working of the Act between mine owners and royalty receivers.

General.

56. The output of the coal-fields of the areas constituting this Province during 1911 was over seven million tons, of which 6⅓ million tons were raised from the Jharia field. This field had an increased output of over half a million tons on the previous year. The coal trade generally was better than in 1910 and improved throughout the year. There was a large increase in the output of mica due to improved condition of trade, which was accompanied by a rise in prices.

WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

Number of factories and workmen employed.

57. The number of factories in the Province at the close of the year was 31 as against 28 at the end of 1910, and the average number of workmen employed daily rose from 13,848 to 16,634. The general sanitary conditions and ventilation of factories were satisfactory, the health of the operatives was reported to have been generally good throughout the year, and no outbreak of epidemic disease occurred.

The Indian Factories Act of 1911 (XII of 1911).

58. As a result of the Report of the Factory Labour Commission of 1908, the old Factories Act was repealed by a new Act passed in 1911. It came into operation on the 1st July 1912.

Reorganisation of he factory Inspection Staff.

59. The reorganisation of the factory inspection staff was taken up and recommendations were made to the Secretary of State for an increase in the number of Inspectors to 3 for the Bengal Presidency (as now constituted), Assam, and Bihar and Orissa. Sanction has since been received.

TRADE.

Foreign trade.

60. The value of the sea-borne trade, both foreign and coasting (merchandise only), of the three ports of the districts that now constitute the Province amounted in 1911-1912 to Rs. 98,07,000 as against Rs. 95,30,000 in 1910-1911, the increase being Rs. 2,77,000 or 3 per cent. Foreign trade accounted for Rs. 33,00,166, and was practically made up, as usual, of exports of rice to Mauritius and Ceylon. As compared with 1910-1911 shipments of rice fell from 37,336 tons to 24,466 tons or 34·5 per cent. in volume and from Rs. 46·83 lakhs to Rs. 32·99 lakhs or 29·6 per cent. in value. The shares of the three ports were as follows :—Balasore Rs. 12,72,426, Cuttack Rs. 18,86,546, and Puri Rs. 1,41,194.

Trans-frontier trade.

61. The value of the trans-frontier trade (merchandise only), with Nepal was Rs. 377·68 lakhs. Of this total, imports accounted for Rs. 259·7 lakhs or 69 per cent. and exports for Rs. 117·9 lakhs or 31 per cent. The leading commodities of import were animals (live), grain and pulse, rice husked and unhusked, hides of cattle, raw jute, oil-seeds and *ghi*. The chief exports were cotton manufactures and piece-goods, of foreign manufacture, metals, petroleum, salt, sugar, and tobacco.

Coasting trade.

62. The total value of the coasting trade amounted to Rs. 65,07,000, namely, Rs. 32,16,000 under imports and Rs. 32,91,000 under exports, as against Rs. 48,37,000, made up of Rs. 28,59,000 under imports and Rs. 19,78,000 under exports, in the year 1910-1911. The improvement was thus 35 per cent. and was brought about partly by larger imports of cotton twist and yarn and of spices and partly by larger shipments of rice from Balasore and Cuttack to Bengal and Madras. The trade of Balasore improved from Rs. 39 lakhs to Rs. 59 lakhs and that of Cuttack from Rs. 78,000 to Rs. 6 lakhs; while Puri, as in the previous year, had no share in the coasting trade.

Rail and River-borne trade.

63. The value of the trade carried by rail and river amounted to Rs. 53 crores. Imports into Bihar, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa from other Provinces were valued at Rs. 20 crores. Cotton manufactures were the leading staple of the import trade. Metals and manufactures of metals, oils (chiefly kerosine) sugar, salt, railway materials, gunny-bags, and spices were the other important articles of this trade. Exports to other Provinces amounted to Rs. 30 crores, and were made up principally of oil-seeds, indigo, grain and pulse, coal and coke, raw jute, hides and skins, and lac.

FISHERIES.

Administrative.

64. The post of Deputy Director of Fisheries was created during the year and the Deputy Director joined his appointment in December 1911.

Fresh-water fisheries.

65. A hatchery station has been started at Monghyr where it is believed that *hilsa* spawn and a fishery survey of the Patna district was completed.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT—ESTABLISHMENT.

Administrative changes.

66. In order to provide and equip a temporary headquarters for the Government of the new Province at Ranchi, a special works Division was formed on the 13th February 1912.

BUILDINGS.

Imperial.

67. The only important Imperial work was the completion of a new Post and Telegraph Office building at Ranchi.

Provincial.

68. The most important Provincial works were—

(1) in connection with Magistrates' and Collector's courts, the construction of a new Court building for the Deputy Commissioner of Angul;

(2) in connection with Civil Courts, the construction of a new Civil Court at Cuttack;

(3) for the Jail Department, the commencement of a new Central Jail at Monghyr, since abandoned, and a barrack for the Chapra Jail;

(4) for the Police Department, quarters for the European Sergeant of the Armed Police, Doranda (Ranchi); a barrack for the accommodation of four head constables and 40 constables of the Armed Reserve at Angul, and barracks and Sub-Inspectors' quarters in the old fort at Nathnagar;

(5) as regards Educational works, the extension of the Patna College, the extension of the Purulia and Ranchi Zilla Schools, a new Zilla School at Chaibassa, and hostel buildings for the Daltonganj and Ranchi Zilla Schools;

(6) as regards works for the Medical Department, an office building for the Civil Surgeon of Cuttack, and a hostel for the female students of the Temple Medical School at Bankipore;

(7) the establishment of a temporary headquarters for the Government at Ranchi. Arrangements were made for the construction of a temporary Government House, of staff quarters for five Secretaries and for 13 Heads of Departments, the main Secretariat Offices were located at Doranda in the Police Training School.

The custody of all opium buildings which have been set free by the abolition of poppy cultivation, was made over to the Public Works Department as a temporary measure.

COMMUNICATIONS.

69. The construction of a new road from Nuapatna to the Cuttack-Sambalpur road was sanctioned. The improvements of (i) the Sambalpur-Cuttack road, (ii) the Sambalpur-Sonpur road, and (iii) the Sambalpur-Midnapore road, all lying in the district of Sambalpur, were nearly completed.

The bridge over the Barakar river on the 250th mile of the Grand Trunk Road was destroyed by a heavy flood. A temporary bridge for the dry season was provided.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

70. A bund was constructed along the Sikandarpur Lake at Muzaffarpur, and another round the civil station of Laheria Serai to give protection from floods.

RAILWAYS.

71. The main railways in the Province are under the direct control and administration of the Railway Board. Tramways and light railways are subject to a certain measure of control by the Local Government. **Administration.**

72. 47·52 miles of railways of all gauges were opened during the year under review. Hence the total mileage of the Province at the close of the year was 3089·24 miles. There were 179·17 miles of railways under construction. **Mileages.**

73. During the year surveys for an extension of the Bukhtiarpur-Bihar Light Railway from Silao to Rajgirkund and for part of the proposed extension of the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway from Siliguri to Kishanganj lying in the Purnea district were completed and sanction was accorded to the survey of the Gaya-Sherghatti line, 29 miles, by the East Indian Railway, and the Bhadrak-Chandballi branch line, 30 miles, by the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. **Surveys.**

74. The Bengal-Nagpur Railway was breached at mile 257 owing to heavy floods in the Khoakhye river. **Damage by floods**

75. A passenger train of the East Indian Railway was derailed at mile 349½. Considerable damage was done to the rolling-stock and one passenger was killed and many injured. A collision between a passenger and a goods train took place at Balasore station on the Bengal-Nagpur Railway. Rolling-stock was considerably damaged and 27 persons were injured. **Accidents.**

76. The Deoghur Railway, which was owned by Messrs. Burn and Company, was taken over by the East Indian Railway during the year and the control of the Local Government therefore ceased on this line. The bridge over the Gogra river at Manjhighat on the Bengal and North-Western Railway was opened for traffic in February 1912, and the Partabganj-Bhimnagar branch of the Tirhut State Railway was abandoned during the year. **Miscellaneous Important matters.**

CANALS.

77. The Major works are—(1) the Sone Canals, and (2) the Orissa Canals. These canals are used for both irrigation and navigation. The area irrigated during the year was 7,84,558 acres showing a decrease of 34,049 acres as compared with the preceding year. The decrease occurred chiefly on the Sone Canals and was due to plentiful rainfall in October. **Irrigation Productive works.**

The gross revenue from these canals amounted to Rs. 22,28,243, or Rs. 50,679 less than that of the year 1910-11. The decrease occurred principally in water-rates. The total direct and indirect working expenses amounted to Rs. 11,42,001, leaving as balance a net revenue of Rs. 10,86,242, but against this Rs. 17,70,314 must be debited for the annual interest on the capital cost of the projects.

78. There are two protective works in the Province, the Tribeni and Dhaka Canals. The former is nearly completed and an area of 20,313 acres of rice was irrigated during the year from its upper length. The Dhaka Canal has been completed and an area of 3,619 acres was irrigated during the year as compared with 6,387 acres in the previous year, the decrease being due to favourable rainfall. **Protective works.**

EMBANKMENT AND DRAINAGE WORKS.

79. The expenditure on embankments was Rs. 1,96,727. No drainage works constructed under the Drainage or Embankment Acts exist in this Province excepting a small scheme for Rajmahal.

CHAPTER V.

REVENUE AND FINANCE.

IMPERIAL FINANCE.

Imperial Finance.

80. The Imperial receipts amounted to Rs. 1,51,90,000 and the charges to Rs. 41,97,000 in comparison with Rs. 1,66,43,000 and Rs. 29,06,000, respectively, in the previous year. The decrease in receipts was chiefly under the head of "Excise," due to a change in the classification of this source of revenue, and partly under "Land Revenue" owing to the postponement of recovery of settlement costs in Shahabad. The increase of expenditure occurred mainly under the head "Scientific" owing to charges incurred on account of the Census. The rest of the increase was due principally to changes in classification between Imperial and Provincial heads.

OPIUM.

Abolition of poppy cultivation in Bihar and the closure of the Opium Factory at Patna.

81. As a result of the arrangement by which the quantity of opium exported to China will be gradually diminished, poppy cultivation in Bihar has been abolished and the Opium Factory at Patna was closed with effect from the 31st December 1911.

Measures taken on the recommendations of the International Opium Commission, Shanghai.

82. Most of the important questions relating to the consumption and retail vend of opium were discussed during the year under report, in connection with the recommendations of the International Opium Commission which met at Shanghai in 1909. The orders of the Government of India on the subject were received after the close of the year. Action has already been taken to restrict the retail sale of opium to the hours between sunrise and sunset, and to reduce the number of opium shops and druggists' licenses to a material extent. The other directions in which the Government of India have decided that action should be taken are :—(1) legislation against public gatherings for the purpose of smoking opium and the prohibition of all manufacture of opium-smoking preparations except a small quantity by an individual for his own private consumption ; (2) the reduction of the legal limit of private possession of opium ; (3) an examination of the prices at which opium is issued from the several treasuries, with a view to their enhancement, where necessary ; and (4) the consolidation of the rules relating to morphia and allied opium compounds with a view to their unification for the whole of British India. These matters are engaging the attention of the Local Government.

EXCISE.

General.

83. The net revenue from excise during the year 1911-12 was 98¾ lakhs of rupees as against 89¼ lakhs in the preceding year. The incidence of excise revenue represented 4 annas 7 pies per head of the population.

The most important administrative changes during the year were, the reduction in the retail price of 50 U. P. liquor in the Santal Parganas, with a view to prevent illicit distillation ; the reduction from 20 tolas to 5 tolas in the quantity of *ganja* fixed as the limit of retail sale ; and the prohibition of the importation by post of opium, *ganja*, and cocaine with its congeners and the restriction of their importation by other means to authorised importers only.

Local Advisory Committees.

84. Local Committees were appointed, as in previous years, in towns with a population of 20,000 or more to consider and advise on the proposals of the Excise Department in connection with the licensing, number, and situation of liquor shops (country spirit, foreign liquor, *pachwai*, and *tari*) for the year 1912-13.

85. The Government of India have decided that, while the general adoption of a policy of acquiring sites or premises for liquor shops on behalf of the State is both unnecessary and inexpedient, the local authorities shall in exceptional circumstances, and subject to the sanction of the Local Government or other superior controlling authority, be allowed discretion in the matter of acquiring sites or premises of shops, by purchase or lease, as local conditions may require. **Acquisition of sites for liquor shops.**

86. A scheme for the reorganization and amalgamation of the Excise and Salt Departments in the Province is at present under the consideration of the Local Government. **Excise Reorganization Scheme.**

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

87. The total receipts for 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 2,62,91,000 and the charges to Rs. 2,09,27,000 as against receipts of Rs. 2,41,96,000 and expenditure of Rs. 2,07,76,000 in the year 1910-11. The increase in revenue and expenditure as compared with 1910-11 was mainly due to changes in the classification of certain heads in the year 1911-12. "Forests" was made wholly Provincial and the "Irrigation" heads were treated as 'Divided' in moieties. "Excise" was treated as $\frac{3}{4}$ths Provincial.

LOCAL FINANCE.

88. The total receipts of Local Funds amounted to Rs. 73,14,099 and the charges to Rs. 56,92,411, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 16,21,688 as against an opening balance of Rs. 16,16,774.

ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESSES.

89. During the year under review the question was raised by the Commissioner of the Patna Division whether Government estates which are in *khás* possession and are not let out to tenants should be liable to pay cesses. The Local Government in consultation with the Legal Remembrancer held that it is not necessary for Government to pay cesses in respect of unlet Government lands in *khas* possession; such lands need not therefore be assessed to cesses. **Exemption of Government from payment of cesses of unlet Government lands.**

CHAPTER VI.

VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

VITAL STATISTICS.

Births and deaths.

90. The death-rate in the Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur, and Patna Divisions was higher while that in Tirhut and Orissa was lower than in the previous years. The Patna and Tirhut Divisions, which headed the list in 1909-10 and 1910-11 were again the most unhealthy in the Province, though there was a considerable reduction in the death-rate in the case of the latter, the recorded mortality in them amounting to 47·45 and 35·86 against 45·68 and 38·72. The exceptionally high rate in Patna was due to the severe prevalence of plague which killed 6·91 per mille against 2·87 of the previous year. This scourge was again markedly prevalent in the year 1911. In what constituted the province of Bengal it accounted for 75,681 deaths against 46,584 in the previous year. The mortality from it was highest in Patna which lost 12·46 per mille of its population. Saran, usually the worst sufferer from the disease, came next.

The decline in the mortality from fever that had marked the two previous years was not maintained; but there was a satisfactory fall in the number of deaths from cholera and small-pox.

As compared with the previous year the birth-rate was higher in the three Bihar Divisions and lower elsewhere in the Province.

Improvement of the system of Registration of births and deaths.

91. In accordance with orders issued by the Government of India, steps were taken to improve the system of registration of births and deaths under Municipal and Local Laws.

Prevention of Malaria.

92. The Malaria Committee constituted for the Province of Bengal in the previous year held three meetings and discussed among others, the following subjects, *viz.*, (1) the teaching of malaria prophylaxis in schools, (2) popularisation of the use of quinine, (3) diffusion of knowledge in malarial prevention, (4) distribution of quinine in treatments, and (5) connection between drainage conditions and malarial problems. The Special Deputy Sanitary Commissioner continued his malarial investigations during the year in the districts of Cuttack, Puri, Bhagalpur, Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Hazaribagh, Manbhum, and Ranchi. He was given an increased staff and a special grant of Rs. 2,500 was sanctioned for the equipment of his laboratory. The gratuitous distribution of quinine by itinerant Sub-Assistant Surgeons as recommended in the Drainage Committee's report was continued during the fever season of 1911.

EMIGRATION.

Revised arrangements for the working of the Assam Labour Emigration Act.

93. As a measure of decentralisation all officers in charge of districts were appointed to be Superintendents of Emigration for their own districts under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), with powers to issue licenses to recruiters, local agents, and contractors under the Act. The Protector of Emigrants at Calcutta whose jurisdiction as Superintendent of Emigration had hitherto included the whole of the old province of Bengal (excepting the Chota Nagpur Division and the districts of the Santal Parganas and Sambalpur), was appointed to be Superintendent of Emigration for the town of Calcutta, the districts of Hooghly and Howrah, and the Presidency Division.

Revision of the Emigration Manual.

94. The Emigration Manual was revised. In the new edition notes were added to some of the more important sections and the rules were re-arranged in a convenient form. Opportunity was also taken to give effect to some of the recommendations of the Assam Labour Enquiry Committee of 1906, particularly those regarding the licensing of contractors and recruiters.

95. Several cases of malpractices in connection with *sardari* recruitment were brought to the notice of Government. It was ascertained that in some districts unlicensed recruiters were in the habit of supplying emigrants to local agents and garden *sardars* who produced them for registration as their own recruits. As such practices constituted a source of grave danger to the system of genuine *sardari* recruitment, the attention of Emigration Superintendents and registering officers was directed to the necessity of making proper enquiries before granting licenses to local agents and of satisfying themselves that emigrants produced for registration have been properly recruited by garden *sardars* themselves and not through undesirable and improper intermediaries.

Malpractices in connection with *sardari* recruitment.

96. A notification was issued by the Government of India under section 5 of the Indian Emigration Act, XVII of 1908 (as amended by Act XIV of 1910), prohibiting emigration of natives of India to Natal with effect from the 1st July 1911.

Prohibition of Emigration to Natal.

MEDICAL SERVICE.

97. The pay and prospects of Civil Assistant Surgeons were improved by the introduction, with effect from the 1st April 1912, of a time-scale of pay rising from Rs. 100 a month to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 10 with the provision of a number of posts ordinarily limited to one-tenth of the cadre, carrying pay of Rs. 325 and Rs. 350 a month. The changes did not affect the Civil Surgeoncies that were made available to this class of officers in 1898.

SANITATION.

98. During the year the recommendations made by the Royal Commission on Decentralization regarding occasional conferences of the Provincial Sanitary Commissioners with the Imperial Sanitary Commissioners were under the consideration of the Government of India. It was decided that such conferences shall be held regularly at convenient centres, at which ideas can be exchanged and first-hand knowledge obtained of what is being done in the matter of sanitation in different places. The first conference of the kind was held at Bombay in October 1911.

Conferences of the Provincial Sanitary Commissioners with the Imperial Sanitary Commissioners.

99. Another important scheme under consideration was the improvement of the Sanitary services. Local Governments were empowered to select their Sanitary Commissioners from officers serving in the Provincial Sanitary Department, provided that no officer of less than 15 years' service is appointed without the previous sanction of the Government of India. They were also permitted to select their Deputy Sanitary Commissioners either from the officers of the Indian Medical Service or, subject to certain conditions, from among private medical practitioners. It was decided that health officers should be appointed in the larger municipal towns and properly trained and qualified Sanitary Inspectors should be provided in other towns and rural areas.

Improvement of the Sanitary Services.

CHAPTER VII.

INSTRUCTION.

EDUCATION.

Action on the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission.

100. The Royal Commission on Decentralization had made various recommendations on matters relating to education, in regard to which the Local Government were consulted. Their views were submitted to the Government of India during the year. As a measure of decentralization and devolution and also with a view to reduction of work in the Secretariat and in the office of the Director of Public Instruction, certain powers were delegated by Government to the Director of Public Instruction and by the Director to Inspectors of Schools and Principals of Colleges.

Redistribution of Inspecting Officers.

101. During the year the superior inspecting staff was redistributed in order that more Additional Inspectors might be set free for the inspection of the numerous High Schools in the Presidency and Burdwan Divisions. The Divisions now composing this Province thus lost two Additional Inspectors, who were replaced by two Assistant Inspectors. The Patna and Tirhut Divisions were still left in charge of one Inspector of Schools assisted by an Assistant Inspector and an Additional Inspector, the latter of whom was entrusted with the immediate supervision of all the schools in the Tirhut Division except the Government High Schools and the Training School at Motihari. The Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa Divisions were each left with one Inspector.

Imperial grants.

102. Of the various Imperial grants made during 1911-12 the private Colleges in the Divisions constituting this Province received non-recurring grants amounting to Rs. 88,000, whilst Rs. 48,250 was distributed to aided schools, and Government Schools and Colleges received Rs. 2,10,000 for hostels; Rs. 57,624 was allotted for the equipment of Primary Schools.

Scholarships.

103. Revised Rules were issued for the award of Government Junior and Senior scholarships; provision was made in them for special junior scholarships for Muhammadans and aborigines and also for encouraging female education. In order to enable all Indian Government Scholars in England to avail themselves of the information and advice which the Educational Adviser to Indian Students is in a position to give them, the rules for the award of State Technical scholarships, Government Sanskrit and Arabic scholarships, and other State scholarships tenable in England were revised by the Government of India.

Technical education.

104. In consultation with the Government of Eastern Bengal and Assam the Joint Technical Examination Board was reconstituted. The most important modification was that the Superintendent of Industries and Inspector of Technical and Industrial Institutions in Bengal was appointed *ex-officio* Secretary. In consequence of the resignation of Mr. W. T. Griffiths, Mining Instructor for the colliery districts, the scheme of Mining instruction in the coal-fields was modified by the appointment as local instructors of four qualified colliery managers at four centres. At the same time the Training Advisory Board of the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur was reconstituted, and the President of the Mining and Geological Institute of India was appointed a member. As a result of the decision arrived at by the Bengal Government to remove the Civil Engineering College from Sibpur owing to the general unsuitability of the site and the inadequacy of the buildings, a committee was appointed to consider the whole question of the distribution of subjects at present taught there, as well as the establishment of a Technological Institute in Calcutta.

105. The second grade Training School at Motihari was raised to the status of a first grade Training School to meet the requirements of the increased number of students from the Tirhut Division. Training Schools.

106. To celebrate the Imperial Coronation Durbar at Delhi on December 12th, nickel coronation medallions were distributed to pupils of educational institutions throughout the Province. Government defrayed the cost in the case of Government Institutions whilst local bodies paid a portion for the schools under their control. It was decided by the Government of India that the 12th December should in future be recognised as a day of loyal celebrations in all educational institutions. The Coronation Celebrations.

107. With a view to the diffusion of the rudiments of postal information among boys of Government Schools a small pamphlet on postal matters prepared by the Postmaster-General in Bengal was translated into the different vernaculars and distributed to all teachers of primary classes. Diffusion of Postal information.

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

108. During the year the total number of newspapers and periodicals published in the districts now comprised in Bihar and Orissa were 9 in English and 33 in the vernacular. They are comparatively unimportant and their circulation is very limited. The two leading papers are the *Beharee* and the *Stqr of Utkal*, published, respectively, at Bankipore and Cuttack and purporting to represent Bihari and Oriya public opinion. Newspapers.

CHAPTER IX.

MISCELLANEOUS.

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

Re-organization of the Civil Veterinary Department.

109. The scheme sanctioned in 1910 for the provincialization of the Subordinate Veterinary Service was introduced with effect from the 1st April 1911. As a result, 14 out of the 18 stationary and 27 out of the 41 itinerant Veterinary Assistants employed in this Province were transferred to the Provincial Service during the year. Of the remaining Assistants, one stationary and nine itinerant, of whom five were reserve, were paid for entirely by Government.

PART II.

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THE REPORT.

REPORT FOR THE YEAR 1911-12.

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ADMINISTRATION OF BIHAR AND ORISSA. 1911-12.

CHAPTER I.—PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Physical Features of the Country, Area, Climate, and Chief Staples.

Area and boundaries.

1. Bihar and Orissa lies between 19° 02′ and 27° 30′ N. latitude and between 82° 31′ and 88° 26′ E. longitude. Bihar and Orissa now includes the three great provinces of Bihar, Orissa and Chota Nagpur, and is bounded on the north by Nepal and the Darjeeling district of Bengal; on the east by Bengal; on the south by the Bay of Bengal and Madras; and on the west by the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh and the Central Provinces.

2. The area of the British territories which constitute the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bihar and Orissa is 83,181 square miles, inclusive of the area of large rivers. In addition to the districts which are directly under British rule, there are two groups of petty States, which lie to the south and south-west of the Province and which under the names of the Tributary States of Orissa and the Political States of Chota Nagpur are governed each by its own Chief, under the superintendence, and with the advice, of the Commissioner of the nearest British Administrative division. The area of these territories is 28,648 square miles, and as it is usual to include them when speaking of Bihar and Orissa, the area of the whole Province may be stated at 111,829 square miles. Two of the provinces of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bihar and Orissa, *viz.*, Bihar and Orissa, consist of great river valleys; the third, Chota Nagpur, is a mountainous region which separates them from the Central Indian Plateau. Orissa embraces the rich deltas of the Mahanadi and the neighbouring rivers and is bounded by the Bay of Bengal on the south-east, and walled in on the north-west by Tributary hill States. Bihar lies on the north of the Province and comprises the higher valleys of the Ganges, from the spot where it issues from the territories of the Lieutenant-Governor of the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh. Between Bihar and Orissa, but stretching further westward, and deep into the hill country, lies Chota Nagpur.

3. The Province is no uniform belt of country. It contains tracts presenting numerous diverse features. The rich alluvial plains of Bihar abound in produce of all kinds, rice, indigo, innumerable grains and pulses, oilseeds of various kinds, cotton, tobacco and, where the rainfall is sufficient and the soil suitable, jute and other fibres. The slopes, which cover the most of Chota Nagpur, are rich in mineral resources. The Jharia coalfield in the Manbhum District had an output in 1911-12 of about 6½ million tons. The coalfields of Hazaribagh have yet to be fully exploited and in the same district many mica mines are worked, some under European supervision. Chota Nagpur also contains valuable forests, as does Orissa, though the resources of the latter Division are mainly agricultural.

Railways.

4. The length of railways completed and open for traffic on 31st March 1912 within the Province was 2,971·91 miles as shown in the margin, excluding 117·33 miles of light railways.

Railways.	Miles.
Bengal and North-Western Railway ...	928·48
Bengal-Nagpur Railway	853·09
Eastern Bengal State Railway ...	170·00
East Indian Railway	1,040·34
Total ...	2,971·91

Light Railways.	Miles.
Arrah-Sasaram ...	60·50
Dehri-Rohtas ...	23·83
Bukhtiarpur-Bihar ...	33·00
Total ...	117·33

Canals.

5. A list of the canals in the Province is given below. The linear miles which are navigable are specified. The estimated length of the Tribeni Canal project in the Champaran district, which is still under construction, is 61¼ miles :—

Orissa Canals.	Miles.
Main and Branch Canals (Irrigation).	326¾
Of which navigable	204¾
Distributary channels	1,246½
Orissa Coast Canals.	
Main and Branch Canals for navigation only.	129¾

Sone Canals.	Miles.
Main and Branch Canals (Irrigation).	367¼
Of which navigable	218½
Distributary channels	1,230½
Saran Canals.	
Main and Branch Canals (Irrigation only).	24·05

Rivers.

6. The Ganges enters Bihar from the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh near Ghazipur; shortly after it receives the Gogra on the north bank, the Sone on the south, and the Gandak again on the north, at Hajipur, all rivers of considerable volume, and maintains a course generally easterly, but diversified with windings. The Kosi joins it below Bhagalpur, after which the river turns the corner of the Rajmahal hills and enters the province of Bengal. The Subarnarekha, the Baitarini, and the Mahanadi or "great river" of Orissa have a direction generally parallel to one another, and pursue a south-easterly course, the two former rising in Chota Nagpur and the latter in the Central Provinces.

Mountains.

7. The Rajmahal hills, which are estimated to cover an area of 1,366 square miles, form an isolated group, the north-eastern extremity of which ends near the town of that name, round which the Ganges flows. They are the first connected high ground that strikes the eye of the traveller ascending the Ganges. South-west of these are broken, detached hills of considerable height, the largest of which is Parasnath, rising out of the surrounding country, often in an almost perfect conical form, to a height of about 4,480 feet. Many of these can be seen on the Chord line between Raniganj and Lakhiserai, and appear geographically as irregular links between the Rajmahal hills and the plateau of Chota Nagpur, which is hilly almost throughout, scantily populated and covered with jungle over most of its surface. In 1858 Parasnath was selected as a convalescent depôt for European troops, but in 1868 it was abandoned. The water-supply proved sufficient for only 60 to 80 men, the plateau at the summit was too confined for exercise, and the solitude and quiet had a depressing effect on the invalid soldiers. The Kaimur hills on the eastern portion of the Vindhya Range, extend to the south of Shahabad district, and the ruined fort of Rohtas is situated on these hills. The general height of the plateau is 1,500 feet. To the south of Chota Nagpur, on the west side of Orissa, are the Orissa Tributary Mahals, a hilly country containing a considerable population. There are forests of sal on the hills, which run parallel to the line of coast from north-east to south-west as far as the Chilka lake, near the south-west extremity of the province, on the banks of which, as along the seashore of Cuttack, much salt is manufactured.

Plains.

8. The greater part of Bihar consists of uninterrupted flats subject to inundation and rich in mould, some portions being naturally more fertile than others.

Lakes.

9. The Chilka lake, which is situated in the south-east corner of the Puri district in the Orissa Division, is pear-shaped, and is 44 miles long; its northern half has a mean breadth of about 13 miles, while the southern half tapers into an irregularly curved point, barely averaging five miles in width. Its smallest area is 344 square miles in the dry weather, increasing to about 450 during the rainy season. The average depth of the lake is from three to five feet; it scarcely anywhere exceeds six feet.

Besides the Chilka, there is no other lake of any importance, though there are innumerable jheels or shallow sheets of water.

Soils.

10. Broadly speaking the province may be divided into two great areas —(*a*) the alluvial tract, and (*b*) the gneissic tract. The former is a part of the great Indo-Gangetic plain, while the latter is a continuation of the great tableland of Central India. The alluvial tract comprises almost the

whole of Bihar and the coast fringe of Orissa, while the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division, the Santal Parganas, the southern portion of the districts of Shahabad, Patna, Gaya and Bhagalpur, and the Tributary Mahals of Orissa belong to the gneissic area.

11. It has been customary to divide the alluvial tract which consists of sand and clay, brought down by the great rivers, into two classes—(*a*) the older alluvium and (*b*) the newer alluvium. The province of Bihar and Orissa contains very little of the latter type of alluvium. In fact, with the exception of the Mahanadi delta and the diaras of the great rivers, almost the whole of the alluvial area consists of the older variety, and is subjected more frequently to denudation than to deposition. This older alluvium usually consists of alternating beds of sand and clay, frequently containing large quantities of *kankar* or nodules of carbonate of iron. Frequently, beneath the clay beds are found water-bearing strata in which the water exists at considerable pressure and in Western Bihar it has been found of great benefit to put down bore-holes through these strata.

The surface features of the older alluvium are very varied in character. This is mainly due to differences of level, but partly also to general differences in chemical and physical composition. Hence, although as a general rule, any crop can be grown in any district, yet in practice we find that certain crops flourish much more in certain districts than in others. As a case in point we may mention the tobacco crop, which is grown very widely in certain areas, and hardly at all in others. Such a marked preference of a crop for the soil of a certain district must point to marked peculiarities in the soil of that area, peculiarities which may be due, either to differences of level, or to differences in the character of the sediment brought down by the rivers, to whose influence the formation of the alluvium has been due. It is probable in fact, that each river basin has its own general characters. As an illustration of this may be taken the Darbhanga district in which, it is stated in a recent report, that a yellow sandy loam is the prevailing soil south of the Boor Gandak river, a blackish clayey loam in the Doab between the Baghmati and Boor Gandak, and a heavy clay, almost white, north of the Baghmati river.

Again, the chemical characteristics of soils in different river basins are as varied as can possibly be. Soils have been analysed from Tirhut which contained as much as 20 per cent. of lime and, in fact such a high percentage of lime is a common characteristic of all soils over a great tract of country in this part of the province. On the other hand, soils from the south of the Ganges, as a rule, are by no means so rich in lime and it is possible that many of the marked differences between the crops in different tracts may be due to such variations.

It is evident, therefore, that the so-called old alluvium can be divided into many sub-heads, principally according to the relative proportions of sand and clay which it contains, but also in one or two cases by actual striking differences in chemical composition. Such differences, acting together with differences in climatic conditions, are probably largely instrumental in determining the characters of crops grown in specified tracts. In western Bihar, for instance in Saran, there are a few patches of *usar* soil the effect of which appears to be most harmful; this soil is found sporadically throughout the province. Such soils, however, are not sufficiently frequent to constitute a menace to agriculture.

The new alluvium is of very little importance in this province. With the exception of a few isolated jheels in Bihar, of the delta of the Mahanadi in Orissa, and of the diaras of all rivers there is little soil that can be classed under this heading. The general characteristic of such soil is that it is richer in plant foods than the old alluvium, particularly in nitrogen in which the older soil is markedly deficient.

12. The gneissic soil has been formed by the decomposition of highly foliated crystalline rocks, composed of quartz, felspar and mica. The soil has been formed *in situ*, while alluvial soil is, of course, composed of transported particles washed down by the rivers. The gneissic tract in Bihar and Chota Nagpur

consists of a high undulating tableland fringed by hills, rocks, and extensive jungle, and it stands out in sharp contrast to the alluvial area. In the northern part of this tableland, much valuable rice land has been obtained by a laborious terracing of the slopes. In Ranchi also, in the depressions lying between successive ridges of surface, there is a good deal of rice cultivation. Maize, millets, oilseeds and pulses are grown in the uplands but the crests of the ridges are very infertile and barren.

13. The laterite soils which, strictly speaking, cannot be included either as alluvial or gneissic, are to be found sloping upwards, towards the interior from underneath the old alluvium of Orissa, and also in the overlying part of the Chota Nagpur plateau. They consist of nodules of brown hæmatite and coarse quartz sand, cemented together into a more or less coherent mass but at times remaining in a loose gravelly condition. They pass by various gradations into a sandy clay with a few ferruginous nodules. As a rule these soils are very poor in the essential ingredients for plant life.

As regards the crops which are grown in different parts of the province it must be pointed out that rice is the major crop in all districts. Again, it is difficult to assign special types of soil to specific parts except in one or two outside cases. It will, however, be of interest to give a tabular statement of the types of soils and the classes of crop grown on each type.

Soil.	Crop.	Remarks.
Clay soil ...	Winter rice except in low lying places which are flooded till late November. On such lands rabi crops such as mustard are grown.	
Clay loam ...	Rabi crops in the high lands. Winter paddy on the low lands. Good for sugarcane on high lands.	
Loam ...	Mainly rabi crops. Good land for sugarcane.	
Sandy loam ...	Rabi crops, and maize	This soil appears to be particularly favourable for tobacco.
Sand	Cucurbits are grown on the sandy chars along rivers.	

CLIMATE.

Temperature.

14. The climate of the greater part of Bihar and Orissa is rather different from that of Bengal.

15. The mean annual temperature varies from 82° at Cuttack to 75° at the elevated stations of Hazaribagh and Ranchi. Over practically the whole province May is the warmest month, with mean temperatures between 85° and 94°. On the setting in of the rains in June there is a slight fall and during the next three months the readings range between 78° and 85°. A comparatively rapid fall occurs during the next three months with the result that the December temperature nowhere exceeds 71°, while in Bihar and Chota Nagpur it is generally below 64°. In Orissa and Chota Nagpur December is the coolest month of the year, but in Bihar the January temperatures are slightly lower than those of December. The highest afternoon temperatures are generally recorded in May in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and the south of Bihar, but in April in the northern half of Bihar where the heat of May is somewhat mitigated by the moist easterly winds that are intermittently experienced. They vary between 95° and 105° in Bihar, between 99° and 105° in Chota Nagpur and between 91° and 107° in Orissa. The absolutely highest afternoon temperatures yet recorded vary between 109° and 118°. The night temperature of the coldest months, December and January, averages about 51° in Bihar and Chota Nagpur, and 57° in Orissa, and has never fallen below 34° in the former area, and 40° in the latter.

The mean daily range of temperature is smallest on the coast, and is on the whole nearly twice as large in the dry season as in the rainy season from June to September.

16. On the mean of the year, the humidity is lowest on the high ground of Chota Nagpur and thence increases both northwards and southwards, being greatest on the coast of Orissa. It averages 84 per cent. at Balasore and False Point on the one hand and at Purnea on the other; 79 at Darbhanga, 77 at Cuttack, 74 at Chaibassa, about 71 at Gaya and Sambalpur and 66 on the plateau of Chota Nagpur. On the coast the variation during the year is small, the monthly values varying between 89 and 78, but at the inland stations, the range is large: thus the average humidity at Hazaribagh varies from 35 in April to 89 in August and at Patna from 49 in March to 87 in August. In Bihar, as in Orissa, the relative humidity during the dry season from November to February, notwithstanding the small quantity of vapour in the air, is almost as high as during the rains. **Humidity.**

17. In Bihar and Chota Nagpur the first five and the last two months of the year are the most free from cloud, the average proportion of cloud-covered sky being in general below one-fourth of the total expanse. With the advent of the monsoon in June the cloudiness increases rapidly, and in July and August the sky is almost fully overcast. In September, with the weakening of the monsoon, the quantity of cloud diminishes, and by the middle of October the sky has become almost free from cloud. In Orissa the sky is on the whole more cloudy than in Chota Nagpur and Bihar, particularly so on the coast, where on the average of the year one-half of the sky is clouded over. January is on the whole the brightest month of the year, but November, December and February are nearly as clear. The cloudiest season in the year is from June to August when at least three-fourths of the whole sky is covered with cloud. **Cloud.**

18. In Chota Nagpur the wind is unsteady in the rainy season from June to September, but during the rest of the year it forms part of the movement down the Gangetic plain, and is generally from between west and north-north-west in direction. In Bihar the prevailing wind is from west or west-north-west during the dry season from November to March; in April damp easterly winds begin to blow at intervals, particularly in the neighbourhood of the hills, and intensifying during May hold possession of practically the whole area from June to September. In Orissa north to north-east winds prevail from about the middle of October to the earlier part of February; then winds of direction from between south and south-west set in on the coast, and, strengthening gradually, blow with great steadiness during the hot and rainy seasons. **Winds.**

19. The province lies within the zone influenced by the winter storms, and experiences occasional light rain during the first two months of the year. **Rainfall.**

During the next three months the precipitation is heavier, particularly in May, and is due mainly to thunderstorms and hailstorms. The rains set in about the middle of June, and in Bihar and Chota Nagpur last up to the second week of October, and in Orissa three or four weeks longer: but little rain falls during the rest of the year.

The annual rainfall averages nearly 58″ in Orissa, 53″ in Chota Nagpur and 50″ in Bihar. Speaking broadly, about 90 per cent. of the total fall is received from the wet monsoon which lasts practically from June to October and only about 10 per cent. during the remaining seven months.

The driest month in the year is December with only eighteen cents of rain and the rainiest is July with an average fall of about 13 inches. The districts of Purnea, Cuttack and Sambalpur are those of heaviest rainfall. Their normal annual fall is 67″, 60″ and 58″ respectively, and in a few places it exceeds 75″. The region of lowest rainfall is defined by the Shahabad, Gaya and Saran districts where the average annual fall is a little over″.

In Patna the largest annual fall on record is that of 1886 when it amounted to 65·55″, and the smallest is that of 1843 when the total recorded fall was only 21·82″. The heaviest fall in 24 hours during the past 21 years is 13·80″ recorded on June 25, 1897.

One of the most remarkable features of the rainfall is the occasional occurrence during the rains of excessive local downpours during very short intervals. These appear to occur chiefly along the Himalayas. Thus on the 13th September 1879 a total rainfall of 35·38 inches was registered at Purnea for the previous 24 hours, whilst at the neighbouring stations of Madhupur, Bhagalpur, Araria and Kishanganj the rainfall for the same period was 9·5″, 1·35″, 2·58″ and 0·89″ respectively. Such downpours are usually associated with cyclonic storms. Rainfall is very regular in its incidence in Chota Nagpur, but is comparatively precarious in Bihar and Orissa, and severe droughts are of occasional occurrence there.

Storms.

20. Besides the short-lived disturbances, thunderstorms and nor-westers, which occur occasionally during the dry season from February to May, the southern part of the province is visited quite commonly during the rainy season by cyclonic storms. As a rule these storms are not severe, but very occasionally they are of great intensity and cause great damage. The False Point cyclone of September 1885, for instance, caused extremely rough weather, and was accompanied by a storm wave which destroyed the station, the water rising to a height of about 22 feet above mean sea-level.

CHIEF STAPLES.

Rice.

21. Rice has been a valued food-crop in India from the earliest times, the name by which it is generally known is *dhan* or *dhanya*, signifying in Sanskrit "the supporter or nourisher of mankind". At the present day it is widely cultivated throughout India. In Bihar and Chota Nagpur the food of the masses includes the grain of *rabi* crops, such as wheat, barley and pulses, and that of *bhadoi* crops, such as Indian-corn and millets. The coarse early rice is mainly eaten by the poorer classes, while the richer classes eat the finer late rices. Pulses, fish, vegetables, oil, salt, spices and other condiments are added to give rice a relish. The nitrogenous nutritive element which exists in small quantities in rice is supplied to a great extent by the pulses which are consumed with it.

According to the best source of information available, which cannot be said to claim strict accuracy, the normal area cultivated with rice in this province may be estimated roughly at 17,200,000 acres. The gross area of the province being in round numbers 53,200,000 acres, and the total cultivated area being estimated at 27,400,000 acres, it will be seen that the rice area comprises about 32 per cent. of the gross area and 63 per cent. of the actual cropped area.

22. There are innumerable varieties of rice familiar to cultivators under distinctive names, and possessing particular properties which make their cultivation suitable to particular localities. In this province these may all be referred to three main classes according to the land in which they are grown, the season of the year when they are reaped, and the period taken in coming to maturity. Those classes are (1) the *aus, bhadoi*, or early rice crop, (2) the *aman, aghani* or winter rice crop and (3) the *boro* or spring rice crop.

Aus or early autumn rice (so called from the Sanskrit *asu* early) is grown both in high lands which are above inundation level, and in some districts on low lands with two or three feet of water on them. After the harvesting of the *rabi* crop, the land is well ploughed and then the seed for the *aus* crop is sown broadcast generally with the first showers of rain in April and May, and the crop is harvested during the months of July, August and September. *Aus* rice requires less water than the other two main classes of rice, but at the same time is more dependent on the season and requires more attention in its cultivation. Early rice occupies the land for a comparatively short time, some varieties being ready for the sickle in 60 days,

and this allows the land to be cultivated also with cold-weather crops. *Aus* rice is, as a rule, sown broadcast, but it is occasionally transplanted in certain districts. Its outturn is generally less than that of *aman*, and its price lower in the market. It is very useful in supplying a food-grain and fodder at a time of the year when the stock of *aman* rice of the previous year is approaching exhaustion. The grain of *aus* rice is coarse and rather difficult to digest, and is eaten generally by the poorer classes.

Aman rice includes the largest number of varieties grown and occupies the main portion of the rice area of this Province. The varieties of *aman* differ much from each other in the fineness of the grain, and in their colour and fragrance. The crop, however, is broadly divided into two principal kinds, *viz.*, (*a*) the early *aman*, known as *katke* in the west and *chota aman* in the east, also called *ropa*, and (*b*) the late *aman*. The former is transplanted, the latter is both transplanted and sown broadcast. The finer varieties of rice, which are either eaten by the well-to-do classes or are exported, are obtained from the late *aman*. The seed is first sown in moderately high nurseries, and when the seedlings have attained a height of nine to eighteen inches, they are transplanted into low moist lands, where rain water has collected, and which have been previously carefully prepared by repeated ploughings. The first of these ploughings is, as a rule, not done until the first showers of the rains. The crop is generally sown in May or June, transplanted about a month later, and reaped in November or December. In many districts a *rabi* crop is sown broadcast in the *dhan* before the harvest. This is left in the field when the rice is cut and gives a second crop off the land.

In certain districts deep-water rice is grown in *jhils* and other low lying places liable to flood. In North Bihar this rice is sown broadcast in March, usually together with other crops, for example, *mung*. The *mung* is harvested late in May or June. The rice has time to take a good hold before the rains, and is able to keep its head above water during the floods of the rainy season, except in the case of a very rapid rise, as it is capable of a very rapid growth and will survive a total submergence for short periods. The stems increase in height with the rise of water and sometimes attain a length of fifteen or twenty feet, if necessary. This rice is also harvested in December.

The third main class of rice is the *boro* or spring rice which is generally coarse or hard and less nutritious than the other varieties, and, like *aus*, is consumed by the poorer classes. It is a three to six months crop cultivated on *chars*, *diaras*, edges of *jhils*, canals and tanks, and on soft marshy lands. It is sown during the winter months and is harvested before the floods of the rainy season. There are two systems of cultivation of *boro* paddy, *viz.*, transplanted or *rooa*, and broad-casted or *lepi*. In the former case the seed is sown in a seed-bed generally from October to January and transplanted from December to February. In the latter, the seed is at once sown on the deep muddy lands and plastered over by means of a plantain stem, and this method is hence called *lepi*. Before sowing, the seed is soaked for 24 hours in a closed earthen pot, which helps sprouting. The *lepi* sowing is done on the river beds when the water is at its lowest level. It may be also cultivated as a rain crop on comparatively dry lands with the aid of artificial irrigation, in which case it is sown about the end of May, transplanted in July and August, and reaped by the end of October.

23. The work of harvesting is generally done by men, but in many parts of Bihar and Orissa, especially among the poorer raiyats, women also assist in the harvest. In South Bihar and Chota Nagpur transplantation is usually done by women. When the plants have not attained a good length they are cut at some distance from the ground, so that a large portion of stubble may be left for the cattle to graze on. When, however, the stems are sufficiently long to be made into bundles of straw they are cut close to the roots. When the stalks are under water and are useless, the ears alone are cut off. The crop after being cut is carried home either on the heads of reapers or in carts or by *banghis*, and often by boat. The mode of separating the grain is to have it trodden out by cattle or men on a threshing-floor, or to beat it out by hand on a plank. The winnowing is done by means of a basket shaken over the head. The lighter chaff is blown

away by the wind and the clean grains fall to the ground. Husking is done with a wooden lever called the *dhenki* which is worked by the women of the household. When the paddy has been threshed, some of it is usually sold to pay the rent, and some is given to the money-lender in payment of debts, the rest being stored for household use. The grain is stored either in large baskets, or else in stacks or godowns. The baskets which are used by the poorer cultivators are of a roughly cylindrical shape, and are plastered on the inside with cowdung and mud, to make them air and water-tight. Wealthier villagers, who carry on a regular trade in rice, store their paddy in circular stacks or in houses constructed of wood with thatched roofs and mud walls.

24. It is somewhat difficult to give the average outturn of rice per acre with accuracy. From the best sources of information available and taking into consideration estimates formed from enquiry, and in some cases from statistics of actual weighments, the outturn of cleaned rice for a number of years and for all classes of lands has been estimated at 10 maunds for early rice and 15 maunds for late rice.

Wheat.

25. Wheat forms an important food-staple in Bihar, and there is a large surplus production which finds its way into Calcutta from the districts of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions. In the Shahabad district there are 214,300 acres under wheat and in Monghyr 205,300 acres. In Chota Nagpur the principal wheat-growing district is Palamau. The normal area under wheat in this Province has been estimated at about $1\frac{1}{5}$ million acres, and the rates of outturn have been taken as 12 maunds to the acre for the Bihar districts and $5\frac{1}{2}$ maunds for Chota Nagpur. The average outturn depends very much on the extent to which the crop is irrigated and manured. On the whole, it seems probable that the estimate of outturn for Bihar just cited is too high, and that the average yield to the acre does not exceed 10 bushels that is about 8 maunds, which is the figure generally cited for all India. Wheat is sown in the latter half of October and harvested in March. Many varieties of wheat-grains are grown in this Province. The four principal kinds known to the trade are—

No. 1 club, containing 75 per cent. of white and 25 of red.

No. 2 club, containing 65 per cent. of white and 35 of red.

No. 3 hard red.

No. 4 soft red.

No. 1 club is a very superior soft white grain which is extensively grown in the southern part of the subdivisions of Buxar and Sasaram, as well as in the district of Shahabad; it is equal to the best Delhi or Muzaffarnagar wheat. Bhagalpur grows hard and soft red wheat.

Marua—Kodo.

26. *Marua* and *kodo* are both cheaper than rice, and are much eaten by the lower classes. *Kodo* is a millet of the size of a canary seed. Each plant has a longish ear, longer and thicker than an ear of corn, and containing about an egg-cup full of grain. When used for food, it is boiled like rice, or made into *chapatis*. The crop is popular with the poorer classes, as it can be readily grown on inferior soil, but the grain is not one of the most nutritious. *Marua* is a cognate grain to *kodo*, but it grows in bushy tufts and not in waving ears as *kodo* does. It is an important crop in Bihar and in the Chota Nagpur Division. The normal acreage for the whole province is estimated at 1,107,700 acres and the outturn at 10 maunds per acre. It may be either sown broadcast or transplanted. Unlike other cereals, it does not require to be reaped at once as the grains adhere closely to the ear and do not fall off readily. The ears are reaped by the sickle, and the straw is left on the ground to be eaten by cattle or to be used as fuel. The grain is generally converted into flour, which is used by the lower classes for making bread. It is also eaten boiled in water like rice, with which it is sometimes mixed before boiling.

Barley.

27. The total area sown in barley in the province of Bihar and Orissa is estimated at 1,428,200 acres, and the normal yield is about $10\frac{3}{4}$ maunds per acre. It is an important crop in Bihar. The export trade in barley is small.

The chief seat of barley cultivation is in South Bihar, where it forms one of the cheapest food crops. In North Bihar and in the Bhagalpur Division it is of less importance. Like wheat and most *rabi* crops, it is grown on uplands or on high-lying paddy lands off which the early varieties of paddy have been harvested. Barley is sown towards the end of October or early in November and harvested in March. The grain is ground into a coarse meal and made into *chapatis*, either by itself or mixed with wheat-meal, *kerao*, *khesari* or other kinds of *dal*; sometimes it is mixed with Indian-corn. It is also parched and ground into coarse flour. It is eaten in the same state as it comes from the grindstone, having been cooked in the drying. A little salt is generally added and the preparation is eaten with garlic, onions or chillies; sometimes *gur* or coarse sugar is used instead of salt. Barley is also sometimes eaten boiled like rice.

28. *Makai*, maize or Indian-corn is cultivated chiefly in the districts of Bihar and in the Chota Nagpur Division. It is cheaper than wheat or barley, but is dearer than *marua* and other inferior millets. It is prepared and eaten like barley. In Patna and Shahabad maize is consumed even more than barley by the labouring classes. The total area sown with maize in the Province is estimated at about 1,769,300 acres, and the normal yield at 10 to 12 maunds per acre. The ears when green are often cut and roasted. Maize is sown at the commencement of the rains and harvested in September. **Maize.**

29. In Bihar and Chota Nagpur the millets *china* and *kaon* are largely cultivated and consumed. They are grown both on high and low-lands. When raised after the rains, *kaon* is reaped in March and April, but it is sometimes sown in June and cut in August, September or October. *China* may be sown almost at any season. These grains are sometimes boiled in water and eaten with milk and coarse sugar. The cultivators of Bihar generally cook *china* or *kaon* with rice, the proportion being three-fourths or more of the latter and one-fourth or less of the former. *Bhura* is a coarse grain seed which is eaten by the poorer classes. **China, Kaon, Juar & Bajra.**

Juar, known as *janara* in Tirhut, and *bajra* are millets of some importance in Bihar and the Santal Parganas. The area under the former is 103,100 acres, and that under the latter 78,900 acres.

30. Pulses or *dal* are a most important food-staple throughout the whole of this Province. The principal pulses are known as *matar*, *khesari*, *mushuri*, *maskalai*, *mung*, *but* or *chola*, and *arhar*. All these, except the last, are sown after the cessation of the rains, and reaped in the cold weather, and are extensively cultivated. *Maskalai* and *mung* are also grown as *bhadoi* crops, being sown in May and June and harvested in August and September. **Dal.**

There are three varieties of *arhar* differentiated by the time at which they are harvested, known as *kathki*, harvested in November, *maghi*, harvested in January and *chaitali*, harvested in March or April. The last named is the most common as it gives the greatest outturn and a *dal* of better quality. *Arhar* is a hardy crop and will grow on almost any soil. It is sown at the commencement of the rains, usually with some other crop, such as maize, which is harvested in September, the *arhar* being then left in the ground until the time of the *rabi* harvest. The stalks are woody and are generally used as fuel. The *bhusa* and husks are given to cattle as fodder. Pulses are largely exported eastwards from the western districts of Bihar and elsewhere.

31. Either in a cooked or raw state, vegetables (*tarkari*) almost invariably form a part of the food of the people. The most common and important vegetable is the egg-plant, brinjal or *baigan*, which yields two crops in the year. This vegetable is cultivated in almost every garden. Raiyats, such as the caste of Koiris who earn a livelihood by the sale of vegetables, set apart whole plots of land for its cultivation. *Kumra* comes next in order of importance. There are an infinite variety of gourds, tuberous roots and other vegetables which are consumed under the general denomination of *tarkari*. Cauliflower (*phul kobi*) and cabbage (*kobi*) are common; garlic (*roshun*), radishes (*mula*), spinach (*sag*) of sorts, and onion (*piyaj*) are universal. The raiyat's vegetable garden is always close to his homestead, but, near the large towns, considerable areas are cultivated as vegetable gardens. **Vegetables.**

Potatoes.

32. The cultivation of the potato was first introduced in this country by the English towards the close of the eighteenth century. There was a strong prejudice against it for a long time as an article of food, especially among the orthodox Brahmans, but now it is eaten by all who can afford to purchase it. The area under potatoes is considerable in Bihar. Artificial irrigation is very necessary for this crop. In Bihar, where labour is cheap and water can be had at a reasonable depth, irrigation from wells is generally adopted. The potato blight sometimes occurs in Patna, which is the most important mart for seed-potatoes in this Province. It first appeared there in 1884. In the last few years very serious damage has also been done to the potato-growing industry by the potato moth.

Condiments.

33. The raiyat seasons his food with a great variety of condiments. Amongst a community addicted to fish, turmeric (*huldi*) is extensively used in curries and in all sorts of vegetable and animal food. Ginger (*adruk*) is also eaten with animal food, and is sold as medicine. Coriander (*dhania*), black cummin (*randhuni*) and aniseed (*joan, mouri*) are grown in small quantities for local consumption. Chillies (*lonka-morich or jhal*) are cultivated in the western districts of the Proviince.

Pan.

34. *Pan* or betel-leaf is grown to a small extent. It is a creeper, and is cultivated in gardens which are styled *boroj*. This plant is generally cultivated by a special caste called *Barai* or *Barui*. The first green leaves of *pan*, especially those plucked in the early spring, are said to be preferred. The cultivation of the plant requires constant care, but is highly remunerative. A garden lasts for five to twenty years.

Betel-nut.

35. The *supari* or betel-nut is cultivated to a small extent in Orissa. Its cultivation is fairly profitable. It bears fruit in the eighth year, and is most productive from that time to the sixteenth year when the produce falls off. The nuts are gathered in November.

Fruits.

36. Among the cultivated fruits are the following:—Plantain, mango, pine-apple, jack, guava, custard-apple, lichee and several varieties of fig and melon. Cocoanut plantations exist along the sea-coast of Orissa. The mangoes of Darbhanga are highly appreciated.

Jute.

37. The only district in this Province which grows jute to any large extent is Purnea, though a certain amount is grown in Orissa. Bihar on the whole is not suitable for jute, for, although the plant will grow, the fibre is weak. Even in Purnea, where the climatic conditions are nearest to those of Bengal proper, the fibre produced is usually not of such good quality as that from jute districts like Mymensingh and Tippera; and in Orissa, Chota Nagpur and Bihar, speaking generally, the place of jute is taken by other fibres.

38. The total area, taking an average of the last 10 years cultivated with jute in the Province is 232,300 acres of which the district of Purnea alone claims 86 per cent. and Cuttack 4·5 per cent. There are two species of jute generally cultivated: *corchorus capsularis* (round-podded variety) and *corchorus olitorius* (the long-podded variety). *C. Capsularis* thrives in low wet lands while *C. olitorius* does best on dry uplands. The former is principally cultivated.

39. The seasons for sowing and growth are the same as those for the early rice crop. After the usual ploughing, the seed is sown broadcast from the middle or end of March to the beginning of June, and the cutting of the crop goes on from the middle of August to the middle of October. The plant before it is cut grows from five to ten feet in height. The stalks when cut are made up into bundles and are then at once immersed in water. The steeping process is called retting. While the bundles are under water they are examined from time to time to test how far decomposition has progressed, and as soon as it is found that the fibres peel off readily, the bundles are taken out of the water and put in hand for the separation of the fibre. The

process of separation most generally followed is to beat or shake the stalks in the water in which they are steeped till the glutinous substance in the bark is entirely washed away. The fibre is then dried in the sun, and, when dry, is made up into hanks and is ready for the market. The average outturn of jute is estimated at about 15 maunds (or 1,200lbs.) of fibre per acre.

40. Jute is converted by native manufacturers into cordage, cloth and paper. Of cordage the range is great, from the thinnest twist, such as is fit for weaving, to thick ropes for hawsers for large boats. Gunny-cloth is made of very different qualities to adapt it for the various purposes for which it is used. The manufacture of jute for paper does not materially differ from that adopted for the same purpose with old rags, etc. The principal marts in Bihar are Kissengunj and Forbesgunj in Purnea.

Sunn hemp.

41. *Sunn (crotalaria juncea).*—This is not the true hemp, though it is known in the trade and is exported under the name of sunn hemp. Its chief local use is in the manufacture of nets and cordage for boats, etc. Previous to the establishment of the Bally Paper Mills, it was also used in the manufacture of paper. The crop is generally sown in May and June, and harvested from the 15th of August to the 15th of September. Sunn hemp is occasionally used as a green manure to enrich poor lands, a practice the Agricultural Department is desirous of spreading.

Dhuncha.

42. *Dhuncha or Dhunecha (sesbania aculeata)* grows best in low, wet soils and a warm atmosphere. Very little is grown in Bihar, but a certain amount is grown in Orissa. The height of the plant is from 10 to 12 feet, yielding fibres from six to eight feet in length; but they are coarser and more harsh than those of hemp. It is considered to be more durable in water than either *pat* or *sunn*, and is much used by fishermen for drag ropes for their nets. It is cultivated also for its sticks, which are used for fuel (especially for setting fire to funeral pyres) and as props for valuable creepers. This crop also may be used as a green manure on suitable soils.

Oil-seeds.

43. Oil-seeds are an important crop, oil being universally required according to Indian custom for application to the person, as well as for food and lighting. In recent years the cultivation of oil-seeds has been stimulated by the demand for them in Europe. In 1910-11 the export in various kinds of oil-seeds from Bihar and Orissa amounted to 5,758,390 maunds valued at Rs. 3,58,63,482. The use of vegetable oils for lighting purposes has been very largely superseded by kerosine-oil, enormous quantities of which are now imported from America and Russia. A considerable quantity of mineral oil is also imported from Burma. It is estimated that about 2,021,300 acres of land are annually cropped with oil-seeds in this Province. Out of this area nearly one-third is devoted to rape-seed and mustard, about one-third to linseed, and the rest to *til* and minor oil-seeds. The minor oil-seeds include such crops as castor, *sarguza* also known as Abyssinian or nigerseed, and poppy.

The exports of oil-seeds from the area now constituting the Province, during the past five years were as follows:—

Year.	Linseed.	Mustard and rape-seeds.	Sesamum.	Castor.	Poppy.	Ground-nut.	Other oil-seeds.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1906-07.	7,719	200,159	58,838	49,510	3,017	136	28,102
1907-08.	3,295,175	1,202,585	76,923	804,292	78,242	344	122,361
1908-09.	2,677,432	1,286,912	87,690	653,482	115,869	28	60,224
1909-10.	2,197,953	2,111,584	170,913	369,212	117,350	493	204,513
1910-11.	3,287,548	1,261,912	379,968	431,703	106,673	125	290,461

Linseed.

44. Linseed is the produce of the common flax plant. It is exclusively grown in India for the seed. It is the chief oil-seed crop of Bihar, whence large importations are made into Calcutta for export to Western countries. The normal area under linseed is estimated to be about 661,300 acres of which no less than 628,700 acres lie in Bihar. The normal outturn is about 6 maunds per acre. Linseed is a cold-weather crop and is sown and reaped at the same time as wheat or barley. It is also largely grown as a catch crop after the rice harvest. Linseed oil is occasionally used in cooking by the poorer classes in Bihar, but its local use is very limited. Linseed is exported to a far greater extent than any other oil-seeds, and the trade in it has undergone a large expansion during recent years. The value of the exports now exceeds 1½ millions sterling. During the last ten years experiments have been made to test the value of the introduction of flax from Belgium and Russia into Bihar, but the project was abandoned owing to the impossibility of obtaining seed free from dodder, which might have attacked and destroyed the country linseed, as the raiyat would be quite unprepared to cope with the pest. The plants, also, showed a tendency to degenerate.

Rape-seed and Mustard.

45. Rape-seed and mustard are largely grown. The chief centre of cultivation is North Bihar, which contains extensive tracts of alluvial land cropped in the cold weather with oil-seeds and pulse. The area sown in rape and mustard in this province is estimated at 586,800 acres. The normal outturn is 6 maunds per acre. There are several varieties of rape-seed and mustard (known variously as *sarisha*, *rai*, etc.). One kind is usually grown by itself on high lands near the village site and requires careful cultivation; another kind (*rai*) is a plant of coarser habit, which is grown on diara lands, and requires little care and cultivation. The latter is usually sown mixed with other cold-weather crops. All varieties of rape-seed and mustard are sown in October and November and reaped in January and February. Of all descriptions of oil, that obtained from rape-seed and mustard is the most largely consumed and the most relished.

The export trade in rape-seed and mustard is less important than that in linseed; but large quantities of these oil-seeds, amounting to about 12 lakhs of maunds, are annually exported.

Sesamum.

46. Sesamum or gingelly, known as *til* in Northern India, is grown more or less in every district. There are two chief varieties. The first is a *kharif* variety sown in July to September and gathered during November and December; the other is a summer variety, sown between January to March and reaped in June and July. The former occupies about 193,900 acres, and the latter about 16,700 acres. The normal yield is about 4¼ maunds per acre. In 1910-11, 379,968 maunds of sesamum, valued at Rs. 20,89,824, were exported.

Cotton.

47. The cultivation of cotton has been declining since the introduction of European piece-goods. The total area under this crop is estimated at about 66,300 acres. The only districts where the area under cotton exceeds 10,000 acres are Ranchi, Saran and the Santal Parganas. The cotton at present grown in the Province is not sufficient for the requirements of the people, and has to be supplemented by importation of the raw material from Western India and of piece-goods from England. Generally speaking, then, it may be said that the production of cotton does not form at present an important industry of the cultivators in Bihar. It is cultivated, not as an article of commerce, but only for domestic use. The local cottons are short-stapled inferior types. There are two cotton crops, the early crop, which is sown during the monsoon rains and harvested during the cold weather; and the late crop, which is sown at the close of the rainy season and reaped in the hot weather.

Sugarcane.

48. Sugarcane, of which there are many varieties, is grown throughout the Province. It is most extensively cultivated in the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur Divisions, where the area planted is estimated at 102,200 acres,

72,600 acres and 47,200 acres, respectively. The total area under sugarcane in the Province is believed to be about 265,500 acres. Sugarcane is also grown in the Tributary Mahals of Orissa.

49. The cane is generally grown on high lands, which are not subject to inundation, and which are easily irrigated. The cost of cultivation and manufacture varies considerably in different areas. In some districts sugar and *gur* are manufactured for home consumption only, while in others they are manufactured for home use as well as for export. Iron mills have come into almost universal use for the extraction of cane juice, and their use has resulted in diminishing the cost of manufacturing sugar. There are factories in Bihar where sugar is refined according to native methods. Madhubani in Darbhanga and Nasriganj in Shahabad still contain a large number of refineries and carry on a large trade in sugar, though the trade has suffered greatly in recent years owing to competition with imported bounty-fed sugar. Several factories under European management have been lately started in Champaran, Saran and Tirhut.

There are several kinds of native refined sugar. An essential feature of the native method of refining is the use of some species of aquatic weeds. The raw jaggery or concrete sugar is placed in earthen vats having a hole at the bottom ; over it is spread a thick layer of weed, the water contained in which filters through the mass and carries with it the molasses, leaving the crystallizable portion as a more or less pure granular sugar.

The sugar trade of India in general has undergone a serious revolution in the course of the last thirty-five years. Not many years ago Bengal, which included this Province, used to export sugar largely to European countries ; but the export trade has been nearly destroyed by the invasion of the home markets by bounty-fed beet-sugar. On the other hand a large trade has sprung up in the importation of sugar from Mauritius, Java, the Straits Settlements and Madras. The increasing imports of foreign sugar through Calcutta and the destruction of its once large export trade in this article have sensibly told on the native refining industry in the Province.

50. Tobacco is grown more or less extensively for local consumption in every district. In Darbhanga, Purnea and Muzaffarpur it is also largely grown for trade and export. For this crop the cultivator ordinarily takes up a small plot of land near his cow-house for convenience in manuring as he always, if possible, manures his tobacco crop. Tobacco is reared in a nursery in August, September and October ; it is transplanted a month later, and leaves are ready for gathering from January to March. The total area under tobacco cultivation is estimated at 118,700 acres. Tobacco.

The districts having the largest areas under tobacco are Darbhanga with 32,000 acres ; Purnea with 30,000 acres ; Muzaffarpur with 17,000 acres. There are several varieties of the plant grown in these districts, but they are usually known by the name, *Kochar* tobacco. The quality of the tobacco grown in North Bihar is much liked by the natives, and tobacco has been a staple of these parts for at least a century past. The produce varies from twelve to eighteen maunds an acre, while the price varies from Rs. 3 to Rs. 7 per maund. What is most wanted at present is to introduce improvements in the curing process. The Burmese Mughs, who import tobacco into their own country for the purpose of making cheroots, select the very broad and thick-leaved plant, neither too mild nor too strong, and pay a high price for it.

In Bihar, the principal centre of tobacco cultivation is the Darbhanga district, and the most extensive cultivation as well as the best tobacco comes from Tajpur, in Pargana Sareysa, which is famous for the good quality of the leaf. The average yield per acre is said to be about 18 to 20 maunds, and the price is about Rs. 5 per maund. The cultivators as a rule derive a very handsome profit, generally averaging Rs. 60 per bigha, and sometimes as much as Rs. 80 or Rs. 90. Tobacco leaves the district in various ways—some of the raiyats themselves export it in carts to Nepal or take it to Hajipur and other river marts in the district and there dispose of it, while many thousand maunds

are bought up by travelling merchants and transported by river and rail to the Upper Provinces and Bengal. The Peninsular Tobacco Company in Monghyr also buys large quantities.

The total weight of the tobacco trade of Bihar and Orissa during the past five years is given below :—

Years.	Imports.			Exports.		
	Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.		Unmanufactured.	Manufactured.	
		Cigars.	Other kinds.		Cigars.	Other kinds.
	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.	Mds.
1906-07.	13,812	27	2,367	439,436	1	5,469
1907-08.	45,362	39	13,249	630,611	2	42,003
1908-09.	59,649	676	13,624	846,724	2,469	69,201
1909-10.	70,409	2,647	8,572	747,428	7,849	69,722
1910-11.	72,392	1,577	13,352	817,625	4,467	83,114

Tea.

51. The districts in the Province in which tea is cultivated are Ranchi and Hazaribagh in the Chota Nagpur Division. At the close of 1910 there were 22 tea-gardens with a total area of 2,249 acres under tea. The total outturn of the year amounted to 274,887 lbs. the average yield being 124·6 lbs. per acre of mature plants. It will be observed from the table below that the yield of the gardens in Ranchi was returned last year at $1\frac{5}{8}$ maunds per acre.

52. The following statement gives some particulars of the tea industry for the year 1910 :—

District.	No. of gardens.	Acreage.		Total.	Area not yet planted.	Outturn in lbs.	Rate of outturn per acre in lbs.
		Mature.	Immature.				
Hazaribagh ...	1	100	...	100	...	3,064	31
Ranchi	21	2,105	44	2,149	3,112	271,823	129
Total ...	22	2,205	44	2,249	3,112	274,887	160

The use of machinery in the preparation of the leaf is almost universal.

The following statement shows the trade of Bihar and Orissa in Indian tea during the past three years :—

Routes.	Imports in maunds.			Exports in maunds.		
	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.	1908-09.	1909-10.	1910-11.
By rail and river	3,350	3,913	3,350	204,030	147,200	202,645

Indigo.

53. North Bihar is at the present time the chief seat of indigo cultivation in Bihar. The crop is also grown to a small extent in Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Shahabad. The areas under this crop in the principal districts is estimated to be as follows :—Champaran 46,200 acres, Muzaffarpur 28,100 acres, Darbhanga 13,900 acres, Purnea 10,000 acres and Saran 9,200 acres.

The indigo industry has been steadily on the decline during the last twenty years, the total area sown in the districts now comprising this Province was estimated in 1896 at 342,000 acres, in 1901 at 270,100 acres,

and in 1911 at 109,600 acres. The principal cause of this has been the discovery of the possibility of manufacturing synthetic or chemically-prepared indigo on a commercial scale, which process is chiefly carried out in Germany. The decrease in the outturn has been accelerated in the last few years by the prevalence of diseases in the crop, (1) a leaf curl due to an insect pest, (2) a wilt caused by a fungus, and (3) a disease somewhat similar in appearance to a wilt, the origin of which is at present unknown.

The average outturn of the dye has been estimated at 20lbs in Bihar. The gross yearly outturn of indigo in Bihar averages about 16,000 cwts. The bulk of the indigo crop is raised by the raiyats on a system of advances which has been always associated with the cultivation of indigo. The general practice is for the planter to obtain from the zamindar or other land-holders a lease of a village for a term of years, and then to arrange with the raiyats that they shall grow indigo on a certain portion of their holdings every year. The cultivators are assisted with advances of seed and of money to carry on the cultivation. The planters also grow a considerable quantity of indigo on their own *zirat* lands, while occasionally the raiyats grow it on their own account, and sell it to the factory by weight. The latter system is known in Bihar as the *khuskhi* system.

In North Bihar indigo is cultivated with much care. It is generally sown on high lands above the reach of the annual floods. The land being carefully ploughed and pulverized, the seed is drilled in February and March. In Shahabad to the south of the Ganges, where the soil is not retentive of moisture, the sowings are carried on during June, July and August, the later sown crops being kept on till the next year; but lands irrigated from canals or wells are sown in February, March and April. Indigo is cut in June, July and August. A second crop is obtained in September and October. When cut, the leaves are taken to the factory to be steeped in large vats for about ten hours until the process of fermentation is completed. The water is then poured out into a second vat and subjected to a brisk beating, the effect of which is to separate the particles of dye and cause them to settle at the bottom. Finally, the sediment is boiled, strained and made up into cakes for the Calcutta market. In recent years steam has been introduced into the factories for two purposes, *viz.*, to maintain an equable temperature in the vats while the preliminary process of fermentation is going on, and to supersede by machinery the manual labour of beating.

The number of factories and the gross outturn of indigo during 1910-11 in each district in Bihar is shown in the following statement :—

District.	No. of Factories.	Outturn in Factory maunds (11 factory maunds = 10 maunds).
BIHAR.		
Champaran	18	10,950
Muzaffarpur	21	9,000
Darbhanga	23	
Saran	10	2,450
Purnea	6	1,100
Monghyr	4	800
Bhagalpur	2	200
Shahabad	2	200

54. The market value of indigo was about Rs. 154 per maund last year. The gross outturn of indigo last year may be valued at about 33 lakhs of rupees. Almost the entire output of the dye in Bihar is exported. The trade of Bihar in indigo during the three years 1908-09, 1909-10 and 1910-11 is shown in the following statement :—

Imports.			Exports.		
1908-09. Mds.	1909-10. Mds.	1910-11. Mds.	1908-09. Mds.	1909-10. Mds.	1810-11. Mds.
1,976	412	152	21,137	13,494	18,955

55. Tassar silk is manufactured to a certain extent in Bihar and Chota Nagpur. Silk.

Lac.

56. Lac (*lah*) is a cellular resinous incrustation of a deep orange colour secreted by an insect (*coccus lacca*) round the branches of various trees, the most common being the *kusum* (*Schleichera trijuga*), *palas* (*Butea frondosa*), *pipal* (*Ficus religiosa*) and *bair* (*Zizyphus jujuba*). Its principal chemical component is resin, and the entire incrustation while still adhering to the twig, is called stick-lac and from this is manufactured the shell-lac of commerce. Lac-dye is obtained from the small cells of the crustation, and is itself a portion of the body of the female insect. In order to obtain the largest quantity of dye the stick-lac is gathered before the young come out, which happens twice in the year, in January and July. The dye is first extracted by repeated processes of washing and straining, while the shell-lac is worked up from what remains in a hot and semi-liquid state.

57. Lac is found in the large tract of hilly country covering the Chota Nagpur Division, and overlapping the north of the Orissa Division. The principal lac factories are in the districts of Ranchi and Manbhum in the Chota Nagpur Division. Stick and shell-lac are largely exported from these districts. There is still an active demand for shell-lac, but lac-dye has been all but superseded by European dyes. The dye, which at one time used to sell at twice the price of shell-lac, now fetches a nominal value of about Rs. 10 per maund, shell-lac being worth Rs. 35-10 per maund. A few maunds of dye are occasionally exported by sea to other parts of India. A little dye is also prepared as a cosmetic for use by Hindu women.

Safflower.

58. Safflower is grown mainly for home consumption. It is cultivated on account of the florets, which are used as a dye-stuff, and the seeds, which yield an edible oil. The dye no longer fetches the high prices that it did some years ago. Prices averaged about Rs. 24 to Rs. 36 per maund in 1881-82, about Rs. 18 per maund in 1901-02, and about Rs. 15 per maund in 1911-12.

Opium.

59. As a result of the arrangement by which the quantity of opium exported to China will be gradually diminished, the Government of India sanctioned the abolition of poppy cultivation in Bihar, and the closure of the Opium Factory at Patna with effect from the 31st December 1911.

Saltpetre.

60. In Bihar, which is the chief source of saltpetre in India, the conditions for the natural production of the compound closely approach the theoretical ideal. With a population exceeding 500 per square mile, where agriculture is the chief occupation, and where consequently the people are accompanied by a high proportion of domestic animals, there is an abundant supply of organic nitrogen to the soils around villages. The climatic conditions of temperature and humidity are also unusually favourable for the growth of so-called nitrifying bacteria, which convert ammonia by successive stages into nitrous and nitric acid. Wood and cow-dung are largely used for fuel, and the immediate vicinity of each village thus forms a perfect laboratory for the formation of potassium nitrate. In the long period of continuous surface desiccation, which follows a small monsoon rainfall, the compounds so formed in the soil are brought to the surface by capillary action, and appear as a white efflorescence of dried salt, which is collected and purified for export as saltpetre.

The manufacture, which is in the hands of a poor but hardy caste called Nunias, is founded on a system of advances made to them by middlemen, who again contract with the larger houses of business in Calcutta. It is controlled by the Northern India Salt Department, which grants licenses for refining salt, for making crude saltpetre, and for the manufacture of the unrefined saltpetre called *khari*. The process of manufacture is simple, and the implements employed are very primitive. Manufacture is carried on in small factories situated in the towns and villages scattered over the country. Nitrous soil is collected from the vicinity of the village inhabitations and is lixiviated in small earthen filters. The nitrous brine is next concentrated in iron or earthen vessels with the aid of artificial heat, and saltpetre is obtained by crystallisation, as the temperature of the concentrated liquid falls. The saltpetre so obtained is impure in quality, as it contains earthy matter and foreign salts (such as chloride of sodium) in mechanical admixture. This impure saltpetre is collected in refineries situated at different points among the village works, and is purified in them to a fair degree of refraction, and is then sent to Calcutta, whence some of it is exported, while some is purified to a higher degree of refraction in the local refineries.

The following table shows the quantity of saltpetre produced during the past two years:—

District.	1910-1911.	1911-1912.
	Mds.	Mds.
Saran	... 68,202	... 81,965
Champaran	... 34,103	... 32,819
Muzaffarpur	... 73,842	... 73,750
Darbhanga	... 45,077	... 36,841

FORESTS.

61. The State forests in the Province of Bihar and Orissa are confined to the districts of Singhbhum, Manbhum, Sambalpur, Ranchi, Palamau, Hazaribagh, Angul, Puri, and the Santal Parganas. The total area of forests under the control of Government was, in 1911-12, 3,703 square miles, of which 2,821 square miles were under the management of the Forest, and 882 square miles under the Civil Department. In addition to this, there are forests and waste lands in the Ranchi district, under the management of the Civil authorities, the area of which is unknown. Besides the area under Government forest, there are extensive areas under forest in the Tributary States of Orissa and Chota Nagpur but, except in the more remote and least accessible parts, such forests have all suffered more or less severely, from ruinous ill-treatment and excessive and uncontrolled exploitation; to remedy this state of things a Private Forests Bill has been drafted and is at present under the consideration of Government. Large tracts of country in Bihar contain practically no forests, and are largely dependant for their supplies of timber upon the forests of Chota Nagpur. There is ample evidence to show that these cannot long continue to meet the excessive demand upon them, and those which are not under Government control, are rapidly becoming exhausted and are disappearing. The extensive denudation of hill sides has, in many places, become a menace to cultivation, owing to the erosion of the soil and to floods and drought. Forests.

62. State forests are of two classes—reserved and protected. In 1911-12 the area under reserved forests was 1,720 square miles. These forests are maintained as permanent reserves, principally for the production of timber and firewood. Measures are taken to protect almost the whole area from fire, and grazing is not permitted except under inalienable rights or in special circumstances. Stringent regulations are in force to prevent illicit fellings, and all boundaries have been demarcated and are maintained in good order. The most valuable timber is Sal (*Shorea robusta*) which is extensively used for railway sleepers and building purposes, but there is evidence that the great demand for timber is creating a market for less durable species, which promises to expand rapidly.

The protected forests comprised in 1911-12 an area of 1,983 square miles (exclusive of protected forests in the Ranchi district, the area of which is not known) of which 1,101 square miles were under the control of the Forest and 882 square miles under the Civil Department. The policy in regard to protected forests is undergoing a change, and it is now recognised that compromise is not generally possible and that reservation is the only possible solution of the problem of maintaining forests, capable of supplying suitable material, in localities where the demand exceeds the supply. Forest settlement proceedings are now being carried on in the Puri district and, to a less extent, in Sambalpur with the object of converting as much as is possible of the protected forests into reserves. In districts where such conversion is not immediately in view, protected forests serve a useful, though temporary, purpose in retarding the rapid destruction of the forest and in providing grazing areas.

The area of forests, for which working plans have been prepared and are in force amounted to 1,463 square miles in 1911-12.

The largest lessees are the Bengal Timber Trading Company, who chiefly work Sal timber for railway sleepers.

Of minor produce, the most considerable is *Sabai* grass (*Inchoemum augustifolium*) which is used chiefly for the manufacture of paper, and locally, to some extent, for rope-making.

63. The following table compares the outturn of the forests under departmental management in 1911-12 with that in 1901-02 :—

	1911-12.		1901-1902.
	Including Sambalpur.	Excluding Sambalpur.	Excluding Sambalpur.
Timber ...	Cft. 1,110,417	Cft. 994,275	Cft. 742,485
Firewood ...	„ 15,860,036	„ 15,249,423	„ 14,249,472
Bamboos ...	No. 9,673,088	No. 7,024,648	No. 6,569,966
Minor produce (value)	Rs. 2,79,319	Rs. 2,73,945	Rs. 2,06,812

Of the above, the following quantities are estimated to have been removed from the forests by free grantees free of charge and by right-holders at privileged rates :—

	1911-12.	1901-02.
Timber	Cft. 240,694	Cft. 262,071
Firewood	„ 14,007,348	„ 13,822,930
Bamboos	No. 4,056,472	No. 4,161,580
Minor produce (value)	Rs. 2,14,190	Rs. 1,21,078

In 1901-02, the Sambalpur Division belonged to the Central Provinces. The figures for 1911-12 are therefore given for the whole circle as now constituted, including Sambalpur, in addition to those for the circle, excluding Sambalpur.

Elephants.

64. Among the most important products of some of the forests of the Province are wild elephants. Their chief use is in the timber trade and for Government transport. They are also bought up by native Chiefs and landowners as objects of display. The regular mode of catching these animals is by means of a kheddah, or gigantic stockade, into which a wild herd is driven, then starved into submission and tamed by animals already domesticated. These operations are carried out, under the supervision of the Deputy Commissioner, in the district of Angul, where wild animals cause great damage to the crops. The total number of elephants captured during the ten years ending 13st March 1912 is 145 including 29 calves.

CATTLE, ETC.

Cattle.

65. *Breeds of cattle.*—There appears to be only one distinct indigenous breed of cattle in Bihar—the Sitamarhi, Bachour or long-faced. It is so called because it is found principally in the villages of the Sitamarhi subdivision of the Muzaffarpur district and the neighbouring subdivision of the Darbhanga district, Madhubani, but it is not confined to those parts exclusively, as it may be seen in all districts of Bihar. Good bullocks of the breed are fine upstanding animals with large bone and substance and stand on an average about 50 inches or more at the shoulder. Cows are about 45 inches at the wither and give about 3 seers of milk ordinarily, but with care and selection they yield as much as 4 to 6 seers. The predominant colour is grey with black points.

The cattle of other districts of Bihar are of the usual *desi* type and are the result of the crossing of many native breeds. They are smaller than the Sitamarhi breed but quite suitable for the work they are called on to do.

Owing to the excellent climatic conditions prevailing in Bihar, other breeds have been introduced with a view to improving the bullocks for draught purposes, and the milk yield of the *desi* cows : these breeds are Montgomery, Hansi and English. Crosses of any of these do not appear to do well after the second generation, but in one instance, in the case of the Patna breed (Shorthorn-*Desi*), it has been singularly successful, the cows being markedly

superior to the ordinary country cows in milk yield and giving sometimes as much as 14 seers per day. The breed is, however, dying out and should be maintained by the purchase of fresh stock of the best milking strains from England or Australia.

At the Pusa Institute a herd of Montgomery cattle has been collected but, at present, no statistics are available regarding their milk yield. Hansi cattle are not a success, as the bullocks are not suitable for the raiyats, being too large and too expensive to maintain.

In Chota Nagpur and Orissa the cattle are very small and weedy on account of the scarcity of fodder and water during the greater part of the year. The bullocks are scarcely ever more than 45 inches in height, but they are very hardy and turn out good workers, when well fed. Immense numbers of them are imported into Bengal and Calcutta each year for work on the rice fields or for slaughter. The cows give an almost negligible quantity of milk, scarcely ever exceeding a seer.

Bullocks in Bihar and Chota Nagpur and Orissa are principally used for cart work and ploughing, but in the cold weather they are employed for pack purposes and carry loads of about 1½ maunds.

66. *Methods of breeding.*—There is no recognised method. Selection is almost unheard of, with the result that a very large amount of in-breeding takes place.

Brahmini bulls continue to be distributed in Bihar, but any kind of bull-calf, usually the cheapest that can be found, is purchased and dedicated and, in consequence, there is a certain amount of deterioration taking place. In the Hathwa and Bettiah estates schemes have for some time been in progress for improving the breed of bulls. In the case of Hathwa it has been very successful, and within four years a large number, the offsprings of selected *desi* parents, have been placed in different villages in charge of the servants of the Raj with most satisfactory results; they are allowed to wander round the village by day but are brought in at night. The people take much interest in them. Their services are free. The same principle is being adopted in Bettiah.

The rise in price of agricultural stock is also responsible for a certain amount of deterioration because people, instead of keeping good calves for bulls, castrate them. One of the many remedies which must be applied to improve the cattle of the country is the provision of good bulls and the demonstration to the people of the advantages of selection and feeding. The only manner by which this can be satisfactorily done is by the establishment of bull-breeding and rearing farms and placing them under European supervision.

67. *Prices.*—There is undoubtedly a very large increase in the price of stock of all kinds within recent years; it appears, however, to be due more to the development of trade in all directions and the opening up of new districts by railways than to any other reason. Deterioration has not affected prices much, but the general increased demand has undoubtedly had the effect of causing a considerable advance. At Sonepur the following prices may be taken as an average :—

Cart bullocks	...	Rs.	120 per pair
Plough bullocks	...	„	60 to Rs. 80
Cows in milk	...	„	60.
Bull calves	...	„	30.

There is an extensive trade carried on in bullocks and cows between the grazing districts of this Province and of the United Provinces bordering on Nepal, and those of Eastern Bengal and Assam. This year enquiries were made at Sonepur respecting the cattle that were booked to Eastern Bengal and Assam Railway Stations, and it was found that 9,000 were shipped by rail. But this number does not nearly represent the many thousands which pass through Bihar by road from November to May. Most of these cattle go to the deltaic districts, where the cultivators find that it is much cheaper to buy new cattle each year to replace those that have died from disease than to go the expense of feeding and trying to keep alive the old stock.

68. *Management.*—There is no special system of management in vogue. In Bihar cattle are usually well taken care of, but in other districts of the Province their treatment is such that hundreds die of starvation and disease every year through ignorance and neglect. In Chota Nagpur and Orissa cattle are principally kept for the manure they make, and have scarcely any market value. There is a considerable trade carried on, in dairy districts like Shahabad, Saran and Muzaffarpur, in *ghee*, *dahi*, etc., which are manufactured in large quantities and shipped to Calcutta.

69. *Fodder.*—In Bihar *bhusa*, oil-cake, *makai*, *janera* and the stems of various millets and peas are given green or dried according to the season. In other parts of the Province the cattle have usually to live on whatever they can pick up after the crops have been cut; the grazing grounds are often eaten down, especially in Chota Nagpur, before the hot weather has commenced. Stock are thus subjected to considerable privations which have serious results on their growth.

70. *Diseases.*—Besides the ordinary simple ailments to which cattle are subject, a very large number die yearly of various contagious diseases, the principal of which are Rinderpest, Hæmorrhagic Septicæmia, Foot and Mouth disease and Black Quarter. Special efforts have been made to get outbreaks of these fatal maladies reported, and in many instances people are beginning to appreciate the services rendered on their behalf and are now coming forward to give the information of their own accord.

71. *Treatment.*—A great advance has been made in the treatment of disease among live-stock by the establishment of Veterinary Hospitals in charge of qualified Veterinary Assistants in almost every district, and by the appointment of touring Assistants to attend to outbreaks and to immunise cattle against diseases where necessary. Though there has been a large increase in the number of inoculations performed, in many districts, it is still very difficult to get raiyats to take to this method of treatment, chiefly owing to caste prejudices. Poisoning cattle for the sake of their hides is still a common crime. The poisons used are—arsenic, nux-vomica, kutch, or the leaves of various poisonous plants; sometimes the abdominal contents of an animal that has died of rinderpest are smeared on the nose or mouth, or spread on the ground on which the cattle usually graze.

Buffaloes.

72. There are no special breeds of buffaloes beyond the domesticated and the wild varieties. The latter is now found only in Purnea and Bhagalpur. The wild specimens are very much larger, more powerful and fiercer than the domesticated, and as a result, *goalas* frequently take their she-buffaloes to places where they can be covered by a wild bull. Buffaloes are principally used for draught purposes, and are then castrated.

The *desi* she-buffalo usually gives only 3 to 5 seers of milk a day, but when crossed with the Murrah or Delhi strain, double or more than double this quantity may be given by the cross-breds. The up-country buffalo gives about 10 to 12 seers pukka in Bihar, but like the cow she usually gives much more in her own country. The milk is usually very rich in butter-fat and yields about one seer of *ghee* to 15 seers of milk. Buffaloes are now largely used in Calcutta for supplying milk. They fetch at the Chitpore market an average price of Rs. 250.

Horses.

73. Horse-breeding, in the sense in which it is understood in Bombay and the Punjab, does not exist in this Province. The only local breed is the country *tat*, which is an object of compassion wherever one meets it, whether in the villages or in the towns, owing to the cruelty to which it is subjected by the majority of owners. Efforts have been made in Saran by the Hathwa Raj and in Shahabad by the Dumraon Raj to introduce Arab stallions, but they have not been a success.

Goats.

74. Goats are bred everywhere in Bihar and are procured in large numbers by dealers for the Calcutta market. The females are used for milking. At the Siripur breeding farm, the large Punjab goat called the "Jumnapari" has been introduced. Marked improvement has resulted in the goats in the neighbourhood of the farm and they fetch almost double the prices of the local *desi* goat.

75. Sheep-breeding is carried on mainly in Bihar and principally in the Saran district on the borders of Gorakhpur, where excellent sheep are reared for fattening purposes. The wool, however, is not good, the staple being very short and coarse. In Chota Nagpur sheep are small, but would do well if they were crossed with the larger breeds and were better taken care of. Sheep.

76. The *desi* poultry are very small as a rule but, for many years, much attention has been directed to the introduction of English varieties, both by Government and by private persons, with the result that in Bihar and Chota Nagpur the stamp has very much improved. Owing to the enormous demand created by the increase of the European population of Calcutta and to the gradual assumption of European customs by some classes of the population, the prices have advanced considerably of late years. Poultry.

FISHERIES.

77. The Fishery Department is at present in its infancy and statistics generally have not as yet been prepared. A Fishery Board was formed in 1908 under Government sanction. In 1910 the Fisheries were annexed to the Department of Agriculture, and in 1911 a Deputy Director was appointed. Under the Deputy Director there are two Superintendents of Fisheries, one of whom has studied carp culture in Germany and the other shad culture in America. This staff at present conducts the work of Fishery investigation both in Bengal and in Bihar and Orissa. In each case the investigation is under the direction of the Director of Agriculture of the Province. The fisheries fall into three natural classes :— Fisheries.

(1) Freshwater, including rivers, tanks, canals, and irrigation channels as well as rice-fields during the rains, and jheels or tanks which are connected with rivers during the rains.

(2) Brackish water, including estuaries and lakes.

(3) Marine.

The area of potential fishery tracts of the first two classes, including river surface, tanks and *bhils* and the Chilka Lake has not as yet been estimated, but it is probably not less than 8,000 square miles.

Besides the above, there is the open sea which extends along the Orissa coast for a distance of about 250 miles.

78. The carp are well represented, and the following species may be said to occur everywhere :— Commonest Edible Fish.

(*a*) Fresh water

Labeo rohita.
„ *calbasu.*
„ *bata.*
Cirrhina mrigal.
Catla buchanani.

Of the genus *Clupea*, the species *ilisha* is exceedingly common but is not found in tanks. Like the salmon, it ascends rivers for breeding purposes when it is caught extensively, not only in the rivers but also in the estuaries.

The following fish are also very common, but the list is by no means exhaustive :—

Notopterus kapirat.
„ *chitila.*
Ambassis ranga.
„ *nama.*
Mugil corsula.
Mugil cascasia.
Ophiocephalus striatus.
„ *punctatus.*
„ *gachua.*
Anabas scandens.

The *Siluridae* are also very extensively caught.

(*b*) Estuarine.

79. The principal estuarine fish are *Polynemus paradiseus* and *Lates calcarifer*, of which the latter is most important.

Various species of shrimps, crabs and prawns are common. Oysters (*Ostrea lentiginosa*, var. *Cuttachensis*) occur extensively in the Chilka Lake and they are also found occasionally near the Cuttack coast, but up to the present they have not been cultured. Rays and sharks occur extensively, but these (with the exception of two species of *Trygon*) properly belong to the sea.

(*c*) Marine.

80. It is obviously impossible to give anything like a satisfactory list of the principal marine forms. These may be obtained from the reports on the operations of the steam trawler "Golden Crown" in the Bay of Bengal. It is worthy of note that rays and sharks of large size are exceptionally common. The flesh is not eaten in Bihar and Orissa, and the commercial value of these species in respect of oil and manures has yet to be proved.

Nets used.

81. These are most varied, and, are principally used in tanks, rivers, jheels, estuaries, canals and channels. During the fine weather (November to March) large seine nets are used along the foreshore at Puri and elsewhere. The nets in common use are small seine nets, drag nets, gill nets and purse nets. Besides these, there are various forms of complicated bamboo structures for trapping and capturing fish. Indian fishermen generally are entirely ignorant of the methods of fish-curing, and large quantities of fish are regularly lost through this cause alone, while no attention is paid to the utilising of bye-products. Moreover, the present means of conveying fish, to a distance, are generally inadequate. No protective measures have as yet been adopted by Government, and the question of their institution is a large and difficult one. There is no close season for any species of fish, and the eggs of many species are destroyed yearly in inconceivable numbers. Anicuts are thrown across streams indiscriminately without the provision of fish-ladders.

It has been realised lately, from the example given by America, that the question of carp-breeding deserves the attention of Government.

Aims of the Department.

82. These may briefly be summed up as follows :—

(*i*) To discover the spawning grounds of the *Hilsa* (*Clupea ilisha*) and what the conditions are (salinity, temperature, nature of the bottom, etc.) under which spawning is induced ; also to ascertain the general habits of this species.

(*ii*) To fertilize artificially and hatch the eggs of this species on a large scale, as is done in America, in order to extend its distribution and provide methods for meeting the increasing demands of the market.

(*iii*) To ascertain why the four principal species of carp, *viz.*—

Labeo rohita.	*Cirrhina mrigal.*
„ *calbasu.*	*Catla buchanani.*

do not naturally breed in tanks, and if possible to discover what the conditions are under which spawning will take place and thus eventually to render these tanks more or less productive.

(*iv*) To introduce gradually protective measures where indicated, such as close seasons, regulations as to sizes of the mesh in the fishing nets used and prescriptions of the kinds of instruments used in capture, prohibition of dynamiting or poisoning fish, prohibiting the capture and sale of fry, and also prohibiting the damming up of streams and channels without fish passes, etc.

(*v*) To improve the facilities for the transit of market fish from place to place.

(*vi*) To spread information by pamphlets and actual demonstration as to methods of salting, drying and pickling fish.

(*vii*) To spread information relative to the use that can be made of the livers, fins, air-bladders, etc., of certain fish.

MINES AND QUARRIES.

Coal.

83. By far the most important of the mineral industries in the Province is that concerned in the raising of coal. The coalfields in the Manbhum district have undergone an extraordinary development in the past twenty years. Though the limits of the district include a portion of the Raniganj field, its fame as a coal-producing area is now identified practically with the Jharia field. The importance of the industry may be said to date from the opening of the railway from Barakar to Dhanbaid and Katras in 1894, and from Kusunda to Pathordi in 1895. In 1894 the outturn of all the mines in the district was only 126,686 tons; in 1895 it rose to 1,281,294 tons, the enormous increase being almost entirely from the Jharia field. In the two succeeding years there was a set-back, but from 1898 there was a steady rise in the outturn which first touched two million tons in 1901. In 1905 the outturn had swelled to nearly three million tons, and in 1906 to nearly four millions; in 1907 over 5,800,000 tons were raised and in the following year no less than seven million tons. In 1911 the raisings were slightly under this figure. The Jharia field is of course the one which accounts for the bulk of the increase in outturn, but there has also been a very considerable expansion in the Raniganj field and many new mines have been opened out. The entrance of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in the Jharia field in 1904, and the subsequent extension of various small loops and branches, besides innumerable sidings from both systems, the doubling of the line from Barakar to Dhanbaid, the opening of the section of the East Indian Railway of the Grand Chord from Dhanbaid to Gomoh have all contributed to this rapid development. The tendency, however, which was manifest in 1907 and 1908 to open out new collieries has been checked. From two concerns representing half a dozen mines in 1891, the number of collieries has grown to 251 in 1911, 196 in the Jharia, and 55 in the Raniganj field producing respectively, 6½ million and 450,000 tons annually, just about double the output of the Burdwan mines in the same year, and nearly seven-twelfths of the total output of British India. Giridih in Hazaribagh is also the centre of a considerable coal-mining industry, containing as it does mines owned and worked by the East Indian Railway Company. In 1911 the output was 700,000 tons. The Bokaro-Ramgarh field in the same district is likely to be of great economic importance as soon as the area is fully opened up by the railway now under construction. It immediately adjoins the Jharia field across the Hazaribagh border.

Another field worked to asmall extent, and which has not realised the anticipations formed of it, is that of Daltonganj. It is in area about 200 square miles and in 1911 had an outturn of some 70,000 tons. There are a few coal-mines in the Santal Parganas which are worked on a small scale to supply local demands.

Apart from the great growth in the output, the trade has now undergone an important change in character; for India has now become an exporter of coal on no inconsiderable scale. No separate figures are available for this Province, but the quantity of coal exported in 1910 from British India was valued at 85·9 lakhs of rupees representing 988,366 tons.

The headquarters of the Department of Mines in India was removed from Calcutta to Dhanbaid in 1909, and besides the Chief Inspector, one of the three Inspectors of Mines is resident there.

The sanitation of the Jharia coalfield is a problem that has engaged the attention of Government for the last few years. The area is liable to sudden and severe epidemic outbreaks of plague and cholera. The plague epidemic of 1906 resulted in the formation of a special Sanitary Committee, consisting of the Civil Surgeon of the district, the local medical officer of the Indian Mining Association, and representatives of coal interests involved, but the work of this committee has been much hampered through lack of a legal status and powerlessness to enforce sanitary improvements. In 1908 a fierce outbreak of cholera decimated the area, and again in 1911 there was another slight outbreak of plague. It was hoped that the new Local Self-Government Act would make it possible to form two or three Union Committees with power to enforce sanitary rules, but the provisions of this Act in

regard to finance made this out of the question. Special legislation was at length undertaken, and in 1911 the Bengal Mining Settlements Act was passed, which, it is hoped, will enable the sanitary problems of the area to be promptly and efficiently dealt with. A costly water-supply scheme for this area is also under consideration.

Mica.

84. In the ten years 1891-1901 the industry underwent a remarkable development, but it is probable now the limit has been reached. The output for the last ten years is as follows :—

	Cwts.
1902	19,540
1903	13,320
1904	16,520
1905	14,601
1906	22,360
1907	28,579
1908	36,060
1909	22,084
1910	18,356
1911	24,033

The increased supply in 1911 was due to the improved condition of trade. It was, however, unable to keep up with the demand for slab mica.

The mineral is found as a constituent of veins and sheets of coarse-grained pegmatite, which occurs intrusive in the older schists and gneisses. It has been found, however, that the pegmatite is as a rule only worth working for mica where it occurs intrusive in mica schists, and the mica-producing belt coincides roughly with the belt of schists and associated granites which stretches, with a width of about 12 miles, for some sixty miles through the districts of Hazaribagh, Gaya, and Monghyr. A mica mine has been worked at Dhalbhum in the Singhbhum district for some years, but with indifferent success. The gradual exhaustion of the outcrop workings is compelling some owners to introduce more modern methods of working. Already vertical shafts well timbered or supported by masonry are being sunk to reach the veins below the old workings; steam and handpumps are superseding the old-fashioned methods of unwatering the mines, winches are taking the place of swingpoles to raise the mineral, and manual labour is being economised generally. The future of the industry largely depends on the successful development of these methods, as the surface mines are becoming exhausted.

The average number of labourers employed daily in the industry in 1911 was 16,404.

Iron.

85. Two important concerns have commenced working iron in the Singhbhum District, Messrs. Tata and Company's Iron and Steel works at Sakchi and the Bengal Iron and Steel Company at Dhuia. Both these works are of considerable economic possibilities and are likely to have a far-reaching effect on the iron and steel trade of India in the near future.

Copper.

86. During the year 1911 a copper mine was worked by the Cape Copper Company at Matigara in the Singhbhum district. The work is as yet in the prospecting stage. The output was 2,079 tons in 1911. Copper deposits have been found in the Rajmahal Hills in the Santal Parganas, but as yet the ores have only been assayed.

Quarrystones and Limestones.

87. Quarrystones are worked practically in all the districts of the Province, though as a rule for local use. The quarries of the Rajmahal Hills have recently undergone a great development, owing to the demand for stone for the Ganges bridge now under construction at Sara. In the Arrah district the quarrying of limestone is an economic feature. Several big kilns have been erected at Dehri, and the trade is increasing. Limestone is also extensively worked in Singhbhum and Palamau.

Slate.

88. In Monghyr there are some six slate quarries which are mines within the meaning of Act VIII of 1901. These quarries have been worked since 1864. The output in 1911 was 1,014 tons. The stone quarried is a slightly metamorphosed phyllite, which, though not giving the thinnest variety of roofing slates, produces fine slabs for which a more extensive use is continually being found.

89. Prospecting licenses have been granted from time to time to various syndicates and private capitalists, for gold, silver, lead, manganese, etc., in Chota Nagpur and Sambalpur, but these operations so far do not appear to have materialized into active industrial enterprises. **Other minerals.**

MANUFACTURES.

90. The principal articles of manufacture in the Patna Division, besides opium,* which is manufactured in the Gulzarbagh factory at Patna, are sugar and saltpetre. In addition to these are carpets, *durries*, copper and brass utensils, woollen blankets, palanquins, ekkas, boots, glass, wooden furniture, and gold and silver embroidery cloth. The Patna City glass-blowing trade has now much improved its designs, while the carpets rank in quality and design with those turned out at Obra in the Gaya district. The principal articles manufactured in the district of Gaya are stoneware, padlocks, metalware, gold and silver ornaments, and carpets; blankets, *tasar*, coarse cotton cloths, lac, sugar, tobacco, hides and saltpetre are also manufactured. In the district of Shahabad saltpetre, sugar-refining, carpet-making, coarse cloth, tiles, lime and stoneware are the chief articles of manufacture. Pottery is manufactured at Sasaram. It consists of earthen pots of various shapes lacquered over, sometimes in black and silver, and sometimes in various colours and considerable diversity of design. It is produced at a small cost and yields a profit, but the industry is confined to a few individuals. Tailoring, tent-making, and cloth-weaving are carried on in the Buxar Central Jail. **Patna Division.**

91. The proportion of persons engaged in industrial occupations is far lower in North Bihar than in the trans-Gangetic districts. Manufactures in the proper sense of the word are few in number and of little significance with the exception of those organized by European capital. The industries of the Division are, the manufacture of indigo which is diminishing gradually, the manufacture of sugar which is being revived owing to the decline in indigo and would be most important were it not so difficult to compete against the Java sugar, and the manufacture of saltpetre. The Peninsular Tobacco Company of Monghyr have a factory in the Darbhanga district where large quantities of tobacco are prepared and packed for despatch. Other industries are, the manufacture of sleepers carried on in the Champaran district at Bagaha and in the Ramnagar forests by Messrs. Dear and Company, and the Engineering workshops of Messrs. Butler and Company and Messrs. Lee and Benson at Muzaffarpur. **Tirhut Division.**

92. Indigo is now a dying industry, the industry being killed by the use of synthetic dyes. Molasses continues to be manufactured in all districts. Silk and mixed silk and cotton fabrics called *bafta*, carpets and blankets are made at Bhagalpur; the weaving of cloth is carried on everywhere. The rearing of *tasar* cocoons is an important industry in the Santal Parganas. In Monghyr the Peninsular American Tobacco Company manufactures cheap cigarettes which have become very popular. The output is reported to be far short of the demand. These cigarettes are sold all over India, the principal brand being "Red Lamp," made up in packets of six cigarettes and retailed at one pice per packet. The manufacture of *biris* has been started at Jhajha by one or two enterprising capitalists. Bell-metal utensils are manufactured in the Kishenganj subdivision of Purnea. The manufacture of *bidri* wares, which was once an important industry in Purnea, has now declined. There are two steel trunk factories in Bhagalpur. The manufacture of guns and pistols in Monghyr is well known. The district of Monghyr is also the centre of other industries, such as mica-mining, slate-quarrying, brick-making and the manufacture of sugar and cloth-making by Indian looms. Iron smelting is carried on at Deoghar and Godda by the Kols, and this iron is used in preparing padlocks, spades, ploughshares, frying-pans and other utensils for domestic and agricultural purposes. **Bhagalpur Division.**

* In consequence of the recent Agreement with the Chinese Government, orders have already been received at the Patna Factory to discontinue manufacture when the present stock of crude opium has been worked off.

Orissa Division.

93. The only manufacture for which this division has any reputation is that of filigree silver work. This is sufficiently good to have earned a name for itself over the great part of India, but the art cannot be said to be in a flourishing condition. The Utkal Tannery at Cuttack has met with some measure of success. The weaving schools at Cuttack and Sambalpur are doing excellent work. Cotton and *tasar* cloths are manufactured in various places throughout the division but they are of coarse and inferior quality. A kind of *tasar* cloth manufactured in Sambalpur by a class of weavers called Kustas is highly appreciated for its durability, fineness of texture and workmanship. The muslin industry at Gulnagar and Thakurpatna, where the finest muslins in Orissa are produced, is declining; but the manufacture of brass and bell-metal utensils is an important industry of the division, and there has been an improvement in the make and finish of the manufactured article.

Chota Nagpur Division.

94. Lac is produced throughout the division and factories for the manufacture of shell-lac exist in all the districts. The lac trade has not been profitable of late; this has resulted in the closing of some factories. An important industrial event in the year 1911 was the commencement of the manufacture of pig-iron and steel at Messrs. Tata and Company's works at Sakchi in Singhbhum. This, the Cape Copper Company at Matigara and the Bengal Iron and Steel Company at Dhuia are industrial enterprises of very considerable importance in the economic future of the division. Tea is manufactured only in the districts of Hazaribagh and Ranchi, and the industry may be said to be just holding its own. *Tasar* cloths are manufactured at Raghunathpur in the Manbhum district and have a wide sale. Coarse cotton cloths, brass and bell-metal utensils and rough brass ornaments are made all over the division. Offensive weapons of an inferior kind, such as sword-sticks, knives, axes, spears, nut-crackers, etc., are manufactured at Jhalda in Manbhum. Soapstone is found in Manbhum and Singhbhum and is manufactured on a small scale into plates, bowls, tumblers, images and the like.

POLITICAL.

Historical Summary of the Civil Administration of Bihar and Orissa.

Early possessions of the British in Bihar and Orissa.

95. So far as its civil administration is concerned, Bihar and Orissa has no independent history. With the exception of certain areas transferred from the Central Provinces at the time of the original Partition of Bengal in the year 1905, the territory which now constitutes this Province was administered as part of the Province of Bengal until the 1st April 1912, when it was formed into a separate Province in accordance with the announcement made by His Majesty the King-Emperor at the Coronation Durbar.

The first part of the Province to come in contact with the British in India was Orissa, and the first settlement of the English in that country was in 1633. In that year Ralph Cartwright, a merchant, obtained from the Nawab, *i.e.* the (*Mughal*) Deputy in Orissa, license to trade and factories were established at Balasore and Hariharpur, now known as Jagatsimhapur. The beginning of our trade with Orissa is usually ascribed to the grant of a firman by the Emperor Shah Jehan, confining the English traders to Pipli near the mouth of the Subarnarekha river, but the probability is that this Pipla factory was an outwork of that at Balasore. The factories established on the Orissa coast were first subject to Bantam, then to Surat and lastly to Fort St. George. The trade in Bengal and in Orissa afterwards became an independent agency and the first Governor of the English in Bengal was William (afterwards Sir William) Hedges who was appointed in 1682, but recalled in 1684, when the Bay was again made subject to Fort St. George. The first English factory established in Bihar was at Singhia near Lalganj in 1676 and the Chief of the Bihar establishment lived there.

On these first settlements for the purposes of trade followed the gradual consolidation of British influence and authority at the settlement of Fort William, which assumed a territorial character after the battle of Plassey in 1757. In 1761, by the treaty concluded with the Nawab Mir Kasim Ali, it was agreed *inter alia* that Kasim should succeed as Nawab of the Subahdari of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa and that the English army should be ready to assist him in the management of affairs. The siege of Patna took place in 1763, followed in 1764 by the decisive battle of Buxar, which made the British undisputed masters of the provinces of Bengal. This was recognised in 1765 by the grant of the *dewani* of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in perpetuity to the East India Company by the Emperor Shah Alam.* From this date Bihar and Orissa may be said to have passed under British administration. The *dewani* included the administration of civil justice as well as the collection of the revenue and constituted the English as the virtual rulers of the three provinces. The Nawab of Bengal recognised this grant under an agreement dated 30th September in the same year and consented to accept a fixed stipend for the maintenance of himself and his household.

Management of revenue.

96. But though the civil and military power of the country and the resources for maintaining it were now in the hands of the East India Company, the management of its revenue was left to native agency—in Bihar to Shitab Roy, who was under the nominal control of a European officer at Patna, it being "doubtful whether the European servants at this time possessed sufficient knowledge of the civil institution and the interior state of the country to qualify them for the trust." In 1769, when it had come to be realised that the collection of details regarding the internal resources of the country was of the first importance supervisors were appointed with powers of supervision over the native officers employed in collecting the revenue or administering justice in different parts of the country; and a council, with superior authority, was established at Patna in 1770. The supervisors were furnished with detailed instructions for obtaining an account of the Provinces; the State produce, and capacity of the lands; the amount of the revenues, the cesses, or arbitrary taxes, and of all demands whatsoever which were made on the cultivators; the manner of collecting them; and the gradual rise of every new impost; the regulation of commerce, and the administration of justice. The information elicited by these enquiries showed the internal Government to be in a state of profound disorder, and the people to be suffering great oppression. Nevertheless seven years elapsed from the acquisition of the Dewani before the Government deemed itself competent to remedy these defects. It was not till 1772 that the Court of Directors resolved to "stand forth as Dewan, and by the agency of the Company's servants to take upon themselves the entire care and management of the revenue."

Supervisors, 1769.

Mr. Hastings' Regulations, 1772.

97. By the adoption of a plan then proposed by Mr. Hastings and four Members of his Council, institutions for internal Government were established as follows:—

Supervisors designated Collectors.

In the Revenue Department at the Presidency, a Board of Revenue was appointed, consisting of the President and Members of Council, with an Accountant-General and assistants. The exchequer and treasury were removed from Murshidabad to Calcutta. In respect to the Provinces, it was resolved that the Supervisors should now be designated Collectors; and to each of them an Indian officer, chosen by the Board and styled Dewan, was joined in the superintendence of the revenues.

Collectors preside over Civil and Revenue Courts.

Under the regulations framed for the Judicial Department, two courts were instituted for each provincial Division or Collectorship—one by the name of Dewani or Civil Court, for the cognizance of civil causes; the other named Faujdari or Criminal Court, for the trial of crimes and misdemeanours. The Collector presided over the Civil Court, attended by the provincial Dewan and other officers. In the Criminal Court the Kazi and Mufti of the district, and two Maulvis, sat to expound the Muhammadan Law, and to determine how far delinquents were guilty of its violation; but it was the Collector's duty to attend to the proceedings of this Court so far as to see

Local Criminal Courts.

* Orissa as ceded then included only the district of Midnapore and a part of Hooghly or, more accurately, the tract of country lying between the rivers Subarnarekha and Rupnarain. Orissa, as we now understand the name, was conquered and annexed from the Marathas by Lord Wellesley in 1803.

that all necessary witnesses were summoned and examined, and that the decision passed was fair and impartial. The Collector had no further concern in the criminal administration. Appeals from these Courts were allowed to two superior Courts established at the chief seat of Government,—one under the denomination of Dewani Sadar Adalat, or Chief Court of Civil Judicature; the other, the Nizamat Sadar Adalat, or Chief Court of Criminal Justice.

Sadar Courts.

98. The Chief Civil Court consisted of the President and Members of Council assisted by Indian officers. In the Chief Criminal Court a Chief Officer of Justice presided, appointed by the Nazim, and assisted by the head Kazi and Mufti and three eminent Maulvis. Over this latter Court, however, a control was vested in the President and Council similar to that exercised by the Collectors in the Provinces.

A short experience, however, showed that the duties, involved in the superintendence over Criminal justice, when exercised by the President, were too heavy and in October 1775 the Court of Nizamat Adalat was moved back to Murshidabad, and placed under the control of the well-known Muhammad Reza Khan, who was appointed Naib Nazim.

Collectors withdrawn.

In the meantime (1774) the European Collectors were also recalled from the Provinces, and local officials, styled amils, were appointed in their stead. A new system of police was introduced. Indian officers (faujdars) were appointed to the fourteen districts of local jurisdictions into which Bengal was divided. The superintendence of the collection of the revenue, removed from the Collectors, was vested in six Provincial Councils, one of which was established at Patna. The administration of Civil justice was, on the same principle, transferred to the amils.

Provincial Revenue Councils established, 1774.

99. Vital changes were, however, speedily effected in these arrangements. The constitution of the Dewani Adalat was transformed by the establishment in 1780, in each of the six great Provincial Divisions, of a Court of justice distinct from, and independent of, the Revenue Council. Over this Court a Covenanted servant presided, whose jurisdiction extended to all civil and rent cases. These six divisions were, in their civil aspect, augmented shortly to eighteen, as their jurisdiction was found to be too extensive. The Judges of these Courts were wholly unconnected with the Revenue Department, except in the four frontier districts of Chatra (or Hazaribagh), Bhagalpur, Islambad (or Chittagong) and Rangpur, where, for local reasons, the offices of Judge, Magistrate and Collector were vested in the same person, but with a provision that the judicial authority should be considered distinct from, and independent of, revenue functions.

Provincial Civil Judges established independent of Revenue Courts, 1780.

100. Simultaneously with the extension of the Civil Courts the Provincial Councils were abolished, and all the revenue affairs of the Provinces brought down gradually to the Presidency, there to be administered by five of the most able and experienced of the Civil Servants, under the designation of a "Committee of Revenue." One President of each Provincial Council was, however, to remain officiating as Collector under the Committee of Revenue until further orders, as likewise were the four officers, who had been separately appointed for the frontier and least civilized districts, and performed duties roughly corresponding to those of Civil Judge, Magistrate and Collector.

Provincial Revenue Councils abolished; Collectorships reinstituted, 1781.

101. The establishment of faujdars and thanadars, introduced in 1774, was also abolished in 1781, and the eighteen Civil Judges "were invested with the power, as Magistrates, of apprehending dacoits and persons charged with commission of any crime or acts of violence within their respective jurisdictions." They were not, however, to try or punish such persons, but "were to send them immediately to the daroga of the nearest Faujdari Court, with a charge in writing setting forth the grounds on which they had been apprehended. They had merely powers to act as an executive police, leaving the trial and the infliction of punishment to the local Muhammadan officials. Provision was at the same time made for cases where, by special permission of the Governor-General in Council, "certain zamindars might be invested with such part of the police jurisdiction as they formerly exercised under the ancient (*Mughal*) Government". In such cases the European Judge, in

Civil Judges vested with Executive Magisterial powers, 1781.

his capacity of Magistrate, the daroga of the Criminal Court and the zamindar, were to exercise a concurrent authority for the prevention of crime.

Union of the offices of Collector, Civil Judge and Magistrate, 1786.

102. Under the instructions which Lord Cornwallis brought with him from England in 1786, the revenue and judicial institutions of the country were again modified. The designation of the Committee of revenue was changed to that of Board of Revenue. Its authority and functions were continued. The European Civil Servants superintending the several districts into which the country was divided were each of them vested with the united powers of Collector, Civil Judge and Magistrate. In proposing this union of different authorities in the same person, the Court of Directors were influenced by the consideration of its having "a tendency to simplicity, energy, justice and economy". They placed on record that they were actuated by the necessity of accommodating "their views and interests to the subsisting manners and usages of the people, rather than by any abstract theories drawn from other countries, or applicable to a different state of things."

It was only in the administration of justice in the towns of Patna, Murshidabad and Dacca that District Courts presided over by a Judicial Officer were established.

Criminal administration assumed by the British.

103. The administration of Criminal justice remained, however, vested in the Naib Nazim, or Deputy of the Nawab, to whose Courts, which were superintended by the Muhammadan Law officers, almost all criminals apprehended by the Magistrate were referred for trial. The Collector, in his capacity of Magistrate, could only decide upon the most petty charges. But towards the end of 1790 a very important change took place in this arrangement. It was declared that, with a view "to ensure a prompt and impartial administration of the Criminal Law, and in order that all ranks of people might enjoy security of person and property, the Governor-General in Council has resolved to accept the superintendence of the administration of Criminal justice throughout the Provinces". In conformity with this Resolution the Nizamat Adalat, or Chief Criminal Court of Justice, was again removed from Murshidabad to Calcutta, to consist of the Governor-General and members of the Supreme Council, assisted by the head Indian Law officers. Four Courts of Circuit, superintended respectively, by Covenanted servants of the Company, each with their Muhammadan Law officers, were established in 1793 for the trial of cases not punishable by the Magistrates.

Separation of District Officers; Civil Judge and Magistrate remain united; Collector separated, 1793.

104. Lord Cornwallis, moreover, differing from the Court of Directors, and deeming it incompatible with the principles of his system that revenue officers should decide on suits, the cause of which originating in their own department, might render them not wholly disinterested in the decision, annulled (1793) the judicial power of all revenue officers, and transferred the cognizance of all matters wherein the Government might be concerned, to the Courts of Dewani Adalat. A new Court of Civil Judicature was established in every district. The new Judge was a European Covenanted servant, of higher official rank than the Collector,* uniting in his person the powers of Magistrate as well as of Civil Judge, and controlling the police within the limits of his Division. This arrangement long continued, one officer in each district being Judge and Magistrate, and another Collector.

To the Courts of Justice a Registrar and one or more assistants were appointed from the junior branch of the European Covenanted Service. The assistants were assistants to the Judge and Magistrate in both capacities. As assistants to the Magistrate they could be empowered by him to decide on cases to the same extent that the Magistrate himself was authorised under the Regulations of 1793. The Registrar was empowered to try civil causes not exceeding 200 rupees.

Indian Civil Judges, Munsifs, 1793.

105. At the same time a Regulation was enacted authorising the appointment of "native Commissioners" to hear and decide, in the first instance, on suits of personal property not exceeding the value of 50 rupees. These were of three descriptions, *viz.*, *Amins*, or referees; *Salisan*,

* The existing Collectors were, in point of fact, appointed Judges, while their head assistants were appointed to the different Collectorates, for which, said the Government Minute, "they will be found sufficiently qualified."

or arbitrators; and *Munsifs*, or native justices. The referees and arbitrators were usually Kazis appointed by virtue of their offices; the Munsifs were more carefully selected. They were paid not by fixed salary, but by a commission on the amount of causes investigated by them. Appeals from their decision lay to the Civil Judge.

Four Provincial Courts of Circuit and Appeal.

106. In order to ensure the hearing of appeals from the Judge, which had previously lain direct to the Governor-General at Calcutta, Lord Cornwallis established, by Regulation V of 1793, four Provincial Courts of Appeal, one of which was to be in the city of Patna, each Court being superintended by three Covenanted Civilian Judges. To these Courts a Registrar and one or more Covenanted assistants were attached. An appeal lay from them to the Sadar Dewani Adalat, or Governor-General and Council in Calcutta, when the suit exceeded Rs. 5,000 in extent.

These Civil Courts were identical with the Courts of Circuit mentioned above, which were simultaneously appointed. The same officers, European and Indian, were attached to the Courts alike in their Civil and Criminal jurisdictions.

The area comprising this Province was then divided as follows :—

(1) The Patna Division—

Patna, Ramghur, and the zillas of Bihar Proper, Tirhut, Saran, Shahabad.

(2) Murshidabad Division —

which included Purnea and Bhagalpur.

(3) Calcutta Division —

including what was then Orissa and a portion of Manbhum, belonging to what were then known as the Jungle Mahals.

Changes in the Constitution of the Sadar Court.

107. The Governor-General and Council, who were at this period discharging the duties of both the Sadar Dewani and Sadar Nizamat Adalat, soon found that more of their time was occupied in these functions than could conveniently be spared. Lord Wellesley, moreover, placed it on record that he deemed "it essential to the impartial, prompt and efficient administration of justice, and to the permanent security of the persons and properties of the native inhabitants of these Provinces, that the Governor-General in Council, exercising the supreme legislative and executive authority of the State, should administer judicial functions of Government by the means of Courts of justice distinct from the legislative and executive authority." It was accordingly determined that the Government should relinquish the chief Civil and Criminal jurisdiction, and place it in the hands of a Court of justice, over which were to preside three Judges, the Chief Judge being a member of the Supreme Council and the other two selected members of the Covenanted Civil Service.

Regulation II, 1801.

The Sadar Court remained the Court of final appeal in the Presidency without any radical modifications until it was united with the Supreme Court in 1862, and both together were amalgamated into the present High Court. The Sadar Court was latterly composed of five or six Covenanted Civilians, more or less, as might be necessary.

The Supreme Court, 1774.

108. The Supreme Court, which was an entirely separate institution, was governed by English Law and administered by three Judges, Barristers-at-Law, appointed by the Crown, of whom the chief was styled Chief Justice. The Supreme Court was established by the Letters Patent which the King was empowered in the Regulating Act to grant, and which were dated 26th March 1774. It had full local jurisdiction in Calcutta, and also personal jurisdiction over all persons in the full employment of the Company, including zamindars, revenue farmers and contractors in the mufassal. This extensive power led to confusion and injustice, and a new Act was passed in 1761, defining and limiting the powers of the Crown Court. In general terms it may be said that, till its abolition, the jurisdiction of the Supreme Court was confined to the limits of the city of Calcutta, between the Hooghly and the Mahratta Ditch, and to the

determination of all serious criminal cases in which European British subjects were accused and committed for trial. It was strictly interdicted by law from interfering in matters of revenue.

The High Court established, 1862.

109. On the 14th May 1862, the High Court of Judicature in Bengal was established by Letters Patent. The Sadar and Supreme Courts were abolished at the same time by Act 24 & 25 Vict., Cap. 104. The combined powers and authorities of the abolished Courts, and their jurisdiction, alike over the Provinces and the Presidency town, were vested in the High Court. On the 1st January 1866, fresh Letters Patent were issued, and further provision was made respecting the jurisdiction of the Court.

Changes in the Constitution of the Board of Revenue; Board of Commissioners in the Upper Provinces, 1807.

110. In 1795 laws were published for the newly-acquired Province of Benares. In 1805 the laws and regulations that had been established in the ceded and conquered Provinces on the Upper Ganges* were codified. In 1807 (Regulation X) a Commission was constituted, consisting of two members, for the superintendence of the settlements of these Provinces, and for the general control of the Collectors in the discharge of their several public duties. These Commissioners were vested in those Provinces with all the authority that had hitherto been exercised by the Board of Revenue of Calcutta. By Regulation I of 1809 this Board of Commissioners in the Upper Provinces was declared permanent. At the same time all the powers that up to this period had been exercised by the Calcutta Sadar Board of Revenue in the Province of Benares were transferred to the Board of Commissioners.

Board of Commissioners in Bihar and Benares, 1817.

111. In 1816 (Regulation I) a separate Commissioner was appointed for the superintendence of the revenues of the Province of Benares, and that part of the Province of Bihar which was comprised in the zillas of Bihar, Shahabad, Saran and Tirhut. He was vested with all the authority that had previously been exercised in these Provinces by the Board of Revenue and Board of Commissioners, respectively. By Regulation I of 1817 the authority of the Bihar-Benares Commissioner was extended to the districts of Ramghar, Bhagalpur and Purnea. In the same year it was found advisable to appoint two Commissioners in place of the single officer and "the Board of Commissioners in Bihar and Benares" was accordingly established. The powers of a single Member of the Calcutta Board of Revenue to exercise any and all the powers of Board collectively, and the full powers of a commission of the Board into the interior, were also laid down under Regulation XIII of 1811. The powers thus granted were, in 1871, acted upon by Government, and each Member of the Board is now empowered to exercise the full powers of the Board of Revenue. In the Province as now constituted the Board consists of only one Member.

Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces, 1822.

112. By Regulation III of 1822 considerable changes were effected in these arrangements: (1) the duties, powers and authority of the Board of Commissioners in Bihar and Benares within the districts of Bhagalpur and Purnea were vested again in the Calcutta Board of Revenue, which continued to exercise its powers in the districts subordinate to its authority, and was to be denominated the Board of Revenue for the Lower Provinces; (2) the duties, powers and authority exercised by the Board of Commissioners in the ceded and conquered Provinces within the southern and northern Divisions of Bandalkand and the districts of Allahabad and Cawnpore, were vested in the Board of Commissioners in Bihar and Benares, which continued in like manner to exercise its power in the districts hitherto subordinate to its authority, with the exceptions just named, and was to be denominated the Board of Revenue for the Central Provinces; and (3) the several districts of the ceded and conquered Provinces, with the exception of the districts above specified, were to continue subordinate to the Board of Commissioners, which was to be denominated the Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces. In 1829, as will presently be explained, the powers of the several Local Boards of Revenue were made

Board of Revenue for the Central Provinces.

Board of Revenue for the Western Provinces.

* The Province of Benares was added to the Company's dominions in 1795. By a treaty, bearing date the 20th November 1801, the Nawab Vizier of Oudh ceded the valuable districts of that Province which were officially known as the Ceded Districts in Oudh. The conquered Provinces of the Regulations were conquered from the Maratha Chieftains, Scindia, the Berar Raja and others. These Provinces comprehend the principal part of the Doab, or tract of country between the rivers Ganges and Jumna; the country situated on the right bank of the latter river, from Delhi to near its confluence with the Ganges, and the modern Province of Orissa.

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over to the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit under the control of a Chief or Sadar Board of Revenue at Calcutta.

Superintendents of Police.

113. Superintendents of Police were appointed under Regulation VIII, 1810, for Patna, Benares and Bareilly. These officers were abolished by Regulation I of 1829, and their duties were transferred to the Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit. Under Act XXIV of 1837 the Government was again empowered to appoint a Superintendent of Police, and in this case the Commissioner was to cease to exercise any powers in regard to the Magistracy and Police. In Bengal a single Superintendent of Police was accordingly appointed. After a short experience, however, it was found advisable to exempt from his jurisdiction the extra Regulation Provinces of Assam, the South-Western Frontier Agency and the Province of Orissa, and to replace them under the Divisional Commissioners. On the 23rd March 1854, the Court of Directors sanctioned the abolition of the appointment of Superintendent of Police and the transfer of his duties to the respective Revenue Commissioners.

It has been stated that under the Code of 1793 the Civil Judges were constituted Magistrates of their respective jurisdictions, and that the offices of Judge and Magistrate long remained united. The separation was not actually effected for nearly forty years; but in 1810 a permissive Regulation was passed (Regulation XVI of 1810), by which Government was empowered to make a distinct appointment of a Magistrate.

Provincial Courts abolished, 1829. Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit; their powers—Judicial, Revenue and Police.

114. The system introduced by Cornwallis and Barlow lasted during successive Administrations, with only the necessary modifications engrafted on it by time and circumstances; but under Lord William Bentinck extensive changes were again effected. By Regulation I of 1829 the executive officers of both police and revenue were placed under the superintendence of Commissioners of Revenue and Circuit, each of whom was vested with the charge of four or five districts. Lord W. Bentinck abolished the Provincial Courts, stigmatizing them "as resting-places for those members of the Service who were deemed unfit for higher responsibilities." The Commissioners were appointed to go on circuit as Sessions Judges. The appointment of Superintendent of Police was abolished and complete control of the Police was vested in the Commissioner. The Revenue Boards in the Provinces were also abolished and their powers vested in the Commissioners under the control of the Sadar Board at Calcutta. The Commissioners were absolutely to superintend both the finance and the Criminal justice of their different divisions.

Civil Judges vested with Sessions powers, 1831—35.

115. These arrangements were not, however, found completely successful, and after a very few years the Governor General exercised his right of transferring the judicial powers of the Commissioners to the Civil Judges. It was declared (Regulation VII of 1831) competent to Government to invest the Civil Judges with full powers to conduct the duties of the Sessions, and by Act III of 1835 the Government was authorised "to transfer any part or the whole of the duties connected with Criminal justice from any Commissioners of Circuit to any Sessions Judges, and to define the powers which shall be exercised by each respectively." Commissioners, however, still continued to hold judicial powers, and were occasionally so employed. But Regulation VII of 1831 and Act III of 1835 were both repealed by Act VIII of 1869, and under the present law Commissioners have no such powers (except in the Scheduled Districts) as all Sessions Judges and officers invested with powers of Sessions Judges are appointed under the rules of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Civil Judges divested of Magisterial powers. Union of Magistrate and Collector, 1831.

116. The Judges under Lord William Bentinck's arrangement held a jail delivery every month. But the Judges were also the Magistrates, and as such it became evident that they were unable to cope with their additional duties. It was considered (1831) necessary to divest them of their Magisterial responsibilities, and these were accordingly transferred to the Collector. This was the creation of the present unit of the administration, the Magistrate and Collector, or executive head, of each district.

Under Regulation VIII of 1833 the appointment of additional Judges was sanctioned, who were to perform any part of the duties of the District Judges to which they might be appointed.

117. In 1831 Lord William Bentinck established also a higher grade of Judgeships for Indians. Previously to this period there had been in fact but two classes of Indian Judges, with very limited powers and small salaries. The higher class was known as "Sadar Amins," the lower as "Munsifs." The Munsifs originally denominated Commissioners, had been appointed by Lord Cornwallis to relieve the pressure on the European Judges. In 1803 the office of Sadar Amin was instituted, with jurisdiction extending to suits of Rs. 100. In 1821, after some intermediate enlargement of the powers of both classes, the Munsifs had been empowered to try cases extending to Rs. 150, whilst the Sadar Amins took cognizance of cases to the amount of Rs. 500. In 1827 the authority of the latter class of officers had been doubled. Lord William Bentinck now established a superior class of Judicial officers, known as Principal Sadar Amins, with enlarged powers and higher salaries. They were subsequently authorized to try cases involving property to any amount, and an appeal lay from them to the European Judges. The Small Cause Courts in Bengal were established by Sir John Peter Grant under Act XLII of 1860. In 1867 the Judges of the Small Cause Courts and the Principal Sadar Amins and Munsifs were amalgamated into one service. Small Cause Courts Judges and Principal Sadar Amins have since been called indifferently Subordinate Judges, and are eligible alike for Small Cause Court work or for that of the ordinary Civil Courts. **Indian Judges.**

The office of Uncovenanted Deputy Collector was established under Regulation IX of 1833. The appointment was, in the first instance, open only to "natives of India of any class or religious persuasion," but was extended by Act X of 1843 to all persons of whatever religion, place of birth, descent or colour.

118. The machinery of the revenue administration and Civil justice having been strengthened, the expediency of a more extensive employment of uncovenanted agency in the Criminal branch of the Judicial Department forced itself into notice. But it was not till 1843 that an Act was framed by the Legislative Council, empowering the Government to appoint in any district one or more uncovenanted Deputy Magistrates, with or without police powers, as might be determined. **Establishment of the Subordinate Executive Service, 1843.**

119. The union of the offices of Magistrate and Collector, as established under Lord William Bentinck, was only of temporary duration. It happened that at that time the business of a Collector became engrossing and onerous, while the duties of the Magistracy were comparatively disregarded. The additional work imposed by the operations for the resumption of revenue-free tenures was treated as if it had been permanent. In 1837 Lord Auckland and the Court of Directors sanctioned the separation of the offices of Magistrate and Collector. The process of separation of these two offices went on gradually until 1845. In that year the magisterial and fiscal duties were disunited everywhere except in three districts of Orissa, and in certain independent Joint-Magistracies. The salaries of the separated Collectors were uniformly fixed at Rs. 23,000 a year, except in Bhagalpur and Monghyr, where they were Rs. 18,000; but the salaries of Magistrates, which it was intended at the time of separation should be in two grades of Rs. 18,000 and Rs. 12,000, were reduced in 1842, by order of the Court of Directors, to Rs. 10,800 per annum. **Separation of the office of Magistrate and Collector, 1837.**

120. At this point may be noticed the creation of the Lieutenant-Governorship of Bengal. In 1854 the Government of Bengal was entrusted to a Lieutenant-Governor, and the personal connection with the Government of India, which had resulted from the union of the offices of Governor-General of India and Governor of Bengal, ceased to exist. Henceforth the Government of India became entirely distinct from that of Bengal. **Bengal becomes a Lieutenant-Governorship.**

121. In 1859 the offices of Magistrate and Collector were again united. This reunion had been the subject of anxious deliberation in India for six years before it was finally resolved upon. The measure was strongly advocated by Sir Frederick Halliday, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, by Lord Dalhousie, and by Lord Canning, and as strongly opposed by Sir John Peter Grant. It was sanctioned by Lord Stanley, who was then Secretary of State for India, in his Despatch No. 15, dated 14th April 1859. He directed (1) "that the offices of Magistrate and Collector, where now disunited in **Reunion of Magistrates and Collectors, 1859.**

Bengal, should be combined in the same person, and that such of the covenanted officers as are now Magistrates, and are not absorbed in the higher office, should be employed as Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, but without any decrease of salary; and (2) that the Joint-Magistrate in each district should ordinarily have the superintendence of the police under the general control of the Magistrate." These orders were rapidly carried out in all districts where the appointments were separate.

The Independent Joint-Magistrates abolished.

122. At the same time the independent Joint-Magistracies already alluded to were done away with. At first these were offshoots from large districts, and were created in the early part of this century, as quasi subdivisions to stem the tide of crime and dacoity in localities remote from the headquarters stations. They now became full district charges. The Joint-Magistrates of these subdivisions, from exercising a joint jurisdiction with the Magistrate of the district, had gradually come to exercise independent Criminal powers, but in revenue matters they never were invested with more than the powers of a Deputy Collector, and the land revenue always continued to be paid at the headquarters treasury. Of these eight Joint-Magistracies and Deputy Collectorates, four were upon Rs. 18,000 per annum, and four upon Rs. 12,000.

The Present Grade of Joint-Magistrate.

123. The present Joint-Magistrates were created by Lord William Bentinck, in order to afford more efficient aid to the Magistrate-Collectors than could be given to them by mere Assistants vested only with the powers of an Assistant under the Regulations. Lord William Bentinck established two classes of covenanted officers subordinate to the district officer—one, a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector on a salary of Rs. 1,000 a month; the other, a Head Assistant on Rs. 700. The latter class was abolished by Government order dated August 16th, 1836, and a second grade of Joint-Magistrates was constituted in its stead on the same salary, but with the full powers of a Joint-Magistrate and Deputy Collector. The first were appointed Magistrates when the separation of the offices had been resolved upon, and now correspond to the first grade Joint-Magistrates. The salary of the appointment, as has been intimated, was reduced to Rs. 900 a month in 1842.

The Bengal Police Act, 1861.

124. In 1861, shortly after the duties of Collector and Magistrate were combined, the police was established as a separate department under the Magistrate; and District Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of Police were appointed to discipline the Force. An Inspector-General and Deputy Inspectors-General were placed at the head of the police to supervise and inspect the Department.

Modification of Grades of Magistrate and Collector, 1860.

At this time the 36 Regulation districts comprising the Province of Bengal were in charge of Magistrates and Collectors receiving the following salaries :—

In 3	districts ...	Rs.	28,000	per annum.*
In 22	,, ...	,,	23,000	,,
In 7	,, ...	,,	18,000	,,
In 4	,, ...	,,	12,000	,,

These salaries were local, the salaries of particular classes being attached to particular districts. To remove the administrative inconveniences which resulted from this arrangement, Sir John Peter Grant proposed in that year the following changes: *firstly*, that the salaries of Magistrates and Collectors be made *personal*, instead of *local*, by grading these officers; and *secondly*, that there be only two instead of four such grades or classes of Collector and Magistrate, with corresponding rates of salary. He provided for 20 Magistrate-Collectors in the first grade, on Rs. 23,000 per annum; one Magistrate and one Collector at the 24-Parganas, who each of them drew the full salary of Rs. 23,000; and 15 Magistrate-Collectors in the second grade, on Rs. 18,000—altogether 37 officers. The separate appointments of Magistrate and Collector in the 24-Parganas were amalgamated in April 1865 into a single first grade Magistrate-Collector. The number was thus reduced to 36. At the same time, two officers were taken from the second grade and added to the first grade. There were therefore 23 Magistrate-

* These three officers were the Magistrate-Collectors of Puri, Balasore, and Cuttack, who were Salt Agents as well.

Collectors sanctioned in the first grade and 13 in the second grade. Subsequently, in 1873, in pursuance of the policy initiated by Sir George Campbell for separating the executive and judicial branches of the Civil Service and equalizing the rates of salary in both, a new gradation was introduced. The 36 Magistrate-Collectors were divided into three grades. The first grade included 15 officers on Rs. 2,250 per mensem, the second grade 15 officers on Rs. 1,800 per mensem, and the new third grade 6 officers on Rs. 1,500 per mensem.

Since that time there have been many alterations and additions, due to the requirements of more efficient administration, as well as to the territorial redistributions of 1906 and 1911, which will be described in a subsequent paragraph. The Customs has now become an Imperial Department with its own cadre of officers. A Commissionership of Excise and Salt was created in 1889, the office of Director of Land Records and Agriculture in 1884 and that of Registrar of Co-operative Societies (at first called Registrar of Co-operative Credit Societies) in 1904. In 1905 the Department of Agriculture was separated from that of Land Records and given a separate Director of its own. In 1906-07 the appointment of a Political Agent for the Feudatory States of Orissa was sanctioned to assist and advise the Chiefs in the administration of their States. In November 1910, in view of the diminution in poppy cultivation entailed by the restriction of exports of opium to China, the two opium agencies of Bihar and Benares were amalgamated and the administrative control of the Opium Department was transferred to the Government of the United Provinces.

In 1905 the District of Darbhanga was constituted a separate Judgeship, and in 1909 Manbhum and Singhbhum were withdrawn from the jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner of Chota Nagpur, and with Sambalpur formed into a separate Sessions Division.

The division of the Patna Commissionership.

In consequence of the heavy duties devolving upon the Commissioner of Patna, it had been found necessary in almost every year since 1883 to appoint for varying periods an additional Commissioner for the Division. In 1897 the Secretary of State sanctioned the appointment, for three years, with effect from the 1st June 1898, of an additional Commissioner to be at the disposal of the Local Government for Patna or for any other Division where his services might be required. Eventually, after renewal of this sanction for further periods, in 1908 the Secretary of State sanctioned the proposal to divide the Patna Commissionership into two charges—(1) the Tirhut Division comprising the districts of Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Champaran and Saran which are situated north of the Ganges with headquarters at Muzaffarpur, and (2) the remaining districts of the old Patna Division, *viz.*, Patna, Gaya and Shahabad, which lie south of the Ganges, with headquarters at Patna. The two Divisions so formed were constituted on the 18th November 1908.

Regrading of the Judicial Service.

In consequence of representations made as to the inferiority of the position and prospects of the Judicial Branch of the superior Civil Service as compared with the Executive Branch, sanction was accorded by the Secretary of State, in 1900, to the reorganisation of the grades and salaries of District and Sessions Judges on the following basis:—

		Rs.
3	1st grade District and Sessions Judges on ...	3,000
14	2nd „ „ „ „ „ ...	2,500
15	3rd „ „ „ „ „ ...	2,000

Establishment of an Executive Council.

125. The year 1910-11 marks the introduction of a most important administrative reform, which had been recommended by the Decentralization Commission. The spread of education and the consequent growth of public opinion combined with the enlargement of the Provincial Legislative Council had so increased the duties and responsibilities of the Lieutenant-Governor, that it was difficult for him to cope with them unaided. With the object therefore of lightening his labours as well as of strengthening his authority without at the same time impairing the prompt exercise of his executive power, the Governor-General in Council was empowered by section 3, sub-section (1) of

the Indian Councils Act, 1909 (9 Edw. 7, c. 4), to create an Executive Council in Bengal. Section 3 (3) of the Act authorised the Lieutenant-Governor with the consent of the Governor-General to make rules and orders for the more convenient transaction of business in his Council and all orders made or acts done in accordance with them are to be deemed acts or orders of the Lieutenant-Governor in Council. The wording of the Act is important. The Council was to "assist the Lieutenant-Governor in the Executive Government of the Province," whereas in Bombay, Madras and Bengal the Government is vested in the Governor in Council. The Council was created by a Proclamation dated the 18th November 1910. The number of members was fixed at 3 or 4. Two of the members were to be persons who had been in the service of the Crown in India for at least twelve years, the other member or members were to be either persons so qualified or persons who had resided in India for at least 12 years. The Lieutenant-Governor was authorised to overrule the Council in cases of high importance essentially affecting the public interest and welfare, while it was left open to him with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council to reserve any specific function of the Local Government to himself. The first members of the Executive Council assumed their office on the 19th November 1910; they were three in number and one of them was a non-official Indian gentleman. Consequent on the formation of an Executive Council, it was proposed that the functions exercised by the Board of Revenue should be distributed between the Executive Council and Commissioners, and when this Province was created it was intended that the Board of Revenue which was constituted pending the legislation necessary, prior to the appointment of an Executive Council, should eventually be merged into the Executive Council. This idea has been since abandoned, but when the Executive Council was constituted on August 1st, 1912, the number of members of the Board of Revenue was reduced to one.

Scheduled Districts.

126. There are certain tracts of country in Bihar and Orissa formerly subject to the general laws and regulations, but removed from their operation by special enactments. These used to be called the non-regulation provinces. Now, by virtue of Act XIV of 1874, they are known as the "Scheduled Districts" and at present comprise the following :—

I. The Santal Parganas.

II. The Chota Nagpur Division.

III. The Mahal of Angul, *i.e.*, the present Sadar Subdivision of Angul.

IV. The Khond Mals.

Regulation X of 1822 established the principle that there were races of people within these territories entirely distinct from the ordinary population to whose circumstances the system of Government established by the general regulations was inapplicable. Such were the mountaineers of what was then Bhagalpur and is now the Santal Parganas, the Paharia community, for the reclaiming of whom special arrangements were carried out by Augustus Cleveland before the introduction of the regular system.

Chota Nagpur.

127. In the time of the Emperor Akbar Shah, Kokrah, as Chota Nagpur was then called, formed part of the Subah of Bihar, and when in 1765 the dewani of Bihar and Orissa was granted to the East India Company, Chota Nagpur came under British influence; but this remote part of the dewani was at first little affected by the transfer. In 1772 the first entry of the English into Chota Nagpur appears to have taken place when a British force marched into Palamau to reinstate a local Raja. About the year 1770 the then Maharaja of Chota Nagpur was granted his first *patta* or sanad, but the internal administration was left entirely in his hands. Chota Nagpur was thus rather in the position of a tributary State than under the direct administration of the British.

In 1780 a District was established under the name of the Ramgarh Hill Tract with its headquarters alternately at Sherghati and Chatra. It comprised the present districts of Hazaribagh, Palamau and parts of what are

now Gaya, Manbhum and Monghyr. The remainder of what is now Chota Nagpur was directly administered by its own tributary Chief.

Until 1793 appeals lay direct from the Ramgarh Court to the Governor-General in Calcutta, but in that year it was placed under the jurisdiction of the Provincial Court of Appeal of the city of Patna.

In 1817, in consequence of the discontent amongst the aboriginal tribes, as evinced by the rising of 1811 and prior petty outbreaks, the country of the Mundas and Oraons was brought under the direct administration of the East India Company as part of the Ramgarh District. In 1832 the grievances of the aboriginals culminated in a general Kol rising which resulted in a complete change in the administrative system.

By Regulation XIII of 1833 the district of Ramgarh with the Jungle Mahals excepting Senpahari, Shergur and Bishenpur, and the estate of Dhalbhum (till then included in Midnapore) were exempted from the operation of the general regulations, and the administration of Civil and Criminal justice, the collection of revenue, the superintendence of the police, the land revenue, customs, excise, and stamps, in fact every branch of Government within these tracts, were vested in an officer appointed by the Supreme Government, styled the Agent to the Governor-General. The Governor-General in Council was declared competent to prescribe any rules he deemed advisable for the guidance of the Agent and the officers subordinate to him.

The territories noted in the margin,* generally known as the Tributary Mahals were, with Singhbhum, placed under the Agent. Of these mahals those which are noted † were attached to the South-West Frontier Agency and the remainder made over to the Central Provinces about 1862. Of the former group Jashpur, Sirguja, Udaipur, Korea and Changbhakar, which formed a solid block of Hindi-speaking population, by the re-distribution of 1905 became a part of the Central Provinces, while the two Oriya-speaking States of Bonai and Gangpur were transferred from Chota Nagpur to the Orissa Division. The same measure also transferred Patna, Sonpur, Bamra and Rairakhol from the Central Provinces to Orissa. The States of Seraikela and Kharsawan still remain under the control of the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.

* Sambalpur	Bonai
Sonpur	Rairakhol
Sarunghar	Raighar
Suktor	Patna
Gangpur	Borasamber
Bamra	Bindra
Nayagarh	Khurriar
Phulghar	Sirguja
Udaipur	Jashpur
Korea	Changbhakar.

†Sirguja, Gangpur, Bonai, Udaipur, Jashpur, Changbhakar

In 1854 by Act XX of that year, Chota Nagpur was transferred to the control of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal and the designation of the officer in charge was changed from Agent to Commissioner and that of his Province from South-Western Frontier Agency to Chota Nagpur. The Deputy, or as he is now styled, the Judicial Commissioner was appointed in 1843. The other subordinate appointments at that time were two Principal Assistants on Rs. 1,000, two First Class Assistants on Rs. 750 and one Second Class Assistant on Rs. 500.

In 1833, a few short rules were issued by Government for the guidance of the Agent, which directed that, pending the issue of detailed instructions, the Agent and officers subordinate to him were to be guided by the " rules heretofore in force for the conduct of all local duties ".

These Criminal rules continued in force till they were superseded by the Criminal Procedure Code (Act XXV of 1861), which was extended to the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division when passed. It was subsequently held, in 1864, that the Code was extended to so much only of the Singhbhum district as is comprised in Dhalbhum and the Kolhan. The present Code (Act V of 1898) is in force throughout the Division.

As regards the administration of Civil justice, a set of rules was proposed by the Agent at the same time that Criminal rules were laid before Government, but orders on them were suspended pending the promulgation of a Bill on the subject then under preparation. This Bill was never passed, and till Act VIII of 1859 was extended to the Division, there was no specific

Law or rule to guide the procedure of the Civil Courts in the province, but they followed the regulations, except in those points, where some order of the Agent interposed.

From the first creation of the Agency, the ordinary laws for the sale of land for debt or arrears of rent were regarded as inapplicable to the area, and the rules proposed by Captain Wilkinson provided that no sale or alienation, or even mortgage of hereditary or movable property, was to take place without the sanction of the Agent. For many years this rule was always acted on as regards sales, and formed one of the most peculiar features of the Agency. And in extending the old Civil Procedure Code to the districts of Hazaribagh, Lohardaga and Manbhum, a proviso to this effect was added to the notification. That Code was not extended to Singhbhum, but was considered in force in the Dhalbhum portion of that district. The new Code of Civil Procedure (Act V of 1908) is now in force throughout the Division except in the Kolhan subdivision.

The District of Lohardaga (the name of which was changed to Ranchi in 1899) had long been found too unwieldy for effective administration, and the distance of the courts made them practically inaccessible to the remoter areas. As some remedy for this the separate District of Palamau was formed in 1892 comprising the subdivision of Palamau and Pergana Tori: in 1902 a subdivision was opened at Gumla, and another at Khunti in the heart of the Munda country in 1905. The chronic discontent amongst the aboriginals again manifested itself, in what is generally known as the Birsa rising of 1899-1900 and in 1901, as a radical remedy, it was decided to effect a survey and settlement of the Munda country. In 1902 these operations commenced. The knowledge thus gained of local conditions has been embodied in the amended Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act (VI of 1908) which was extended to Manbhum in 1909, and there is now one uniform law throughout the Division, governing the relations of landlord and tenant.

An important change affecting the territorial jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner took place in 1909-10. In that year, the districts of Sambalpur, Manbhum and Singhbhum were formed into a separate Judge's jurisdiction. The new Judge is styled District and Sessions Judge of Manbhum and Sambalpur, and the jurisdiction of the Judicial Commissioner is now confined to Ranchi, Hazaribagh and Palamau.

In order to bring the administration more into touch with the rapidly-expanding colliery industry at Jharia, the headquarters of the Govindpur subdivision in Manbhum were transferred in 1908 to Dhanbaid, which has also become the headquarters of the Department of Mines.

Santal Parganas.

128. The enquiry into the causes of the Santal insurrection, in 1855, having brought to light the unsuitability of the regulation system to the tract of country now designated the Santal Parganas, these Parganas were exempted from the operation of the general laws by Act XXXVIII of 1855, except in regard to civil suits above Rs. 1,000 in value, the collection of revenue in permanently-settled estates and the sale of lands for arrears of revenue. The excepted tract was placed under the Commissioner of the Bhagalpur Division, assisted by a Deputy Commissioner and a number of Assistant and Extra Assistant Commissioners. In 1856 a few simple rules for Civil and Criminal administration were laid down for the guidance of the Santal officers. These rules in regard to Criminal matters remained in operation till 1862, when the Penal Code was introduced; the Criminal Procedure Code was not formally extended, but the local officers were directed to act in accordance with its spirit.

After this the district began to relapse to the Regulation system; and the zamindars, whilst keeping within the letter of the law, were able to enhance rents freely, turn out village headmen at their pleasure, and replace them by aliens who rack-rented the Santals and drove them from the lands they had cleared. Further, the Civil Procedure Code, Act VIII of 1859, compelled the courts to decree debts at the extortionate rates of interest demanded by the *mahajans*. Great discontent ensued and came to a head in 1871, when there were unmistakable signs of unrest among the Santals. *An*

enquiry was instituted and,as a result, it was decided that a summary settlement of the Santal Parganas should be carried out by a Settlement Officer, untrammelled by detailed laws, who would record the rights of all parties. The necessary legal basis was provided by the enactment of Regulation III of 1872 " for the peace and good government of the Santal Parganas ". This gave the Lieutenant-Governor full power to appoint officers, to make a settlement of landed rights, to restore dispossessed headmen and others, to settle rents, and to record the customs and usages of the people. In accordance with the provisions of this Regulation, a settlement was made of the whole district between 1873 and 1879. One of its results was to preserve the Santal village system, under which the whole village community holds the village lands and has rights over the village waste. In 1888 the revision of this settlement in certain estates was undertaken, and after an interval the revision of the whole district was taken up in 1898. The history of these operations and the important amendments of the Santal Parganas Settlement and Rent Law effected by Regulations II of 1904, III of 1907, and III of 1908 are detailed in the recent Settlement Report of Mr. H. McPherson, I.C.S.

Regulation V of 1893 defined the status of the Civil Courts, and in regard to criminal jurisdiction it constituted the Santal Parganas a Sessions Division and the Deputy Commissioner, Judge of the Courts of Sessions. It also provided that the High Court at Calcutta should (1) exercise jurisdiction in regard to European British subjects; (2) deal with all cases in which sentences of death have been passed, and (3) hear all appeals from orders of acquittal. This Regulation was amended in 1899. The new Regulation constituted the Court of the Sessions Judge of Birbhum, to be the Court of Sessions for the Santal Parganas, the powers of a Sessions Judge previously exercised by the Deputy Commissioner being withdrawn. It further provided that the High Court at Calcutta, in addition to its jurisdiction under the Regulation of 1893, shall exercise appellate and revisional jurisdiction in respect of all Sessions cases tried by the Judge of Birbhum, and that the Deputy Commissioner shall have appellate jurisdiction over the Subordinate Courts of the district, while the Commissioner of Bhagalpur shall have appellate jurisdiction over the Deputy Commissioner and revisional jurisdiction over all the Courts of the district.

In consequence of the territorial changes of 1912, the Sessions Judge of Bhagalpur has now become the Sessions Judge for the Santal Parganas.

Orissa Feudatory States.

129. The 17 Feudatory States or Tributary Mahals named in the margin, were ceded with the rest of Orissa by the Marathas to the British Government on the conquest of Orissa in 1803-04. They were exempted from the operation of the general regulation system prevailing in the British Provinces by sections 36, 13 and 11 respectively, of Regulations XII, XIII and XIV of 1805. Engagements were entered into by the Chiefs binding themselves to maintain submission and loyalty to the East India Company's Government, and to pay an annual *'peshkash* or tribute. In 1804, the Judge and Magistrate of Cuttack had certain jurisdiction in these States; but in 1814 he was superseded by a Superintendent, " appointed and directed to endeavour to establish such a control over the conduct of the Rajas as would prevent the commission of crimes and outrages ". The Chiefs administered civil and criminal justice under the control of the Commissioner of the Orissa Division, as Superintendent of the States. Heinous offences which required more than two years' imprisonment, and all capital cases were sent to this officer, who also decided political causes and disputed successions. An appeal from his decision lay to the Government of Bengal. The jurisdiction of the Superintendent was defined by Regulation XI of 1816 and Act XXI of 1850. In 1821, Government ruled that the interference of the Superintendent should be chiefly co nfined to matters of a political nature; to the suppression of feuds and animosities prevailing between the Rajas of adjoining States, or between the Rajas and their subordinate feudatories; to the correction of systematic

1. Athgarh
2. Baramba
3. Dhenkanal
4. Mindol
5. Khandpara
6. Narsinghpur
7. Nayagarh
8. Nilgiri
9. Rangpur
10. Talcher
11. Tigiria
12. Baud
13. Daspalla
14. Keonjhar
15. Mayurbhanj
16. Athmallik
17. Pal Lahara

oppression and cruelty practised by any of the Rajas or by their officers towards the inhabitants; to the cognizance of any apparent gross violation by them of their duties of allegiance and subordination; and generally to important points, which, if not attended to, might lead to violent and general outrage and confusion, or to contempt of the paramount authority of the British Government. The Penal Code was declared applicable to these States by an order of Government in December 1860, and in 1863 the Criminal authorities were directed to be guided in their proceedings by the spirit of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

In 1862, adoption *sanads* were granted to the Chiefs by Lord Canning. The relations between the British Government and the Orissa Mahals are defined in the various treaties and engagements with the Chiefs detailed in Aitchison's *Treaties*. Questions of inheritance and succession are decided by Regulation XI of 1816. In 1882 the Calcutta High Court ruled that the Tributary Mahals of Orissa did not form part of British India. The decision was accepted as final by the Secretary of State, and a special Act, called the Tributary Mahals of Orissa Act, XI of 1893, was passed to indemnify certain persons and to validate acts done by them in the Mahals, and to admit of certain sentences passed there in being carried into effect in British India. Fresh *sanads* were granted to the Chiefs in 1894 defining their relations with the British Government. These were again revised in 1908.

The States of Orissa as now constituted formerly consisted of three groups: the largest group is that formerly known as the Tributary Mahals or Garhjats, consisting of 17 States, which, since the conquest of Orissa, have been attached to the Orissa Division and whose dealings have always been with the Commissioner of Orissa at Cuttack. Two of these States, Baud and Athmallik, for a time formed part of the South-West Frontier Agency with headquarters at Ranchi, but subsequently, on 11th April 1837, were handed over to Orissa. In October 1905, the five Oriya-speaking States of Patna, Kalahandi, Sonpur, Bamra and Rairakhol were transferred to the Orissa Division, from the Central Provinces and at the same time the two States of Gangpur and Bonai from the Chota Nagpur Division. The States thus incorporated in the Division of Orissa now number twenty-four, and all the Oriya-speaking States are now in one Division. Simultaneously with this amalgamation of the Oriya States, a Political Agent was appointed to assist the Chiefs. The amalgamated group of States is now known as the Feudatory States of Orissa.

The Scheduled District of Angul was formerly one of the Tributary States of Orissa. It was confiscated in 1847 owing to the misconduct of its Chief. The large tract known as the Khond Mals with an area of 800 square miles, which professed a shadowy allegiance to the State of Baud came under British control in 1855-56 when the Chief of that State made it over to the British; and in 1891 it was formed into a subdivision of the district of Angul. A special Regulation, No. I of 1894, has been passed providing for the peace and government of the District.

Subdivision of Bengal Presidency, 1834. Governor-General appointed Governor of Bengal.

130. The Bengal Presidency was divided into two portions by Act of Parliament in 1834, the titles selected being "Fort William in Bengal" and "Agra." Agra was to be placed under a separate Governor, but the Governor-General of Bengal (created by this same Statute Governor-General of India) was declared to be the Governor of Fort William in Bengal. It was left optional with the Court of Directors either to appoint a Council to assist the newly-created Governor, or to leave the executive Government to be administered by such Governor alone; and the Governor or Governors in Council were to "have all the rights, powers, duties, functions, immunities whatsoever, not in anywise repugnant to this Act, which the Governors of Fort St. George and Bombay, in their respective Councils, now have in their respective Presidencies".

Deputy Governor of Bengal.

The Governor-General was also empowered to appoint a Deputy Governor from among the ordinary Members of his Council, who would be invested with all the powers and perform all the duties of the Government during his absence.

In 1835 another Act was passed, which declared that whereas much difficulty had arisen in dividing Bengal into two Presidencies, "and the same would be attended with a large increase of charge," the Court of Directors might suspend the execution of so much of the said Act. By section 2 the Governor-General in Council was authorized to "appoint a Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces, now under the presidency of Fort William in Bengal, and from time to time declare and limit the extent of the territories so placed under such Lieutenant-Governor, and the extent of the authority to be exercised by such Lieutenant-Governor". This power was exercised and on the 29th February 1836 the first Lieutenant-Governor of the North-Western Provinces was appointed "with the same powers as have, heretofore, been exercised by the Government of Agra".

Lieutenant-Governor of North-Western Provinces, 1836.

131. Bengal remained under the Governor-General as Governor, his place during his occasional absence being supplied by a Deputy Governor appointed from among the Members of his Council, till 16 & 17 Vict., Cap. 95, was passed. Section 15 of that Act continued the power vested in the Directors to make Agra a separate Presidency or leave it under a Lieutenant-Governor; and section 16 empowered them also to declare "that the Governor-General of India shall not be Governor of the Presidency of Fort William in Bengal, but that a separate Governor shall be appointed, and until such Governor be appointed the Directors may authorise the Governor-General in Council to appoint any servant of the said Company, who shall have been ten years in their service in India to the office of Lieutenant-Governor, and to declare and limit the extent of the authority of the Lieutenant-Governor to be so appointed". The appointment by 21 & 22 Vict., Cap. 106, section 29, was made subject to the approbation of His Majesty. On the 12th October 1853, the Court of Directors authorised the appointment of a Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, and in Home Department Resolution No. 415 of 28th April following, the Hon'ble Mr. F. J. Halliday was appointed first Lieutenant-Governor. Paragraph 7 of this Resolution fixed the territorial jurisdiction of the Lieutenant-Governor, which was to be "co-extensive with the jurisdiction which has, heretofore, been exercised by the Governor of Bengal, with the exception of the Tenasserim Provinces, which, like the adjoining Province of Pegu, shall be placed directly under the Governor-General in Council". Paragraph 8 fixed the extent of his authority. It was to "correspond in all respects with the authority that has been exercised by the Lieutenant-Governors of the North-Western Provinces".

Appointment of Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, 1854.

132. Up to 1834 the whole of the Bengal Presidency, including Assam, Benares and the ceded and conquered Provinces of Upper India, was directly administered by the Governor-General of Bengal in Council. In 1834 the Governor-General in Council became Governor-General of India, and Bengal was then governed by the Governor-General in the capacity of Governor of Bengal without a Council. At the same time a power was given to create a separate Governor of Agra, which was shortly modified, a Lieutenant-Governor being substituted for a Governor in 1836. After this reform no change was made in the territorial jurisdiction of the Lower Provinces for forty years. In 1874, however, it having been found that the charge of the Province of Assam formed an inconvenient addition to the heavy work arising from the administration of Bengal, with which it had little in common, it was resolved to carry out a change which had been proposed some years previously. In February 1874 the Assam Division, together with the three districts of Sylhet, Cachar and the Garo Hills, was separated from Bengal, and formed into a separate Administration under a Chief Commissioner.

Further Changes in Territorial Jurisdiction.

133. When Sir Andrew Fraser became Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal in 1903 the Province covered an area of 196,408 square miles, and contained a population of 78,493,310 souls, an area but little less than that of France or of the German Empire and a population exceeding at the time that of the United States. It had long been felt that the administration of this vast area and teeming population was beyond the powers of a single individual. In 1853 before the creation of a Lieutenant-Governorship, Lord Dalhousie had expressed his conviction that the Government of Bengal alone imposed upon the Governor-General "a burden which in its present mass is more than mortal man can fitly

The Partition.

bear", and twenty years later Sir George Campbell, then Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, wrote: "It is totally impossible that any man can properly perform single-handed the work of this great Government." Since 1873 the population had increased by over 26 millions; this had been accompanied by a remarkable development of the resources of the country, while the spread of English education and the growing power of the Press demanded more precise methods of administration. The Government of India accordingly decided that the relief of the Bengal Government was an administrative necessity of the first order, and in July 1905, about a year and a half after the proposals had been first formulated, the decision arrived at was announced.

The Commissionerships of Dacca, Chittagong and Rajshahi (except the district of Darjeeling), the district of Malda and the State of Hill Tippera were to be separated from Bengal to form a portion of the new Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The district of Darjeeling was to be attached to the Bhagalpur Commissionership, from which the district of Malda had been taken. At the same time the district of Sambalpur (except the Chandanpur Padampur estate and the Phuljhar Zamindari) and the five Oriya-speaking States of Patna, Kalahandi, Sonpur, Bamra and Rairakhol were to be detached from the Central Provinces and added to the Orissa Division. In return Bengal was to hand over to the Central Provinces the five Native States of Jashpur, Sirguja, Udaipur, Korea, and Changbhakar which formed a solid block of Hindi-speaking population. Within the Province of Bengal itself as it would stand after this partition, the two Oriya-speaking Native States of Bonai and Gangpur were to be transferred from Chota Nagpur to the Orissa Division to which they were linguistically akin. This decision was carried into effect on the 16th October 1905, the result of these transfers of territory being that the new Province of Bengal comprised an area of 148,592 square miles with a population of 54,662,529 persons.

Territorial changes of 1912.

134. The distribution thus effected was subsequently reconsidered and in their Despatch dated the 25th August 1911 to the Secretary of State on this subject, the Government of India wrote: "Various circumstances have forced upon us the conviction that the bitterness of feeling engendered by the partition of Bengal is very widespread and unyielding and that we are by no means at an end of the troubles which have followed from that measure." The proposals for the reconstitution of the two Provinces, of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam, made in that Despatch were accepted by the Secretary of State, and on the 12th December 1912, on the occasion of the Coronation Darbar, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor announced at Delhi the creation at as early a date as possible of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council administering the areas of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, and of a Chief Commissionership of Assam.

In accordance with this announcement the following territories were constituted a Province by a Proclamation dated the 22nd March 1912 :—

The districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea and the Santal Parganas, in the Bhagalpur Division ;

The Patna Division, comprising the districts of Gaya, Patna and Shahabad ;

The Tirhut Division, comprising the district of Champaran, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur and Saran ;

The Chota Nagpur Division, comprising the districts of Hazaribagh, Manbhum, Palamau, Ranchi and Singhbhum, and

The Orissa Division, comprising the districts of Angul, Balasore, Cuttack, Puri and Sambalpur.

The Province was to be called the Province of Bihar and Orissa and the Honourable Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., was appointed the first Lieutenant-Governor. It came into being on the 1st April 1912. The Executive Council was created five months later after the necessary legal formalities had been complied with.

Capital of the new Province.

135. In accordance with the proposals made in the Despatch referred to it was decided that Patna should be the capital of the Province and a large area of land is at present being acquired at Bankipore for this purpose. The temporary headquarters of the Province is at Ranchi.

Distribution of functions between the Government of India and the Provincial Governments.

136. The general principles which should govern the relations between the Government of India and the Subordinate Provincial Governments were laid down in 1834 in a letter addressed by the Court of Directors to the Government of India on the subject of theCharter Act of 1833. Practically it laid down that the Government of India were responsible for everything done in the Provinces, but were to discriminate between matters which would primarily be within the scope of the local Governments where their interference would be of a very exceptional character and matters in which their control would be more detailed and constant. No definite steps towards the attainment of this object appear to have been taken and the present discrimination between the functions of the Imperial and Local Governments and the extent of control normally exercised by the former over the latter, were, up to 1907, the results of gradual administrative evolution. In that year a Royal Commission was appointed "to enquire into the relations now existing for financial and administrative purposes between the Supreme Government and the various Provincial Governments in India, and between the Provincial Governments and the authorities subordinate to them, and to report whether, by measures of decentralization or otherwise, those relations can be simplified and improved, and the system of Government better adapted both to meet the requirements and promote the welfare of the different Provinces, and without impairing its strength and unity, to bring the executive power into closer touch with local conditions."

The Commission submitted their report in 1909, and action on some of their conclusions has already been taken; on many others it is under consideration, but the present distribution of functions between the Government of India and the Government of this Province, stated generally, is as follows :— Amongst the important matters which the former retain in their own hands are those relating to foreign affairs, the defences of the country, general taxation, currency, debt, tariffs, posts and telegraphs, railways, and accounts and auditing. Ordinary internal administration, police, civil and criminal justice, prisons, the assessment and collection of the revenues, education, medical and sanitary arrangements, irrigation, buildings and roads, forests, and the control over municipal and rural boards fall to the share of the Provincial Government. But even in these matters the Government of India exercise a general and constant control. They lay down lines of general policy, and test their application from the administration reports and returns relating to the main departments under the Local Governments.

Form of Administration.

Administrative system. Regulation and Non-Regulation districts.

137. The Province is divided into—(1) districts subject to the general Regulations and Acts; (2) tracts known as the Scheduled Districts, to which all the Regulations and Acts do not apply of their own force, but to which they may be extended at the discretion of Government; and (3) Feudatory States. Under the second head come the Santal Parganas, the district of Angul in Orissa, and the districts of Hazaribagh, Ranchi, Palamau, Manbhum, and Singhbhum, in which many of the general laws are at present in force. Under the third head come the Feudatory States of Orissa and the Political States of Chota Nagpur.

Civil Service.

138. The Public Civil Service was reorganised in accordance with the recommendations made by the Public Service Commission, accepted with certain modifications by the Secretary of State for India in his Despatch of the 12th September 1889, and is now divided into three main branches, *viz.*, the Indian Civil Service, the Provincial Civil Service, and the Subordinate Civil Service. In addition there was in the new Province on the 1st April 1912 one Civilian who had been appointed in India without examination under Statute 33 Vict., Chapter 3. No new appointments are now made under this Statute.

The old Haileybury men nominated by the Court of Directors have now disappeared and the Indian Civil Service is composed of men who have been selected after open competition in England. Amongst them there were in Bihar and Orissa on the 1st April 1912 four Indian gentlemen. The principal appointments held in Bihar and Orissa at present by members of the Indian Civil Service are those of Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa, Member of the Executive Council, Judge of the High Court, Member of the Board of Revenue, Commissioner, Secretary to Government, Legal Remembrancer, Inspector-General of Police, Accountant-General, Directors of Land Records and of Agriculture, Settlement Officer, Registrar of Co-operative Societies, Political Agent, Orissa Feudatory States, District and Sessions Judge, and District Magistrate and Collector. Two posts of District and Sessions Judge and two posts of Magistrate and Collector were held by members of the Provincial Civil Service. Under present arrangements members of the Indian Civil Service are called upon at the end of the twelfth year of their service to decide whether they elect for the executive or judicial branch of the Civil Service, and are posted to the one or the other after due consideration of their wishes and the public interests.

Provincial Civil Service.

139. The Provincial Civil Service includes all the posts in the higher grades of what were formerly known as the Judicial and Executive branches of the Uncovenanted Civil Service. It also is divided into separate cadres for executive and judicial officers and is manned, the former chiefly and the latter entirely by Indians. The executive branch has been reorganised from time to time and now consists of 222 members, divided into 7 grades, with pay varying from Rs. 250 to Rs. 800 per mensem. The judicial branch consists of two separate cadres of Sub-Judges and Munsifs, the latter commencing on Rs. 200 and the former rising to Rs. 1,000. The principal appointments held at present by members of this service are—two posts of District and Sessions Judge, two posts of District Magistrate-Collector and the Deputy Commissionership of Angul. The number of superior appointments now thrown open to members of the Provincial Civil Service out of those reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service, is five.

Some posts of Joint and Assistant Magistrates similarly reserved for members of the Indian Civil Service are now absorbed in the grades of the executive branch of the Provincial Service. In 1896 the experiment of appointing three Subordinate Judges to act as Assistant Sessions Judges was tried. As the system proved a success, it has been continued, and there are now two Assistant Sessions Judges in Bihar and Orissa.

The members of the executive branch of the Provincial Civil Service are appointed partly by nomination and partly by promotion from the Subordinate Civil Service. Candidates for the judicial service are admitted on the nomination of the High Court, and, among other qualifications, are required to have taken the B. L. or some analogous degree in law and to have practised as pleaders for three years.

Subordinate Civil Service.

140. The Subordinate Civil Service includes the posts known as Sub-Deputy Collectorships, and any other appointments which the Lieutenant-Governor may, from time to time, declare specially to be included in it. Admission to this service also is by nomination. The members of the Subordinate Civil Service are employed chiefly on settlement, cess revaluation, partition work and the collection of rent in Government estates, whilst a number are also vested with the powers of a Magistrate of the second and third class and take no small share in the judicial work of the mufassal. Several also are in charge of subdivisional sub-treasuries.

Executive Administration.

141. The unit of the executive administration is the District. The District Officer is styled District Magistrate and Collector, except in the Scheduled Districts where he is known as the Deputy Commissioner. The ordinary district jails are placed in the charge of a Superintendent, usually the Civil Surgeon, while the Magistrate pays periodical visits of inspection. All District Officers are *ex-officio* Registrars; and as *ex-officio* Chairmen of the District Boards, they have control over elementary education, and are charged with the execution and administration of all local public works. In a word the District Officer is the executive chief and administrator of the tract

of country committed to him. As District Magistrate he is also local head of the magistracy which is charged with the trial of small cases and the enquiry into more important cases previous to trial at Sessions, but except in the Scheduled Districts he seldom presides in Court, and his share in this part of the administration is practically confined to the distribution of work, the hearing of petty appeals and the general superintendence of his subordinates. The latter combine revenue with their magisterial functions and as Deputy Collectors exercise under his control many of the powers of a Collector. The police, by whose aid he carries on the criminal administration, have as their local superior a Superintendent, who in all matters, except those concerning the discipline and internal economy of the force, has to carry out such instructions as he receives from the District Magistrate. The Subdivisional Officers, who are Joint, Assistant and Deputy Magistrates in charge of divisions of districts, occupy to a great extent in their own jurisdictions, the position of the District Officer, except in respect of the police, over whom they have only judicial and no executive control.

Above the District Magistrates are the Divisional Commissioners. Their duties are principally those of supervision. In almost all matters they exercise a general superintendence, and especially in the Revenue Department they control the Collectors' proceedings. Commissioners are the channels of communication between the local officers and Government, sifting, collating and bringing together, in a compact form, the information they receive. In Revenue matters the Commissioner forms a court of appeal and in this and other respects is subject to the orders of the Board of Revenue. With this exception he is in subordination to Government direct.

The Civil Secretariat consists of the Chief Secretary, who is in charge of the Judicial, Political, Appointment and Education Departments; the Revenue Secretary, the Financial and Municipal Secretary and their three Under-Secretaries.

142. In 1871–72 Lord Mayo introduced a system of Provincial decentralization by which the control of a few of the spending departments of Government was made over to the Local administrations. Since that time great developments in the system have taken place; especially worthy of note is the financial settlement concluded in 1904 with the Government of Bengal, which marked a great advance in decentralization. Financial administration.

The province of Bihar and Orissa was formed with five Divisions detached from the old province of Bengal with effect from the 1st April 1912. The old arrangements made with the Government of Bengal regarding the financial administration of the province therefore ceased to apply from that date and pending the result of further experience temporary settlement for a period of three years has been made with the sanction of the Secretary of State. Under the terms of this settlement the whole of the receipts under the heads of Provincial Rates, Forest, Registration, Courts of Law, Jails, Police, Ports and Pilotage, Education, Medical, have been made over entirely to the Local Government together with their corresponding charges. In addition to these, it receives three-fourths of the receipts from Excise, one-half of the receipts from stamps, assessed taxes, major and minor Irrigation works, the whole of the Land Revenue collected from Government Estates, one-half of the receipts under all other sub-heads excepting recoveries from zamindars and raiyats on account of survey and settlement in Bihar and other similar special surveys, and the whole of the receipts under Scientific and other minor Departments. It also receives the whole of the superannuation receipts, the stationery receipts except those for the value of the supplies from Central Stores to Railways, Local Funds, Municipalities, and other independent bodies, and the whole of the receipts under Civil Works (Departmental) except receipts on account of buildings for the use of Imperial Departments. Further, the whole of the miscellaneous receipts under all the minor heads excepting extraordinary items exceeding Rs. 10,000 in value, gain by Exchange, premiums on bills, unclaimed Bills of Exchange, and recovery of insurance and other charges on European stores have been made over to the Local Government together with the correspond-

ing charges. The Local Government is responsible for one-half of the expenditure on stamps, assessed taxes, major and minor Irrigation works and three-fourths of the Excise expenditure, while it has to bear the whole of the charges under Land Revenue except special expenditure on large survey and record-of-right operations. It is also responsible for the whole of the expenditure under the heads (1) Political, with certain minor exceptions, (2) Scientific and other minor Departments, except the pay and allowances of officers on the cadre of the Civil Veterinary Department and the minor heads, Census and Ethnographic Survey, (3) Superannuation charges, except pensions of the Civil and Military Funds, (4) Stationery and Printing, excepting stationery supplied from Central Stores to officers of Imperial Departments, (5) Civil works, except expenditure on buildings for the use of Imperial Departments. The Local Government is also responsible for all charges in connection with the general administration of the province. Further, to equip it with a headquarters and to meet various necessary items of initial expenditure the province was allowed to start with an opening balance of 125 lakhs, of which 12 lakhs would represent the prescribed minimum.

Revenue administration.

143. The revenue of the Province of Bihar and Orissa is derived from the following sources:—Land revenue, excise on spirits and intoxicating drugs, and on opium sold in the Excise Department (being the excess of the sale price over Rs. 8-8 per seer, this latter amount being credited to Opium revenue), stamps, salt, income-tax, the customs duties, and the Public Works cess levied under Act IX (B.C.) of 1880. Of these, land revenue, excise, stamps, and income-tax are under the supervision and control of the Collectors of districts and their establishment. The administration of the salt revenue in the Orissa Division and in certain districts in which the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, is in force, is under a special department: elsewhere it is managed by the Collector of the district. In the districts of the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions the manufacture of saltpetre is conducted under the provisions of the Indian Salt Act, XII of 1882, under the supervision of the Northern India Salt Revenue Department. The Public Works cess is levied conjointly with the road cess by the Collector by means of an establishment which is paid partly from Provincial revenues and partly from local funds.

The Collector is supervised by the Divisional Commissioner, and in excise and salt administration by the Commissioner of Excise and Salt. These officers are subject to the orders of the Board of Revenue which, since the formation of the Executive Council, consists of one member.

There are Custom Houses at Cuttack, Puri and Balasore, and these are under the control of the local District Officers.

Department of Public Works.

144. The Public Works Department, in the province of Bihar and Orissa, consists of two branches, *viz*:—(1) Roads and Buildings, which also deals with Railways and Miscellaneous Public Improvements, and (2) Irrigation and Marine. Each branch has a Chief Engineer, who is also Secretary to the Local Government with an Engineer officer as Under-Secretary under him. There is also a non-professional Assistant Secretary, a Consulting Architect, and a Sanitary Engineer, who works under the Sanitary Board. The electrical work of the Province is carried out by an Electrical Inspector and a staff of subordinates.

The Roads and Buildings Branch consists of two Circles under the superintendence of two Superintending Engineers who control the Public Works Divisions held by the Executive Engineers for the execution of Imperial and Provincial Works. The Superintending Engineers are also the Inspectors of Works, under the Local Self-Government Act, in respect of all local works of the District Boards and, in this capacity, are the professional advisers of the Chairman and of the Divisional Commissioners who control the operations of such Boards. They also supervise all works carried out by District Boards.

The Irrigation Branch is composed of three Circles, each of which is held by a Superintending Engineer. In the Irrigation Circles, the Executive Engineers carry out the works of the Roads and Buildings Branch, within the limits of their Divisions, in addition to their irrigation duties. The Superintending Engineers of Irrigation Circles also act as Inspectors of Works in

regard to local works in the districts in their Circles. In the Sone and Orissa Circles, there are two Revenue Divisions under Deputy Collectors who deal with the assessment and collection of water-rates on the Orissa and Sone Canals under the control of the Superintending Engineers.

145. The main lines of communication in the Province of Bihar and Orissa are divided into two classes, *viz.*, (*i*) Provincial and (*ii*) Local. **Communications.**

(*i*) *Provincial roads.*—These are for the greater part under the control of the Public Works Department, and are maintained from Provincial Funds, but in some cases they are under the charge of District Boards and Municipalities who maintain them from grants given by Government.

(*ii*) *Local roads.*—These are maintained from Local Funds and are subdivided into two classes: (*a*) Roads belonging to District and Local Boards, and (*b*) Municipal roads. These Local roads are solely under the control of the local authorities.

The Local funds are supplemented by grants-in-aid from Government to open out new lines of communication for purposes of administration and public utility, to secure efficient maintenance of existing roads or to construct short lengths of roads as feeders to Railways and Trunk roads.

Roads lying within cantonments are controlled and maintained by the Military authorities.

146. The Railways in the Province of Bihar and Orissa are divided into two classes, *viz.*, (*i*) railways which were sanctioned by the Secretary of State for India in Council and constructed under the Indian Railways Act, and (*ii*) tramways or light railways sanctioned by the Local Government under the Tramways Act. **Railways.**

(*i*) These railways form the main and important lines of communications and are under the direct control and administration of the Government of India through the Railway Board. The Local Government only make arrangements for the acquisition of land required for Railway purposes and furnish their opinion to the Government of India as to the administrative necessity of any new project or alignment of an existing line.

(*ii*) These are controlled by the Local Government and include the Bukhtiarpur-Bihar light Railway, 33 miles in length, the Arrah-Sasaram light Railway, 60·50 miles in length, and the Dehri-Rohtas light railway, 23·83 miles in length. These light railways were, with the exception of the Dehri-Rohtas, constructed under a guarantee given by District Boards. Under the recent orders of the Government of India they have been brought under the operation of the Indian Railways Act, Act IX of 1890, subsequent to their construction.

147. There are two large Irrigation systems in the province classed as Productive Public Works, *viz.*, the Sone and the Orissa Canals. They are used both for irrigation and navigation. The receipts from these canals are mostly on account of water-rates, the navigation receipts having fallen off considerably owing to the opening of the Bengal-Nagpur Railway in 1896 and the Mogulserai-Gaya Railway in 1900. The two projects have been completed and are now in full operation. They were originally constructed from loan funds. **Irrigation Department.**

The water-rates on the Sone Canals were increased all round by 20 per cent. in 1904, but this led to no decrease in the area irrigated. The water-rates on the Orissa Canals will be increased from next* year by 15 per cent. The rate for long leases will then stand at Rs. 2 per *man.*† The flushing operations adopted since 1895-96 to keep the Sone Canals free from silt have continued to prove satisfactory on the whole and only very little dredging has had to be resorted to.

*16th June 1912.
†1 *Man*=1 acre.

The principal crops for which irrigation from these canals is utilised are as follows:—On the Sone Canals—sugarcane, wheat, barley, rice and gram; on the Orissa Canals—sugarcane and rice. The approximate area of rice irrigated during the *kharif* and hot weather season compared with that of the *rabi* for the decennial period works out roughly in the proportion of 4: 1 for Sone Canal and 50: 1 for Orissa Canal.

In addition to these two systems, there are the following canals used for irrigation only:—

The Tribeni Canal, which is a large canal in the course of construction as a Protective Work and nearly completed. The upper half of this canal was completed and opened for irrigation in 1911 and an area of 20,313 acres of rice was irrigated. The second revised estimate for the project, amounting to Rs. 75,27,302, has recently been sanctioned by the Secretary of State.

The Dhaka Canal, which was opened for irrigation in 1906, is also a Protective Work and in years of unfavourable rainfall irrigates a considerable area, chiefly rice. The area irrigated in 1908-09 was 13,513 acres.

The Madhuban or Teur Canal is a small irrigation project in the north of the Champaran district and consists of a weir across the Teur river, a canal $6\frac{1}{4}$ miles long and a distributary of the same length. Since the construction of the distributary in 1905-06 water-rates have been charged. In years of unfavourable rainfall an area of 4,000 to 5,000 acres is irrigated.

The Saran Inundation Canals are no longer in operation as the Gandak river has left the right bank on which the head sluices are located. Since 1894 the area irrigated from the Saran Canals has been insignificant. No water-rates are now levied, but any charges incurred in connection with the irrigation are paid by the zamindars concerned.

Each of the large systems, *viz.*, the Sone and Orissa Canals, is under the control of a Superintending Engineer, with Executive Engineers in charge of Divisions, who are responsible for the maintenance of the canals, and the conduct of irrigation operations. There is a separate establishment for the collection of irrigation revenue. For the Orissa Canal there is a Revenue Division in charge of a Special Deputy Collector who works under the orders of the Superintending Engineer. He is responsible for the assessment and collection of water-rates. For the Sone Canals the assessments are made by the Irrigation Subdivisional Officers and the collection by a Deputy Collector and his establishment under the orders of the Superintending Engineer. This system, which was introduced in 1891 and 1892, has remained in force during the decennial period under consideration, and has proved most efficient, the arrears of water-rate at the end of each year being merely nominal (less than 1 per cent.) and the number of certificate cases having greatly decreased. The revenue administration of the Tribeni and Dhaka Canals is vested in the Superintending Engineer of the Gandak Circle. The Divisional Canal Officer is responsible for the assessment and the Collector of the district is responsible for the collection of water-rates on these two canals. Various systems of leases for the supply of water are in force. At present most of the leases are for five or seven years. The irrigated area is divided into blocks, the lease of all the lands in each block being arranged to lapse in the same year. The period of lease of these blocks is fixed so that as nearly as possible, leases for an equal area may expire each year.

The following is a brief account of the procedure obtaining in the Sone Circle, which may be taken as typical of all the large irrigation projects in the province. When a cultivator presents an application on the prescribed form, water is supplied to his fields. For the purpose of leases, the year is divided into three seasons, that is, hot weather, from 26th March to 25th June, *kharif*, 26th June to 25th October, and *rabi*, from 26th October to 25th March; a lease or permit is granted for one season only. Besides these season leases, there are long-term leases for a period of seven years, which are granted at a reduced rate, and are in force from the 26th of June to the 25th of March of the seventh financial year. These long-term leases are only granted for compact blocks defined by well-marked boundaries of such a nature as clearly to distinguish the leased from the adjoining unleased lands, and the blocks must be so situated that unleased lands will not be ordinarily irrigated by water supplied for the land included in the block. The boundaries are mentioned in the application for the lease, on receipt of which a special report is submitted to the Subdivisional Canal Officer, who, if the lease is

likely to be approved, issues orders for the block to be measured, when a detailed *khasra* or measurement of each cultivator's holding is made. The lease is finally approved by the Divisional Canal Officer, who issues the permit, but before this can be done, every cultivator, who has fields within the block, must sign his name against the area which has been measured, and which will be assessed in his name. In order to admit of a supply of water being given for the first season whilst the long lease is under preparation, a provisional permit is granted for the season on the area originally applied for; this permit is cancelled when the long-lease permit is finally granted. Fields within the blocks which cannot be ordinarily irrigated, or for which canal water is not ordinarily required, can be excluded from the lease, such fields being duly noted in the *khasra* or measurement paper. In these long-term leases water-rates are realised annually for the area measured and accepted by the cultivators, whether water is required or not during the year. The village channel by which the area is irrigated must be registered as well as the name of its owner. For *rabi* and "hot weather" leases, from the 26th October to 25th March and 26th March to 25th June, water is supplied on application and water-rates levied on the actual areas irrigated, and not necessarily on those specified in the application. In order to assist the Canal Department, as far as possible, in regulating and distributing the water to the different cultivators named in the leases, *lumbardars* or headmen are appointed. These are influential men of the village, and are appointed on the approval of the majority of the cultivators concerned. Their duty is to assist in measurements, to give in the names of the cultivators of the different holdings, and to see that water is properly distributed over the leased area. For these duties they are paid a commission of 3 per cent. on the total assessment of long leases and 2 per cent. on season leases.

Marine Department.

148. The Marine Department of Bengal has been under the control of the Public Works Department of the Bengal Secretariat since February 1888, but from the 1st April 1912 the Orissa Ports have come under the control of the province of Bihar and Orissa. The Port Officer, Calcutta, has been the principal executive officer of the Government in this Department. He was mainly responsible for the working of the Orissa Ports which he was required periodically to visit and report on. He was also referred to generally in matters on which an opinion on marine matters was required by the Government and, until other arrangements are made, will continue to control the Orissa Ports. The Orissa Ports were formerly in charge of two local Port Officers, *viz.*, the Port Officer of False Point and Cuttack and the Port Officer of Chandbally and Balasore. This arrangement having been found to be inconvenient, and productive of unnecessary expense, the management of the ports was subsequently entrusted to one local Port Officer who holds the designation of "Port Officer of the Cuttack and Balasore Ports". A redistribution in 1910-11 of certain items of expenditure between the Orissa Customs Department and the Ports' Fund brought some relief to the latter which was in need of financial support, and this fund is not likely to prosper unless a local shipping trade developes. A steam-cutter is maintained for survey and inspection purposes, for the joint use of the Port and Customs Departments of Orissa, and its cost is borne equally by these two Departments.

Other Departments.

149. The Medical Department is under the control of the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, who is appointed by the Government of India. The Sanitary and Vaccination Departments are directed by the Sanitary Commissioner. Formerly the appointment of this officer rested with the Government of India, but the Local Government has now been authorised to select its own Sanitary Commissioner from officers serving in the Provincial Sanitary Department, provided that no officer of less than fifteen years' service is to be appointed without the previous sanction of the Government of India, which also retain the selection in its own hands when no suitable officer is available within the Province. In 1905, the Sanitary Commissioner was given an independent position with a separate office establishment and ceased to be subordinate to the Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals as he had been since 1898. He is now directly subordinate to Government, as expert

sanitary adviser of Government and of local bodies in regard to water-supply and conservancy arrangements.

The Sanitary Board for the province of Bihar and Orissa, consists of the Member of the Board of Revenue as President, the Chief Engineer in the Irrigation Department, the Sanitary Commissioner, the Commissioners of Divisions for projects relating to their respective divisions, and the Sanitary Engineer as members. A scheme for the organization of a complete sanitary service for the Province, with Health Officers in charge of the larger Municipal towns and properly trained and qualified Sanitary Inspectors for other towns and rural areas is in contemplation.

The Departments of Police, Prisons and Registration are each supervised and inspected by an Inspector-General with a suitable staff of assistants under the general direction of Government. In this Province the Commissioner of Excise and Salt is also the Inspector-General of Registration. As a result of the report of the Indian Police Commission the police have been entirely reorganized. There are under the Inspector-General one Deputy Inspector-General of the 1st grade on Rs. 1,800 and two of the 2nd grade on Rs. 1,500, one Superintendent of the 1st grade on Rs. 1,200, four of the 2nd grade on Rs. 1,000, six of the 3rd grade on Rs. 900, six of the 4th grade on Rs. 800, and eight of the 5th grade on Rs. 700. Besides these, there are nine Assistant Superintendents of the 1st grade on Rs. 500, ten of the 2nd grade on Rs. 400 and six of the 3rd grade on Rs. 300, and three Deputy Superintendents of the 1st grade on Rs. 500, four of the 2nd grade on Rs. 400, four of the 3rd grade on Rs. 300 and three of the 4th grade on Rs. 250. The force is divided into the District Police, the Railway Police and the Military Police. A Criminal Investigation Department has also been formed for the collection and distribution of information relating to professional criminals and criminal tribes whose operations extend beyond a single district and to control, advise, and assist in investigations of crime of this class and other serious cases in which its assistance may be invoked. There are two companies of Military Police which are maintained as reserves to deal with serious and organized disturbances and perform no ordinary civil duties. The work of the Railway Police is practically confined to offences actually committed on the railways, but they are under the control of the Deputy Inspector-General of the Criminal Investigation Department and an important part of their duties is to co-operate with the district police in watching the movements of bad characters by rail. The prevention and detection of crime in the Province generally is entrusted to the district police. In that work they are assisted by the rural police, known as chaukidars and dafadars, who form no part of the regular force but are under a statutory obligation to report all cognisable crime at the police-station and generally to assist in the prevention and detection of crime. They are not whole-time servants of Government, but they are paid a small monthly salary which is realised from the villagers by the panchayat.

For the purposes of forest administration the Province is divided into 7 divisions, under the general superintendence of the Conservator of Forests. The function of the Director of Land Records is the supervision of all settlement operations; in 1905 this officer was relieved of the control of crop statistics, agricultural research and experiments and a separate Department of Agriculture constituted under a Director. In 1910 the organization of a permanent Fishery Department to be controlled for the present by the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, was sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The Civil Veterinary Department, which was instituted in 1892, is under the control of a Superintendent who communicates with Government through the Director of Agriculture. In 1904 a Registrar for Co-operative Credit Societies was appointed to administer the Co-operative Credit Societies Act (Act X of 1904).

Administrative Staff.

150. The following is a list of the principal Gazetted Officers employed in Bihar and Orissa in the executive administration of the country, in the administration of justice, in the ordinary duties connected with the collection of the revenue, and in the chief offices in the Police, Customs, Education, Registration, and other Departments:—

Officers at Headquarters.

Lieutenant-Governor	1
Private Secretary and Aides-de-Camp	2
Members of the Executive Council	3
Secretaries, Under-Secretaries and Assistant Secretaries to Government	11
Registrars, Bihar and Orissa Secretariat	4
Superintendent, Government Printing, Bihar and Orissa ...	1
Superintendent and Remembrancer of Legal Affairs	1
Member of the Board of Revenue	1
Commissioner of Excise and Salt and Inspector-General of Registration	1
Director of Land Records	1
Director of Agriculture	1
Registrar of Co-operative Societies	1
Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department	1
Accountant-General, Deputy and Assistant Accountants-General ...	4
Inspector-General of Police	1
Personal Assistant to Inspector-General of Police	1
Deputy Inspector-General of Police, Crime and Railways ...	1
Inspector-General of Prisons	1
Inspector-General of Civil Hospitals, Bihar and Orissa ...	1
Sanitary Commissioner	1
Deputy Sanitary Commissioner	1
Sanitary Engineer	1
Director of Public Instruction	1

Officers outside Headquaters.

Commissioners of Divisions	5
District and Sessions Judges	11
Magistrates and Collectors	20
Settlement Officers	2
Political Agent, Feudatory States	1
Joint-Magistrates and Deputy Collectors	19
Assistant Magistrates	31
Cantonment Magistrate	1
Deputy Inspectors-General of Police, Northern and Southern Ranges	2
Superintendents of Police	23
Assistant Superintendents of Police	25
Deputy ditto ditto	14
Civil Surgeons (including commissioned and uncovenanted Medical officers, Civil and Military Assistant Surgeons in charge of districts)	27
Superintendents of Central Jails	3
Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors	222
Subordinate Judges	23
Inspector of Registration offices	1
Inspectors and Inspectresses of Schools	6
Principals and Professors of Colleges	30
Conservator of Forests	1
Deputy Conservators, Assistant Conservators, Extra Deputy Conservators and Extra Assistant Conservators of Forests	12

151. The judicial administration of the Province is controlled by the High Court of Judicature at Fort William in Bengal, subordinate to which there is within the Province a staff of 11 District and Sessions Judges, and 2 Assistant Sessions Judges.

Judicial administration.

Criminal Justice.

152. Criminal justice is administered by the High Court, the Courts of Session, and the Courts of the various classes of Magistrates. The High Court on its Original Side tries by a single Judge, with a jury, all cases in which the accused are European British subjects, committed for trial by Magistrates in the interior. On its Appellate Side the High Court, by a bench of two or more Judges, disposes of appeals in respect of convictions on trials before a Court of Session. It revises upon reference from Sessions Judges or Magistrates the decisions of inferior courts, when in error upon points of law, and it confirms, modifies, or annuls all sentences of death passed by Sessions Courts. The Courts of Session are presided over by a single Judge, who tries, with the aid either of a jury or assessors, all cases committed by Magistrates, and decides, sitting alone, all appeals from the decisions of Magistrates of the first class when the sentence exceeds one month's imprisonment or 50 rupees fine. The powers of a Sessions Judge are limited only by the amount of punishment which may be inflicted for the offence under the Penal Code, except that sentences of death are passed subject to confirmation by the High Court. The powers of a Magistrate of the first class extend to sentencing offenders to imprisonment, either rigorous or simple, up to two years, including solitary confinement; to fine to the extent of Rs. 1,000, or imprisonment and fine combined; also to whipping as a separate or additional punishment of certain offences. The Magistrate of the district always exercises first class powers, and he also hears appeals from the Magistrates of the second and third class within the district. Any Magistrate of the first class, duly empowered by the Local Government, can similarly hear and decide all such appeals. A Magistrate of the second class can award imprisonment up to six months, a fine up to Rs. 200, or both. A Magistrate of the third class can only imprison up to one month, or fine up to Rs. 50, or combine these punishments. Benches of Honorary Magistrates, consisting of two or more Magistrates sitting together, with varying powers have been appointed at almost all the headquarter stations and at most of the subdivisional stations in the province. Under the provisions of the Criminal Procedure Code, these appointments are ordinarily for a term of three years, but are renewable on the recommendation of the Commissioner.

Civil Justice.

153. In respect of civil justice, the High Court of Calcutta exercises an appellate, a legal and equitable, an ecclesiastical, an admiralty, and a bankruptcy jurisdiction. The functions which in England used to be divided among different courts are here exercised in one court and by the same Judges. Below the High Court are the District and Additional District Judges (who also exercise the functions of Sessions and Additional Sessions Judge as explained in the preceding paragraph), the Subordinate Judges, and the Munsifs. The jurisdiction of a District Judge or Subordinate Judge extends to all original suits cognizable by the Civil Courts. It does not, however, include the powers of a Small Cause Court unless these be specially conferred. The ordinary jurisdiction of a Munsif extends to all suits in which the amount or value of the subject-matter in dispute does not exceed one thousand rupees, though the limit may be extended up to suits, the value of which do not exceed two thousand rupees. An appeal lies from the High Court to the Privy Council in England, if the value or amount of the subject-matter exceeds ten thousand rupees. Appeals from the decrees and orders of District and Additional Judges lie to the High Court. Appeals from Subordinate Judges and Munsifs lie to the District Judge, except when the value of the subject-matter exceeds five thousand rupees, when the appeal lies to the High Court. The High Court, with the sanction of the Local Government, may also direct, when necessary, that appeals from the Munsifs may lie to the Court of the Subordinate Judge. The Local Government is empowered under Act XII of 1887 to invest Subordinate Judges and Munsifs with Small Cause Court powers for the trial of cases not exceeding five hundred rupees in value in the case of Subordinate Judges, and one hundred rupees in the case of Munsifs.

Municipalities.

154. Bengal Act III of 1884, which regulates the constitution, powers and proceedings of Municipal bodies in this Province, has been amended by the Bengal Acts IV of 1894 and II of 1896. By these enactments the elective franchise has been further extended, and the powers and responsibilities of Commissioners of Municipalities have

been enhanced. The scope of municipal expenditure has been extended, and now provides for the establishment and maintenance of veterinary institutions and the training of the requisite staff, the improvement of breeds of cattle, the training and employment of female medical practitioners, the promotion of physical culture, and the establishment and maintenance of free libraries. The Commissioners may order a survey, and organise a fire brigade; they may control the water-supply when its purity is suspected, even to the extent of interference with private rights; larger powers of precaution are conferred in the case of ruined and dangerous houses and other erections, as well as increased optional powers for the general regulation of new buildings.

The total number of municipalities at present in existence is 55, of which 6 were established during the last decade. The rate-payers of 48 municipalities have been granted the privilege of electing two-thirds of the number of Commissioners fixed in each case, whilst in 24 cases the Commissioners are authorised to elect their own Chairman. In the remaining towns Government has reserved to itself the power of appointing the Commissioners or Chairman, as the case may be, owing either to the backwardness of the place or to the necessity for holding the balance against contending interests or strong party-feeling. It is only in 7 towns, however, that Government exercises complete control in the appointment of both Commissioners and Chairman.

The Municipal system has been most developed in the Patna and Tirhut divisions, where there are 14 and 13 Municipalities respectively; in the Bhagalpur division there are 12 Municipalities, in Chota Nagpur there are 10, while Orissa has 6 only.

The Municipality of Sambalpur is governed by the Central Provinces Municipal Act, 1903 (XVI of 1903). It is the only Municipality in the Province where an octroi tax is in force.

A noticeable feature of municipal administration during the last ten years is the increasing attention devoted to schemes of drainage and water-supply. Amongst those completed may be mentioned water-works for Arrah, Bhagalpur and Daltonganj. The Gaya water-works and the Puri drainage scheme are approaching completion.

The development of sanitary schemes has been facilitated by the constitution of the Sanitary Department as separate from the Medical Department. In 1905 the Sanitary Commissioner was made directly subordinate to Government and solely responsible for the efficient management of his Department, as the expert sanitary adviser of Government and of local bodies. Following on the recommendations of the Royal Commission on Decentralization, the names of 13 municipalities in what is now this Province were in 1910-11 removed from the first schedule of the Bengal Municipal Act, III of 1884, the elective system being thus introduced. The Commission also recommended that all orders requiring municipalities to spend a certain percentage of their income in particular services should be withdrawn, as well as the control exercised by Divisional Commissioners over municipal budgets. Action was accordingly taken to give municipalities more freedom in these matters and orders have been issued deprecating official interference with detail, and directing that efficiency should be aimed at by advice rather than explicit direction.

A recent feature in connection with municipal administration has been the greatly increased interest that has been shown in the elections, especially in the Patna Division. This is almost entirely due to the extension of the franchise to municipalities in respect of theelection of members of the Provincial Legislative Council.

District and Local Boards and Union Committees.

155. The object which the Legislature had in view in passing the Local Self-Government Act of 1885 was twofold, *viz.*, (i) to educate the people to interest themselves and to participate in the management of public affairs, and (ii) to lighten the burden of administration, of which the strain on the government officer was continually increasing. The Act contemplated the constitution of three classes of local authorities, *viz.*, District and Local Boards and Union Committees. Under section 6 of the Act, District Boards have been

constituted in all the districts of the Province, with the exception of the Santal Parganas and Singhbhum. Municipal areas are excluded in accordance with the provisions of section 1. Local Boards have been formed in all districts where there are subdivisions, except in Champaran and Ranchi. There are at present 18 District Boards, 40 Local Boards, and 5 Union Committees in the Province.

In accordance with the provisions of section 7 of the Act, a District Board is to consist of not less than 9 members. Local Boards are entitled to elect such proportion (as a rule one-half) of the whole of the District Board as the Lieutenant-Governor may direct. In districts where there are no Local Boards the whole of the members are appointed by Government. The Chairman of the District Board is appointed by Government; he is usually the Magistrate of the District. The conclusions of the Decentralization Commission on this point may be quoted: "We are of opinion that, in present circumstances, the Collector should remain president of the District Board. To remove him from this post would be to dissociate him from the general interests of the district in such matters as roads, education, sanitation, drainage and water-supply, and to convert him into a mere tax-gatherer and repressor of crime. Such a change would, we think, be very undesirable, and would have the effect of divorcing the Collector from healthy contact with instructed non-official opinion."

The amending Act of 1908 was passed with a view to remove the defects and supply the omissions which twenty years' experience of the Act of 1885 had brought to light. It definitely enunciated the principle that the road-cess should be earmarked solely for the extension and maintenance of communications. The more important changes effected by the Act are as follows—(1) it legalized the expenditure of District Board funds on the establishment and maintenance of Veterinary dispensaries, the entertainment of Veterinary Assistants and improvement of the breed of cattle and horses; (2) it permitted District Boards to contribute towards the training and employment of medical practitioners and the promoting of free vaccination; (3) it authorized the levy of tolls on newly-constructed bridges; (4) it formally delegated to Commissioners powers which they practically, though nominally, exercised already; (5) it enabled District Boards to spend money on tanks and wells which are not the property of the Board; (6) it permitted District Boards to contribute towards the construction and maintenance of hostels attached to private educational institutions and to constitute Educational Committees; (7) it made it obligatory on every District Board to form a Sanitation Committee and appoint a Sanitary Inspector; (8) it gave Union Committees certain important powers in respect of local sanitation, drainage and water-supply. An important advance in the administration of District Boards during the last ten years has been the improvement of their financial position which in many of the Boards had become exceedingly unsatisfactory; stationary and inelastic revenues had to meet constantly-increasing charges, with the result that in many cases roads were imperfectly maintained, bridges were left unbuilt or unrepaired and the development of hospitals and dispensaries was severely hampered. This had led the Boards to divert the road-cess to purposes for which it was not intended. Government was opposed to such extension, and in 1901 and the two subsequent years, the resources of the Boards now falling in this Province were augmented by an annual grant of 2·43 lakhs from Provincial Revenues. In 1905 the Government of India increased the Provincial assignment and, since then, an annual grant has been made to District Boards of sums amounting to $\frac{1}{4}$th of their receipts from road-cess; these subventions in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 5,91,000. A new and growing source of income has thus been placed at their disposal, and they are now in a position to make adequate provision for their various needs, not merely in respect of roads and bridges, but also in other directions, *e.g.*, to take up veterinary work where they had not already done so and to increase their expenditure on schools and hospitals, on water-supply and sanitation. With the view of impressing on District Boards the importance of improving the local sources of water-supply, recent circular orders have issued pointing out the desirability of spending at least Rs. 5,000 per annum on this object and intimating that, should instances arise, where District Boards habitually omitted to devote an appropriate amount to this purpose, their grants-in-aid would be liable to reduction.

Except in the districts of Patna and Sambalpur, the members of Local Boards are appointed by the Commissioner; they have power to appoint their own Chairman. These bodies as a rule administer the grants for village roads, pounds, ferries and primary education; in some districts the supervision of dispensaries, village sanitation and district roads have been entrusted to them.

The amended Act of 1908 considerably enlarged the scope of Union Committees. They were given larger powers in matters relating to the improvement of water-supply and drainage, the regulation of buildings and of conservancy, and the prevention of nuisances. Under section 118B of the Act, Union Committees have been empowered to impose a tax to meet the cost of improvements effected by them, if such cost cannot be met from their ordinary income. Section 104 was so amended as to make them subordinate directly to the District Board and not, as heretofore, to the Local Board. It was hoped that their sphere of usefulness would thus be widely extended and new life would be infused into their operations, but it cannot be said these expectations have been justified. As a result of the recommendations of the Decentralization Commission, existing Unions are being examined with a view to weed out those which contain no germs of success and to constitute new committees in areas in which the local officers are satisfied the need exists for such an authority. Action has already been taken on these lines. Two new Unions have been established in Patna and one each in Darbhanga and Purnea: four have been abolished in the Orissa Division.

The Central Provinces Local Self-Government Act, No. I of 1883, is in force in the district of Sambalpur, which was transferred to Bengal in 1905.

Co-operative Societies.

156. The Department of Co-operative Credit Societies was organised in October 1904, with a view to give effect to the provisions of the Co-operative Credit Societies Act, which came into force in March 1904. On the 29th of April the Government of India issued a resolution explaining the considerations, by which they had been influenced in framing the provisions of the Act, and indicating the principles in accordance with which they desired that the Act should be worked. The Registrar for Bengal, of which the present province of Bihar and Orissa then formed a part, was appointed on the 6th September 1904. Previous to the passing of the Act the then Director of Land Records and Agriculture was placed on special duty in 1901-02 to enquire into the suitability of the scheme in the Province of Bengal. Through his exertions several societies were established and some of them were in existence when the first Registrar took over charge. Hitherto the chief function of the department has been to promote the establishment and supervision of Co-operative Credit Societies throughout the Province. Official agency in organising and supervising societies has been avoided as far as possible. The aim is to create a popular movement, self-complete and self-dependent, but under the general control of the Registrar. The line of action has been to select suitable areas, to secure local honorary organisers in each, and when the societies have acquired sufficient experience, to combine them in central co-operative institutions for purposes of finance and control. The policy has been so far successful that the Registrar's departmental staff consists of only three auditors, employed to carry out the annual official audit required by law, and the local organisation and direction of the work are in the hands of the societies themselves and of honorary organisers. As the result of seven years' work there are now 22 societies with limited liability, chiefly in urban areas, 508 rural societies with unlimited liability, formed on the German Raiffeisen model, and 8 central Banking Unions, to which 215 societies are affiliated. The total membership of the societies on the 31st March 1912 was 26,739 and the total working capital employed Rs. 8,74,201.

The original Act (X of 1904), provided for Co-operative Credit Societies alone; hence the work has hitherto been confined to that branch of co-operation. The new Act (II of 1912), which came into operation on March 1st, 1912, permits the registration of societies, which embody the co-operative principle in any form. In future, therefore, the Registrar's duties will extend to societies formed for co-operative sale, production, distribution and other functions.

Character of Land Revenue Tenures; Settlement and Survey.

SECTION I.—CHARACTER OF LAND TENURES.

Permanent Settlement, 1793.

157. The East India Company succeeded to the dewani or financial administration of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa in the year 1765, but it was not until 1772, on the dismissal of Mahomed Reza Khan, the naib dewan, that they assumed, by the agency of their own servants, the direct management of the revenues. The grant of the dewani was the grant of the right to collect the revenue of the three provinces, and to exercise jurisdiction in civil and financial or revenue cases. It was subject to the payment of a fixed yearly stipend of twenty-six lakhs of rupees to the Emperor of Delhi, and to defraying the expenses of the administration of criminal justice and of police. For some years the revenue was collected on the old Mughal system. The zamindars or Government farmers were recognised as having a right to collect the revenue from the actual cultivators. But no principle of assessment existed, and, with the single exception of a five-year settlement introduced by Warren Hastings in 1772, the revenue was in general adjusted from year to year. The decennial settlement of Lord Cornwallis was commenced in 1789 and completed in 1791. No attempt was made to measure the fields or calculate the outturn. The amount to be paid in the future was fixed by reference to what had been paid in the past. At first the settlement was called decennial, but in 1793 it was declared permanent for ever. It was confined to the three provinces of Bengal, Bihar and Orissa, according to their boundaries at that time. By the term Orissa was meant only the tract of country lying between the Rupnarayan and Subarnarekha rivers, and now included in the district of Midnapore. The greater part of Orissa Proper, which was conquered from the Marathas in 1803, is subject to a temporary settlement. The permanent settlement embraced, roughly speaking, so far as this Province is concerned, the tracts of country now comprised in the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur Divisions. It also comprised parts of the Hazaribagh and Manbhum districts and a few estates in Singhbhum and Ranchi in the Chota Nagpur Division.

Resumption Proceedings.

158. At the time of the Permanent Settlement large areas were claimed to be held revenue-free, and the authority to scrutinize such revenue-free grants, and if invalid, to annex them, was specially reserved. They were divided into 2 classes—badshahi and hukumi, the former being those that were granted by the Mughal Emperor direct, and the latter by the officials of the Emperor. Regulation XXXVII of 1793 dealt with badshahi grants and Regulation XIX of the same year with the others.

Badshahi grants were recognised as valid (*bahali*) if the holder could prove his sanad as hereditary and was in possession. Hukumi grants, though in their nature invalid, were accepted as valid if dated prior to 1765. All grants of a subsequent date were invalid and were resumed (*bazyafti*), but those given between 1765 and 1790 were to be accorded a privileged rate of assessment. By Regulation XIX all lakhiraj grants by zamindars after 1790 were invalidated, and zamindars were authorised to nullify their own grants.

No practical steps were taken when these Regulations were passed, but in 1800 an attempt was made to introduce compulsory registrations of lakhiraj grants in registry offices. It proved abortive and in 1819 Regulation II of that year was passed, the principal provision of which transferred the power of resumption from the Civil to the Revenue Courts. It was supplemented by Regulation III of 1828, which appointed an executive agency, in the person of a special Commissioner, to give practical effect to the policy of Government, and it was under his guidance that resumption proceedings were systematically undertaken between the years 1830 and 1850. By these means some thousands

of estates were added to the revenue-roll. The jurisdiction in resumption cases has since again been transferred to the Civil Courts by Act VIII of 1869 and the question has been further set at rest by the Limitation Law (Act XV of 1877) which expressly gives a limit of 60 years in the case of suits instituted by the Secretary of State.

Temporarily-settled tracts.

159. The temporarily-settled tracts consist chiefly of territories acquired subsequent to the Permanent Settlement. Among these may be mentioned Orissa (already noticed) ceded by the Marathas in 1803, the Khurda estate comprising nearly half of the district of Puri confiscated in 1804, the Palamau estate resumed in 1818 and the Banki and Angul estates confiscated in 1839 and 1847 respectively. Besides the above, many scattered estates which have become the property of Government by purchase at revenue sales or by alluvial accretion, are settled for terms fixed by the Government.

Status of zamindars.

160. The zamindars, with whom the settlement was originally made, were for the most part powerful men, whose authority extended over wide tracts of country; police and other powers being entrusted to them. Of these tracts they were by the settlement given the status of proprietors, with rights of transfer and inheritance, subject only to the payment, in perpetuity, of a revenue charge. In default of due payment, their lands were to be sold to the highest bidder. Whilst the claim of Government against the zamindars was thus fixed for ever, the law intended that the rights of the zamindars over their tenants should equitably be restricted. But no detailed record of tenant-right was inserted in the settlement papers. The rights of the landlord as against the State were defined by the Regulations of 1793; the rights of the tenants as against the landlord were reserved but were not defined. Though important privileges were conceded to the zamindar, it was not intended that he should have the power of setting aside existing subordinate rights; it was taken for granted that the law courts would afford sufficient protection to the latter, and it was intended that all tenures should be registered. One result of the permanent settlement was that under the influence of debt and mismanagement large zamindaris were speedily broken up. The Government demand was then one which left but a small margin of profit, as compared with that enjoyed by zamindars in modern days. The rights of the raiyat to hold at customary rates were secured by law, and the power of the zamindars over them was limited. While regular payment of the revenue, without remissions, was insisted on by Government, the zamindars had no legal means of enforcing payments from their tenants with the same rigid punctuality. Consequently there was a widespread default in the payment of the Government dues, and extensive sales of estates, or parts of estates for recovery of arrears. The result was that a good many estates were alienated and a host of small zamindars were ruined; and within the ten years which immediately followed the permanent settlement, a great change took place in the constitution and ownership of the estates which formed the subject of that settlement.

In order to facilitate the collection of the Government revenue, the zamindars in 1799 were invested with greater powers for recovering rents from the raiyats, and these in 1812 were increased, so that since then they have been exercising an authority over the raiyats far greater than that given them by the original settlement of 1793.

How the Legislature in later years extended its protection to the raiyats by the enactment of Act X of 1859, the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, and its subsequent amendments, and the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act, VI of 1908, will be described in a later portion of this report.

Development of the Government revenue.

161. Since the Permanent Settlement a large addition to the revenue occurred when the province of Orissa was conquered from the Marathas in 1803, and the Khurda estate in Puri was confiscated in 1804, while the resumption of the Palamau estate in 1818 also increased it to some extent. Some additions were also made to it when the zamindars were relieved of police charges and otherwise. After this by the confiscation of the estates of Banki (1839) and Angul (1847), by the re-settlement of Orissa (1837) and by the resumption, under Regulation II of 1819, of invalid revenue-free tenures, the revenue expanded. But the Orissa famine of 1866, which caused a postponement of the re-settlement of that

province, gave a check to expansion. Since then a large increase has resulted from the re-settlement of the temporarily-settled area in Orissa (1897), and of the Government estates of the Kolhan, Palâmau, Khurda, Angul, Banki, etc. At the end of 1911-12 the revenue of the Province stood at Rs. 1,50,05,919 as compared with Rs. 1,43,40,206 in 1901-1902, for the same area.

Variations of revenue roll.

162. The number of estates on the Government revenue-roll has been greatly augmented since the Permanent Settlement—first, by the admission to the roll, of talukdars who were successful in the claims preferred by them to hold their taluks independently of the zamindars, through whom they had previously paid their revenue; and, secondly, by partitions of estates. The operation of the Mitakshara law of property by which sons have equal rights to the ancestral property with the father, had full play under the petty Hindu chiefs who held most of Tirhut up to the middle of the 16th century, and met apparently with no discouragement under the Muhammadan rule that followed, the administrative difficulties being surmounted by the appointment of sadar zamindars or farmers. The result therefore was that at the time of the permanent settlement, Collectors were confronted with a host of petty proprietors, with each of whom the settlement was to be made in perpetuity. Articles VIII and IX of Regulation I of 1793 recognized the principle of partition and Regulation XXV of 1793 was passed authorising zamindars to apply to the Collector for this purpose. Advantage does not appear to have been largely taken of the regulations at first, but it is clear private partitions went on extensively and were informally recognised. It was then realised as essential that only partitions made through the Collector could, as the Regulation of 1793 had directed, be recognised and the subsequent operations of the Sale Law bore in on proprietors themselves the conviction that their safest course lay in applying to the Collector for the division of their estates. Moreover, the administrative evils arising from unrestricted partitions had already begun to make themselves felt and in 1807 Regulation VI was passed enacting that no estate of less than Rs. 1,000 *sadar jama* should be divided, and then only so that the *jama* of no share fell below Rs. 500. The limit was unnecessarily high and in 1810 the regulation was repealed altogether. From 1814 when Regulation IX was passed the partition of estates increased enormously. Act VIII of 1876 was an endeavour to provide for greater rapidity in the disposal of partitions and surer safeguards against fraud, but it failed. The last Partition Act, Act V of 1897, fixed a limit of Rs. 10, below which amount of land revenue no estate could be partitioned; it provided for a more speedy disposal of partition cases and rendered it compulsory for a partition to be based on a survey and record-of-rights. As a result of the partition law, every partition has added one or more estates to the number on the roll and a large portion of the estates so added have been registered under new names; the large majority of these partitions have been effected in the Tirhut, Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions.

Even the present Partition Act affords many opportunities for obstruction and delays by recalcitrant parties and, in some districts, repeated subdivision has rendered it impossible to form new estates of compact areas. As a result an amendment of the Act is under consideration. The large increase in the number of estates on account of partition was to some extent modified during the years 1907-08 to 1909-10 by the process of amalgamation of Government estates into groups for the convenience of management. The result of all these operations has been a transformation of the revenue-roll so complete that in most districts it is almost impossible to establish the points of identity between the list of 1793 and that of 1911-1912.

Classification of estates.

163. The marginally noted fourfold classification of estates which was ordered by Sir George Campbell in 1873, and carried out in 1875-76, was in 1891 changed by Government into a threefold classification by the abolition of Class IV, raiyatwari tracts, which are now included in Class III. Further changes have been effected by transferring estates, managed direct owing

Class I.—Permanently-settled estates.
„ II.—Temporarily-settled estates.
„ III.—Government estates.
„ IV.—Raiyatwari tracts.

to the recusancy of proprietors from Class II, temporarily-settled estates, to Class III, estates held direct by Government, such being considered not properly temporarily-settled estates, while Government estates leased to farmers for a term of years have been transferred from Class III to Class II to which they belong, being temporarily settled.

The classification now stands thus:—

Class I, permanently-settled estates, which includes, as before, all estates so settled whether—

(1) estates settled from the date of the decennial settlement;

(2) resumed revenue-free estates settled in perpetuity;

(3) estates formerly the property of Government, but the proprietary right in which has been sold to private persons, subject to a revenue fixed in perpetuity;

(4) estates once the property of Government, but the proprietary right in which has been sold to private persons, subject to a revenue liable to periodical revision.

Class II, temporarily-settled estates, which includes—

(1) those settled for periods with the proprietors;

(2) private estates leased to farmers for periods;

(3) Government estates leased to farmers for periods.

Class III, estates held direct by Government which includes—

(1) those managed for proprietors;

(2) those owned by Government as proprietor.

These changes above referred to, were shown for the first time in the Land Revenue Report for 1891-92 for the province of Bengal, which included all the districts of this Province with the exception of Sambalpur which was added by the territorial changes of 1905.

Through the revised classification introduced by Sir George Campbell the number of estates was greatly reduced. Decreases also occurred in some districts on account of the amalgamation of petty holdings which were previously incorrectly shewn as permanently-settled estates. In the year 1906-07 there were large additions to the number of estates on account of the transfer of raiyatwari villages and nazul lands (escheated lands in or near towns) from the management of municipalities and district councils. In the year 1907-08 it was decided that petty Government estates should be grouped together for convenience and efficiency of management. This process of amalgamation carried on during the period 1907-08 to 1909-10 reduced the number of estates to some extent. In 1909-10 211 estates in the district of Ranchi, paying only police contribution under Regulation XVIII of 1805, were removed from the revenue-roll of the district as it was decided that such receipts were not to be treated as ordinary land revenue. But since 1876-77 the total number of estates borne on the revenue-roll has, through partitions mostly occurring in the Bihar districts, been uniformly and greatly increased.

The following statement shows the increase in the number of estates in the Patna Division now divided into two divisions, Patna and Tirhut, and

the Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts of the Bhagalpur Division, during the 49 years ending 1911-12.

Districts.	Number of estates.					Increase in the number of estates in—			
	1862-63.	1882-83.	1892-93.	1901-02.	1911-12.	1911-1912 as compared with 1862-63.	1911-1912 as compared with 1882-83.	1911-1912 as compared with 1892-93.	1911-1912 as compared with 1901-02.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
Patna ...	5,015	8,182	10,322	12,814	13,649	8,634	5,467	3,327	835
Gaya ...	4,936	5,595	6,121	7,674	8,430	3,494	2,835	2,309	756
Shahabad ...	4,186	5,912	7,607	9,922	10,717	6,531	4,805	3,110	795
Saran ...	4,183	5,225	6,042	6,688	7,440	3,257	2,215	1,398	752
Champaran ...									
Muzaffarpur ...	7,521	23,581	30,447	34,172	37,515	29,994	13,934	7,068	3,343
Darbhanga ...									
Total ...	25,841	48,495	60,539	71,270	77,751	51,910	29,256	17,212	6,481
Monghyr ...	3,539	5,732	7,118	7,901	8,452	4,913	2,720	1,334	551
Bhagalpur ...	3,594	4,210	4,585	4,741	4,800	1,206	590	215	59
Total ...	7,133	9,942	11,703	12,642	13,252	6,119	3,310	1,549	610

The above statistics clearly show that the rapid subdivision of estates by partition in Bihar still continues. In the districts of the Patna Division the number of estates have been doubled, while in the districts of Muzaffarpur and Darbhangathe number of estates have increased five times. The increase in the last named districts is still noticeable. As estates have thus been multiplied by partition their average area has of course been diminished. In twenty out of twenty-one districts included in the province of Bihar and Orissa the total number of estates at the end of 1901-02 was 94,041 while their number at the end of the year 1911-12 was 101,662.

Realisation of permanently settled revenue.

164. The revenue of the permanently-settled estates has been realized with great punctuality. Losses sometimes occur through famine, epidemics, the devastations of cyclones, and other natural calamities; but, under the conditions of settlement, no pleas based on such events can be urged as excuses for non-payment, and, as a rule, the large present excess of the annual rental over the Government demand enables the present land-holders to meet that demand even in the most disastrous years. When, however, a land-owner cannot pay, the estate comes to sale for arrears, and then it depends upon its actual value in the market, whether the price realized will cover the amount due to Government. If the debt be not cleared off, the defaulter is liable to other processes for the recovery of the remainder, which is in but few cases so recovered, and small losses to Government occur from time to time in this way. In other cases estates, usually small ones, come to sale for arrears owing to raiyats deserting or in consequence of diluvion, and sometimes in consequence of fraudulent transfers of land, and no bidders are found for them. These have to be bought in by Government, and settled to the best advantage by the revenue authorities. Many almost valueless estates come in this way into the hands of Government. Some are settled permanently or temporarily, at a revenue far below that which they originally bore on the revenue-roll; others, after all attempts at settlement have failed, are sold to the highest bidders revenue-free. In this way Government has frequently

suffered losses of permanently-settled revenue, but these losses are comparatively insignificant and are more than made up for by accessions from freshly assessed alluvion and the periodical resettlement of Government estates at a higher revenue than that which they originally bore. It would also seem proper, in estimating the gains to be set off against the losses already noted to take into account the annual value of the capital sums which have been realized by the sale of Government estates, such sums representing the market value at the time of sale of the prospective proprietary profits from the estates so sold.

Government estates.

165. After the permanent settlement of 1793 the practice was for many years to dispose in perpetuity of lands which came into the hands of the Government on a zamindari title. Towards the end of the first quarter of the last century a change of policy in this respect took place, and in their Despatch of 18th February 1824, the Court of Directors stated with regard to the question of disposing of Khas Mahals in perpetuity, that "it was a measure with respect to which we have had occasion frequently to express disapprobation which we trust we shall not have occasion to repeat." Again, in their Despatch of 10th November of the same year, the Court of Directors remarked "we are satisfied generally with your declaration that under the present orders you will not authorise the sale or permanent settlement of any mahals the property of Government, unless under circumstances of a nature, utterly to forbid the hope of successful management through any other arrangement".

These orders seem to have remained in force for more than a quarter of a century, but in 1859 the Government of India under pressure of financial difficulties produced by the Mutiny proposed to the Government of Bengal "to sell all estates in which the right of the Government could be advantageously or unobjectionably disposed of". Recommendations were accordingly made to the supreme Government for the sale of Government estates on the following principles:—

(1) No estate was to be sold without its having been previously settled.

(2) In permanently-settled districts the jama should, as a rule, be fixed in perpetuity.

(3) No estate contiguous to a town or suburb should be sold.

(4) An upset price should always be fixed before advertisement, and sale made to the highest bidder above that price.

(5) Estates should be broken up into separate lots or lumped together in one lot as might seem advantageous to Government and convenient to bidders.

(6) Purchasers should be bound to respect the rights of resident cultivators who had signed the jamabandi made by the revenue authorities.

In November 1859 the Government of India approved of the proposals "for the sale of the State's proprietary rights in the Khas Mahals of the Lower Provinces".

This policy was changed in 1871, in which year it was ordered that temporary settlements only should be allowed and that, where sales appeared to be expedient, the estates should be first settled for terms of years and then sold subject to a revision of the Government revenue on the expiration of the term of settlement. The above procedure, however, seemed to be of questionable legality, and in 1875 the Government, at the suggestion of the Board of Revenue, ruled that an estate should be considered as suitable for direct management—

(1) if it was of sufficient extent and cultivation to support a tahsildari establishment;

(2) if, though not yielding a revenue sufficient to cover such expense, there was reasonable expectation that its gross rent could be increased by improvements, extended cultivation, or otherwise, to that amount;

(3) if, though not sufficient in extent or rental alone, to find employment or funds, for a separate establishment, it was so situated as to be capable of

being incorporated with one or more similar Government estates, so as to form a compact tahsildari circle;

and that smaller isolated estates might still be retained under direct management, if their situation near the headquarters of a district or a subdivision was such as to allow of their proper supervision by the Government officers. Smaller estates, not admitting of such supervision were to be sold after survey and settlement in which the rights of all classes of cultivators were to be recorded, and the estates, so sold, were to be transferred to their new proprietors, with the revenue fixed in perpetuity except in Orissa (a temporary-settled province), where the sale should be made subject to revision of the assessment on the termination of the general settlement of the province.

From the end of 1877 until Sir Rivers Thompson took up the question, the policy of selling Government estates which could not be advantageously managed was not actively prosecuted. Owing to representations made by the Board, the Government, in 1886, directed that all Government estates with a rental of over Re. 1 should be sold with that rent permanently settled, and that estates with a rental of Re. 1 or less should be sold revenue-free.

In 1891, the question of keeping Government estates under direct management was re-opened by the Government, with the result that in December 1894 the Board recommended the sale of 941 Government estates, comprising 33,624 acres, with a rental of Rs. 53,859. These recommendations, which were generally in accord with those made by the local officers, were based on the following principles :—

(*a*) large compact estates, capable of supporting a tahsildari establishment and of being efficiently managed, or which had not been fully developed, were to be retained;

(*b*) town lands, or lands in urban tracts, in which the revenue was likely to increase shortly, or which might be required by Government hereafter, and which were easy to manage, were not to be sold;

(*c*) estates largely subject to alluvion or diluvion were to be retained;

(*d*) petty estates, and estates which are scattered or fully developed, should be sold;

(*e*) Government shares in joint undivided estates should be sold;

(*f*) the estates in which the cost of management was out of proportion to the demands should be sold.

With regard to the terms on which estates should be sold, the Board proposed in accordance with the Government orders of 1886, that :—

(1) Estates which pay a rent or revenue of Re. 1 or less should be sold revenue-free at an upset price of ten times the rent or revenue; and (2) estates paying more than Re. 1 as rent should ordinarily be sold at an upset price of twice the rent, at a revenue fixed in perpetuity, equal to the amount of the present rent. This rule was not, however, to be made applicable to estates in temporarily-settled districts.

It was also proposed that a survey and record-of-rights of tenants should usually precede the sale of a Government estate, but, that in the case of small estates, or fractional shares of undivided estates, or where a survey had once been made, the preparation of such a record should not be obligatory. The Board's proposals were accepted by the Government. Farming is adopted only in exceptional cases usually when direct management is impracticable, or distinctly disadvantageous to Government, and after the rights, rents, and position of the raiyats have been fully secured and protected.

The terms on which estates should be sold have since undergone changes and the present conditions are as follows :—

(1) Government estates ordinarily sold fall under two classes—

(*a*) Estates which yield a gross rental of one rupee or more.

(*b*) Estates which yield a gross rental of less than one rupee.

(2) Estates of class (*a*) should ordinarily be sold with their present rent fixed in perpetuity as the revenue to be paid after their purchase. By the expression " present rent " is meant the rent actually payable without any deduction on account of collection charges.

If no offer is made for their purchase on the above terms, the revenue payable by such estates may, with the previous sanction of Government, be reduced to 75 per cent. of the rental. If this concession has the effect of reducing the revenue of the estate to less than one rupee it must not be sold free of revenue but with the reduced revenue demand fixed in perpetuity. This rule will not apply to temporarily-settled estates in Orissa. There such estates should be sold subject to the revision of land revenue at each successive settlement.

(3) Estates of class (*b*) are to be sold free of revenue whether they be permanently or temporarily settled estates.

(4) The upset price of estates sold subject to the payment of revenue is to be ordinarily twice the amount of the revenue. When the revenue payable by an estate is reduced under rule (*2*) above, the upset price will remain unchanged at twice the amount of the revenue as it stood before such reduction. The upset price of estates to be sold free of revenue should be thirty times the rental. In case no bidder is forthcoming when the property is offered for sale on these terms, the upset price may, with the previous sanction of Government, be fixed at fifteen times the rental. The upset price as determined by this rule will be announced by the Collector at the time of the sale.

Record-of-rights. Registration of estates.

166. A primary object of the authors of the permanent settlement was to record all rights in the land. Regulation XLVIII of 1793 prescribed the preparation of a general register of estates, to be arranged in alphabetical order, and also directed that a register of intermediate mutations should also be kept up in the manner therein detailed. The intention was that every fifth year the general register should be re-written and all the mutations entered intermediately in the mutation register embodied in it. In fact, however, the registers were never kept up in such a manner as to be really useful in any district in Bengal. Practically, before the year 1876 there was no obligation enforced on zamindars to register transfers of their estates; registration was only effected whenever it suited the parties to observe the law, and the penalty for disobedience prescribed by the law was never in fact enforced. The registers did not explain who the zamindars were, and they furnished no information at all of under-holders or raiyats. As a partial remedy of this evil, the registers of the returns of estates and tenures for purposes of valuation under the Road Cess Act of 1871 afforded valuable information as the basis for the preparation of fresh general and pargana registers in nearly all the districts of Bengal. But the question of keeping and maintaining a complete record of possessory titles in landed estates was not taken up till the year 1875, when a Bill was introduced in the Bengal Legislative Council to provide for the compulsory registration of such titles. The Bill underwent very great discussion, both before the Select Committee and before the Council, and was passed into law [Act VII (B.C.) of 1876] in July 1876. This law requires the registration of all lands, whether revenue-paying or revenue-free; and every person in possession, as owner or manager, of such lands, or of any share in such lands, is required within a certain period, and under heavy penalties, to register full particulars of the property in his possession. Registration is optional only in the case of those who, though not in possession as owners, have a lien on the proprietary right as mortgagees. The Act has been extended to all districts except Angul and Sambalpur, the latter of which was transferred from the Central Provinces to the Orissa Division in 1905. In this district (Sambalpur) mutations of proprietary tenures are registered under the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, XVIII of 1881, and the rules framed under that Act.

The object of the Land Registration Act is not to make an inquisition into titles, but to identify all individuals on whom the legislature has imposed certain duties and the fulfilment of certain obligations in virtue of their being

in possession of land as proprietors. The Land Registration Registers account for every acre of land in the district. The work is now complete in all the districts.

The total number of proprietary interests in land actually registered under the Act and in force up to the end of the year 1911-12 was 8,54,630 (against 7,65,323 standing up to the end of the year 1901-02 in the Province as now constituted).

The work of rewriting register D of intermediate registrations in a revised form prescribed by the Board in the preceding decade, has been completed in all the districts. A further revision of the form is under consideration.

During the decade the Land Registration Act, Act VII (B.C.) of 1876, was amended partially by the Bengal Act II of 1906.

Among the important changes introduced by the Amending Act are (*a*) the inclusion of executors and trustees in the provisions relating to managers, (*b*) the change in the definition of "mauza" and (*c*) the powers vested in the Board of prescribing the form and the order in which entries are to be made in the various registers.

Kanungos and Patwaris.

167. By the Regulations of 1793 all zamindars were required to maintain patwaris to keep the accounts of the raiyats. The functions of the kanungo (literally, expounder of the laws : from *kanun*—laws and *go*—to speak), who was appointed by Government, were to keep the public accounts, and to receive the returns and registers of the zamindars and other local officers who collected the public revenue. The kanungo was appointed for each estate or pargana, and was required to compile information regarding articles of produce, rates of rent, transfers of holdings, rules and customs established in each pargana, and to assist in measurements of lands. The patwari occupied the lower grade in the local agency, and performed the duties of a village accountant. He was required to keep accounts relating to lands, produce, collections and charges. The kanungos were district registrars, the patwaris were official village accountants. Both these classes of officials were intended to serve as a check on the landlords. English ideas of the rights of a landlord, and of the advantages of non-interference, afterwards began to prevail. The executive more and more abrogated the functions of recording rights and protecting the inferior holders, and left everything to the judicial tribunals. The patwaris fell into disuse, or became the mere servants of the zamindars, and, along with the kanungos, whose office had long become little more than a name, were abolished by Lord Cornwallis. In 1815, the Court of Directors took up the matter afresh and directed the introduction of measures by which the patwaris should be transformed from zamindari to Government servants and be paid from public funds. Objections, however, were raised and the scheme fell through. The patwaris remained as they were; but it was determined to appoint kanungos to supervise them, and make their accounts available for reference by the Courts and the revenue officers of Government. Regulations regarding patwaris and kanungos were passed in 1817-1819, and Regulation I of the last-named year provided for the re-establishment of kanungos and defined the position and duties of patwaris; and in some areas kanungos were appointed. Success, however, does not appear to have attended even these measures. The revenue authorities were opposed to the arrangement. In 1827 the Board reported that the kanungos had effected but little towards the main object of their appointment, and that their action met with systematic and determined opposition from the landholders who, in most cases failed to appoint patwaris or, when they did appoint them, refused to pay their allowances, dismissed them without warning and did not allow them access to their real records. The Board of Revenue gave no support to the system, and though the Government of India never conceded the point, the passive resistance of the landholders had the effect of defeating all action, until kanungos dropped out everywhere save in Orissa; and patwaris were discouraged and, as far as possible, extinguished.

Attempted revival of the Patwari System.

168. Efforts were made about 36 years ago to revive the patwari system. Throughout the Province provision was made for the appointment of patwaris or the performance of their duties, in all settlements, under instructions from

Sir George Campbell issued in 1872. As a rule, in every estate of which the revenue was above Rs. 300, remuneration for a patwari formed a set-off against assessment, and in a smaller estate the settlement-holder engaged himself to perform the duties which the law required of a patwari. Except in Orissa and Bihar, however, no successful results sprang from the attempt to revive an institution which had long ceased to have much vitality. The system was generally condemned by officers in Bengal Proper as being vexatious and irritating to the landlords, useless for all practical purposes, wasteful of Government money and opposed to the present customs and traditions of the landowning classes. The Government, therefore, at the suggestion of the Board, directed that no further attempts should be made to revive the institution, and that the allowances granted in the estates should be resumed. Even in Orissa, where after much opposition from the zamindars patwaris were established in a number of estates, they were stated to be of little use and their accounts to be untrustworthy. Their lands were, accordingly, resumed at the recent settlement and assessed to revenue.

In the Bhagalpur Division the patwari system is in force in Monghyr only. Proprietors were called upon to register their patwaris. The progress since 1890-91, when the revised registers were opened, has, however, been very slow, owing to the fear of the zamindars that, by registering, they lose their hold over the patwaris, and also because the co-sharers of an estate can rarely agree as to whom they should nominate to the office. In the Patna Division, for similar reasons, the registration has not been fully carried out.

The Patwari Bill, which was introduced into Council in 1885, was abandoned. The Secretary of State was not disposed, for an object the success of which he regarded as doubtful, to sanction the proposal to impose a cess from the proceeds of which the cost of the patwaris and supervising kanungos could be met.

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The question was again opened with the object of providing an establishment for the maintenance in the North Bihar districts of the records-of-rights referred to below. After much discussion, however, the proposal to utilise the patwaris for this work was abandoned, and the Land Records Maintenance Act, III (B.C.) of 1895, was passed, and has been worked experimentally in the three centres of Jahipur, Manhar and Bettiah, but it has not proved successful, and it is under contemplation to close these offices when the North Bihar revision work is taken up. The question of the revision of the records of North Bihar has been settled and the work is to begin in the cold weather of 1913. The scheme for the maintenance of records in Orissa is still under consideration and the final orders of the Government of India are being awaited.

Record-of-rights.

169. The record-of-rights required by the old system was partially supplied by the returns submitted under the Road Cess Act, which is to some extent a register of tenures. The cess returns, however, do not afford a complete register, the results being vitiated by the system of summary valuation allowed by the Act, which withdraws from sight all details of tenures, under-tenures and raiyati-holdings contained in such estates or tenures as are summarily valued. In the instructions issued to the officers engaged in making revaluations under Act IX (B.C.) of 1880, an attempt was made to remedy this defect by declaring that the least possible recourse should be had to the process of summary valuation. Through the passing of the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, however, a procedure was devised for obtaining, in a complete form, the long-wished-for but long-delayed record-of-rights of all interests in land. This has been prepared for the districts of Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Saran, Darbhanga, Purnea, Monghyr, Bhagalpur and Patna, and is in the course of preparation in Gaya and Shahabad. The record-of-rights has also been revised for the temporarily-settled estates of Orissa. The settlement of the districts of Sambalpur, the Santal Parganas (except the Paharia area), Singhbhum and Ranchi have been completed and proceedings are now in progress in Hazaribagh. The districts of Palamau and Manbhum are about to be taken up, whilst the settlement of the Paharia area in the Santal Parganas has been recently sanctioned.

Security of the revenue.

170. The security of the land revenue depends at present upon the operation of the Sale Law. It was apprehended that the proprietor of an estate from improvidence, ignorance, or with a view to raise money, might be induced

to lessen his own receipts by granting leases at reduced rates to tenure-holders or raiyats, and so occasion a permanent diminution of the Government revenue in the event of the reduced receipts of the proprietor proving insufficient to defray the Government demand and of the estate being brought to sale in consequence. In view of this danger, it was thought well to provide that when an estate was sold for arrears of its own revenue all incumbrances should be avoided, all leases cancelled, and the estate handed over to the new proprietor in the same condition in which it was at the time of the permanent settlement. It was accordingly enacted in the Regulation of 1793, that on a sale for arrears of revenue all engagements subsisting between the proprietors and their dependent talukdars, farmers and raiyats, on account of such lands, should, with certain exceptions, be null and void. The law on the subject has been re-enacted in the present Sale Law, Act XI of 1859, and the exceptions are:—

(1) Istimrari or mukarrari tenures, which have been held at a fixed rent from the time of the permanent settlement;

(2) Tenures existing at the time of settlement, which have not been held at a fixed rent; provided that the rents of such tenures shall be liable to enhancement under any law for the time being in force for the enhancement of the rent of such tenures;

(3) Talukdari and other similar tenures created since the time of settlement and held immediately by the proprietors of estates, and farms for terms of years so held, when such tenures and farms have been duly registered under the provisions of this Act;

(4) Leases of lands whereon dwelling-houses, manufactories, or other permanent buildings have been erected or whereon gardens, plantations, tanks, wells, canals, places of worship, or burning or burying grounds have been made, or wherein mines have been sunk.

A Bill to amend Act XI of 1859 was introduced in the Bengal Council, but weighty objections having been urged against several of the most important amendments proposed, it was withdrawn, as intimated in the Council on the 19th January 1895.

The average annual number of whole estates and shares which became liable to sale in the area which now comprises this Province during the ten years ending 1902-03 was 9,904 of which 668 or only 6·7 per cent. were actually sold. The average annual number which became liable to sale in the nine succeeding years was 7,471, of which 384 or only 5·1 per cent. were actually sold. It is thus apparent that the Sale Law is not worked with any undue severity by Collectors. The effects of the land registration proceedings are apparent in the great number of applications made under the protective clauses of the Sale Law. The opening of a separate account is now an easier matter than it was when title and possession could be readily questioned, and a stop thus put to further proceedings. Under Act XI of 1859, shareholders and sub-shareholders are permitted, under certain conditions, to obtain separate registry, so as to protect themselves from the effect of a sale due to the default of others. The following statement shows the number of separate accounts opened under sections 10 and 11 of Act XI of 1859 and section 70 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876 during the ten years ending 1902-03 and the corresponding figures for the nine years ending 1911-12:—

	Number of separate accounts opened under section 10 of Act XI of 1859.	Number of separate accounts opened under section 11 of Act XI of 1859.	Number of separate accounts opened under section 70 of Act VII (B.C.) of 1876.
For the ten years ending 1902-03 ...	15,903	869	6,169
For the nine years ending 1911-12 ...	13,072	688	6,704

The protection these provisions of the law afford to tenure-holders, and the check they introduce on attempts by zamindars to utilise the Sale Law as a means for obtaining an enhancement of rent, are much lessened through the period of limitation laid down by section 2 of Act III (B.C.) of 1862.

171. The classes of private estates which may be legally brought under the Court of Wards are as follows:—

Wards' and Attached Estates.

I.—The estates of a disqualified proprietor who owns, either alone or as a sharer with other disqualified proprietors, the whole of a revenue-paying estate or a share in, or of, an estate other than an undivided share held in coparcenary as the property of a Hindu joint family governed by the Mitakshara or Mithila law. Whenever a disqualified proprietor comes under the Court of Wards, all his property, whether revenue-paying or revenue-free, held in common tenancy or held sole, becomes subject to the jurisdiction of the Court.

II.—The estates of a minor, consisting in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, of which a Civil Court, after having passed an order under section 7 of Act VIII of 1890, appointing a guardian of the person or property or both, of a minor, or removing under section 39 of the same Act, the guardian of a minor, may apply to the Court of Wards to take charge. The Civil Court may, however, without an application to the Court of Wards, appoint the Collector to be guardian of the property or person, or both, of a minor and, whenever the Collector is so appointed, he is, under the Notification published under section 23 of Act VIII of 1890, subject to the control of the Board as Court of Wards.

III.—The estates, consisting in whole or in part of land or any interest in land, of a person adjudged, under Act XXXV of 1858 to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing his affairs, of which a Civil Court may apply to the Court of Wards to take charge.

IV.—Shares of disqualified proprietors in estates that have ceased to be subject to the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards may be continued under its charge.

By the term disqualified proprietors is meant—

(*a*) females declared by the Court of Wards incompetent to manage their own property;

(*b*) persons declared by the Court of Wards to be minors;

(*c*) persons adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be of unsound mind and incapable of managing their affairs;

(*d*) persons adjudged by a competent Civil Court to be otherwise rendered incapable by physical defects or infirmities of managing their own property;

(*e*) persons as to whom the Local Government has declared, on their own application, that they are disqualified, and that it is expedient in the public interest that their estates should be managed by the Court of Wards.

Besides the wards' estates described above, the Revenue authorities may be called on to take charge of attached estates. The various methods of attachment are described at pages 272-276 of the Wards Manual.

Encumbered Estates.

172. In 1876 the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, Act VI of 1876, was passed. It was designed to protect large ancestral estates from being sold up for the debts of their proprietors, and so passing into alien hands. It was on the lines of Act No. XXIV of 1870 (for the relief of Encumbered Estates in Oudh). The Commissioner was empowered with the previous sanction of the Lieutenant-Governor to appoint a manager and to vest in him the entire management of encumbered estates, whenever he thought fit to do so. On the publication of the vesting order all proceedings in the Courts, including processes of execution for debts, become barred, the holder of the property is not liable to arrest for debt and the power to alienate any portion of the estate is vested in the manager.

Duties of Court of Wards.

173. The Court of Wards was originally established for the security of the Government revenue, but Government interference on this score is no longer necessary, and the revenue officers who now take charge of wards' estates make it their principal business to extricate them from their financial difficulties and to employ surplus income in improving the estates and the condition

of their tenantry. The policy laid down is as follows :—It is desirable in all cases to leave a ward on his attaining majority a sufficient cash balance to relieve him of any temptation to press hardly upon his raiyats or change the Court's system of management, and to enable him to meet, as other landlords do, untoward calamities of season and other exceptional demands, without being driven to borrow money or sell any part of his estate. This being borne in mind, measures should be taken to utilise surplus funds to the best advantage of the wards and their estate. It is unquestionably true that capital devoted to reproductive purposes is one of the greatest needs of this province and that money well invested in securities is money added to the reproductive capital of the country. This would be a strong argument in favour of investing the surplus funds of the estates in this manner, were there any reasonable probability that the ward, when he attains his majority, would keep up the investments, not to say add to them. But all experience proves that this is very rarely done.

The Court accordingly, while not wishing to insist on any hard-and-fast rule, looks with far greater favour on such modes of utilising the surplus funds of an estate as will offer less temptation to extravagance on the ward attaining his majority, that is, on (I) the purchase of landed property and investment in mortgages ; (II) the maintenance in an efficient condition of the estates, buildings, and other immovable property; (III) such allowances or donations befitting the position of the ward's family as the Court may authorise to be paid ; and, above all, (IV) the improvement of the land and property of the ward, and schemes for the benefit of the ward and his property generally.

The item of expenditure under heading (III) includes donations and subscriptions to dispensaries and schools. As regards dispensaries, such expenditure as is befitting the ward's position may always be freely incurred, especially in fever stricken districts. The want of proper medical treatment and medicines is a very general one away from sadar stations, and expenditure on this object is viewed by the Court with approval. Expenditure on schools is often looked upon with much favour locally, as it benefits the more influential classes, but such expenditure requires discrimination. Primary education in the proper sense of the word is very backward in all parts of the Province, and expenditure on genuine primary schools should be freely incurred by estates with a large surplus.

Under heading (IV) the following kinds of improvement may be mentioned :—

(a) Survey and record-of-rights.

(b) Irrigation works and sinking wells or digging or improving tanks for the improvement of agriculture.

(c) Model farms and experiments in farming.

(d) Construction and maintenance of branch or feeder roads.

(e) Village sanitation.

(f) Advances to cultivators in the shape of either seed or cattle, or money to be expended on some permanent improvement..

Rates.

174. In order to meet the salaries, travelling allowances, gratuities, pensions, and miscellaneous charges of the establishments employed in the Government offices for the performance of the work connected with the Wards' estates, contributions are levied from the estates under management. So far back as 1828-29 the "Court of Wards' Fund" was opened to exhibit charges incurred in the Board's office on account of such estates. In 1830-31 charges on the same account incurred by Commissioners and Collectors, and in 1856 advances on account of the Wards' Institution, were debited to this fund, the actual amount expended on all the above accounts being met by recoveries levied rateably on the estates under management. In May 1851, a similar account was opened for "Charges on Attached Estates". In 1863, the Board, on looking into the matter, found that the contribution was levied on different principles in different districts and divisions, some

Collectors charging a percentage on the revenue paid to Government, some on the rents collected, others on the net profits, while some estates paid nothing at all.

With a view to secure uniformity of practice, various proposals were discussed, and, under the orders of Government, it was decided in 1865 that, instead of realizing from time to time the precise sums expended on account of each estate, a fixed rate should be levied on the mufassal rent-roll of each to meet the charges incurred in conducting the business of the Court of Wards and of all attached estates. The rate was fixed on a graduated scale, decreasing with the increase of rent-roll.

The services of the Board of Revenue and of the Commissioners and Collectors, to whose supervision the improvements to the estates are mainly due, were given without any cost to the estates under management. A question was raised by the Secretary of State, in 1879, whether, in addition to the rates levied on account of establishment, a contribution should not be imposed for the services rendered by the various officers and departments of Government in superintending the administration of wards' and attached estates. There was much difference of opinion on the subject. Eventually it was decided that the existing system should remain unaltered. The question was reopened in 1889 by the Government of India, and the discussions which followed resulted in the passing of Act X of 1892. Section 3 of the Act empowers the Government to levy a rate on all private estates, as defined in the Act, in order to cover as nearly as possible the cost of all Government establishments employed and contingent expenditure incurred by the Government for the supervision and management of such estates. The rate is in no case to exceed 5 per cent. per annum. Power is reserved to the Government by section 3 to vary the rate from time to time and to reduce or remit it whenever this seems equitable. Irrespective of the rate leviable under section 3, the Government may under section 4 direct, in cases where an officer of the Government is employed to audit accounts or give legal advice on behalf of any estate, the levy of a special charge to be made against the estate on account of such services.

175. Act IX of 1875, as amended by Act VIII of 1890, fixes 21 years as Laws. the age for the attainment of majority in the case of minors under the jurisdiction of the Court of Wards, or under the tutelage of Courts of Justice.

The Court of Wards Act, IX (B.C.) of 1879, came into force in that year. The most marked changes introduced by it were the following. The Board of Revenue is now the Court of Wards for the whole Province, previously each Commissioner being the Court of Wards for the districts of his Division. When a Civil Court has occasion to make provision for the charge of the property and person of a minor or of a lunatic, it can apply to the Court of Wards, which is empowered to undertake or to reject such charge at its discretion. Formerly, under similar circumstances, the Civil Court addressed an order to the Collector, not the Court of Wards, and he had no option but to obey it. The Court can at any time withdraw from the charge of any estate of which it has undertaken the management at the request of a Civil Court. Formerly no such power was vested in the Collector. There now is nothing to prevent the Court of Wards from giving leases extending beyond the period of a Ward's minority. This is an important change, as the granting of permanent leases on receipt of a premium is sometimes the best means of clearing off the liabilities of an encumbered estate.

Act IX (B.C.) of 1879 was amended by Act III (B.C.) of 1881. The primary object of the latter enactment was to admit of the payment of pensions being debitable to the Ward's rate, but opportunity was taken to amend the law in other particulars. The law regarding the exemption from sale of an estate, share, or part of an estate, under the Court of Wards, was re-enacted with important modifications, and provision was made for the recovery of arrears of revenue due at the time when an estate ceases to be under charge of the Court. It is also enacted that if the Court of Wards has certified in writing, with the reason therefor, that the interests of the ward require a sale of his property, an estate may be sold for arrears of revenue which have accrued under the Court's management. The former

provisions regarding the application of moneys received by the Manager, and the relative priority of claims to payment, were considered and expanded in the new law. Power is given to impose a penalty on a farmer neglecting to furnish accounts, etc. Interest on rent and costs incurred in obtaining and executing a certificate are made realizable by the same process as an arrear of rent. Provision was also made for the recovery of expenses incurred on account of property in charge of the Court, after such property has passed out of the Court's management.

The Court of Wards Act was further amended by Act I of 1906 and under this enactment creditors are required to register all debts within a period of six months from the date of the notification by Court of Wards. By this means the Court is enabled at once to ascertain the indebtedness of estates of which charge is assumed. The same Act also enables the surplus money from Trust Funds to be invested in Wards' estates and gives power to the Court to retain charge of estates until its debts and liabilities are cleared off thus facilitating the taking of loans by the Court at a low rate of interest. Minor amendments were made in the original Act (IX of 1879) by Act IV of 1892 and Act II (B.C.) of 1909.

In 1876 the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, Act VI of 1876, came into force for the relief of holders of land in Chota Nagpur who may be in debt and whose immovable property may be subject to mortgages, charges and liens. In 1884 this Act was amended by Act V of 1884 and after that again by Act III of 1909, the leading provisions of which empower the Deputy Commissioner of a district to take charge of an important estate, or one in which the interests of the tenants demand that course, without the consent of the proprietor when he is satisfied the latter is dissipating his property by reckless extravagance, and in certain cases to restrain a disqualified proprietor from alienating his estate in any way. This Act was further amended in 1911-12 with the object of empowering the Commissioner to prohibit the sale of immovable property in execution of a decree or order of a Civil or Revenue Court pending the issue of final orders on the application for protection made under the Act.

Management.

176. The views of the Royal Decentralization Commission on the general question of management may be quoted :—"We think that the management of estates by the Court of Wards is a beneficent function of Government, but at the same time one which must be cautiously applied; and the precise extent to which estates should be taken under the control of the Court must be a matter for consideration with reference to local circumstances. It is not desirable that the Collector should be over-burdened. Estates which are hopelessly involved cannot usefully be administered, and in other cases their management might often be entrusted to some member of the owner's family, subject to the Collector's general supervision." Further, it has been laid down that the general well-being of the estates, the investigation and record of their rights, the introduction of improved methods of cultivation and the equalisation of the assessment are as much a part of the manager's duty as the collection of rents.

Survey and Record-of-rights.

177. The orders of the Secretary of State in 1880-81 drew attention to the fact that while it is one of the first duties of a manager to adjust the accounts of his estate and to free it from fictitious demands, it is still more important that it should carefully revise the rent-roll, raising rents which are clearly inadequate, while not hesitating to reduce those which are excessive. His aim, in fact, should be to fix fair and uniform rates. The difficulty of systematically giving effect to these general principles was, however, admitted by the Government of India, and it was suggested that the best way of doing so would be by setting on foot a systematic field survey, conjoined with the preparation of a record-of-rights in all estates in which this was possible, a proposal which had, in fact, already been anticipated in the case of many estates in this Province.

During the year 1887-88, the question of undertaking a survey and record-of-rights in wards' estates under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, or under the corresponding law in districts in which that Act was not in force, was discussed. The principle was then regarded as established that surveys should only be undertaken in those estates in which funds were available, and which had no proper rent-roll upon which a certificate of arrears

could be based. The Government also was of the opinion that the procedure under the Tenancy Act, which is calculated to produce very beneficial results where disorder prevails should not be extended to other estates merely because they are large, or solvent, or valuable. The policy of Government has since somewhat changed, and as soon as an estate comes under the Court of Wards, the first duty of the Court is considered to be to carry out the provisions of section 101 and the following sections of the Tenancy Act, that is, to have a field-measurement made and a complete record-of-rights prepared. Until such a record-of-right is made, and every dispute between landlord and raiyat is decided and a clear account has been prepared, showing exactly what each man holds, what his tenure is and what the demand from him is, the manager of the estate is not permitted to use the certificate procedure to recover unpaid arrears, unless the Commissioner has issued a formal order declaring the estate ripe for the application of that procedure, but must go on collecting only undisputed rents or have recourse to the ordinary law. Proposals are, therefore, submitted by Collectors, as early as possible after charge of an estate has been taken, for a survey and preparation of record-of-rights. The state of the rent-roll, that is whether doubt exists as to the rents payable, whether there are disputes with the tenants and whether the rents appear to be fair, is noticed, and the funds available for the operations under the Tenancy Act are also reported on.

Most of the wards' estates in the Province have now been surveyed and settled in the general operations for the different districts.

Two *viz.*,-(1) the Deo estate in Gaya and (2) the Hathwa and the Dumraon villages in Shahabad were surveyed and settled before the general operations were commenced in these two districts. The detailed informations of these two estates have been shown in the statement below. The increase of rental resulting from these settlements, *viz.*, 15 and 13·83 per cent. respectively, is due mainly to extension of cultivation.

Estate.	Area in-		Number of tenancies or holdings.	Cost.	Average cost per acre.	Rental.			Percentage of increase on previous rental.
	Acres.	Square miles.				Previous to Settlement	After Settlement.	Difference [+increase -decrease.]	
				Rs.	R. a. p.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	
Deo Estate in Gaya ...	59,146	92.42	9,253	37,394	0 10 1	80,000	92,000	+12,000	+15
Hathwa and Dumraon ... Raj villages in Shahabad ...	12,544	19·75	3,094	10,264	0 13 1	49,620	56,481	+6,861	+13·83

178. The following extract from Government order No. 162 T., dated the 9th May 1881, indicates the general lines pursued in the education of minors under the Court:—"As regards the future general policy for the education of minors under the Court of Wards, the Lieutenant-Governor does not think it necessary to lay down any hard-and-fast rule. He is entirely opposed to the wards being educated at their own homes, and considers it essential that they should be separated from the evil influences of the zenana and zamindari amla, and be sent to the best school in their own or some neighbouring district. The boys of the * * * * * * * Orissa Division might perhaps be sent to the Cuttack College, and those of Bihar to Bhagalpur, Arrah, or Patna; or where the Zilla school is good, and proper arrangements can be made for the custody of the wards, they might be at first sent to the Zilla school. The Board should arrange, in communication with the Director of Public Instruction and Collectors, the course best to follow in each case, looking to the age and present proficiency of each ward. Arrangements might, perhaps, be made for placing a few wards at each large station under the general charge of an officer of the Educational Department, private tutors being also allowed where funds are available and a ward's education requires this. The Board will see that in every instance as much care and consideration is given to the arrangements for a ward's education as is given to the efficient and economical management of his property, and that the Collectors take an active interest in the welfare and education of the wards belonging to their district or being educated in their district." **Education.**

It may be noted that in 1911 the ward of the Deo Estate who had attained the age of 19 years, was sent to the Agricultural College at Sabour; the Dumraon ward lived at Ranchi and read in the Ranchi Zilla School, and the Ratan minor entered the Reading College in England where he is studying the agricultural course.

Brief account of certain important estates released from the management of the Court of Wards.

179. The largest of the estates released from management of the Court of Wards during the past nine years was Hathwa. Maharaj Kumar Guru Mahadev Asram Prasad Sahi succeeded to the Hathwa Raj on the 20th October 1896 on the death of his father Maharaja Sir Krishna Pratap Sahi Bahadur, K.C.I.E. He was then only three years old and the Court of Wards declared him to be a minor under section 6 (*b*) of Act IX (B. C.) of 1879 and took charge of his person and property. The estate was released on the 15th November 1911 by order of Government. At the time of assumption of charge the immovable property consisted of lands and houses situated in the districts of Benares, Gorakhpur, Saran, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Patna and Shahabad. House property was subsequently purchased in Calcutta and Kurseong and considerable landed property was also acquired in the districts of Saran and Darbhanga. The four villages in Gorakhpur belonging to the estate were managed by the Court of Wards of the United Provinces, the surplus being remitted to the Manager's office at Hathwa. During the period of Court's management the rent-roll increased from Rs. 10,60,973 to Rs. 11,69,868. The current rent and cess demand for the whole period of management was Rs. 1,67,93,695; the collections amounted to Rs. 1,67,35,707 including arrears due from the time of the late Maharaja. The cash balance, when charge was taken, amounted to Rs. 43,61,215, most of which was invested in Government and other securities. At the time of release the Raj had to its credit securities of the face value of Rs. 51,70,100 and a cash balance of Rs. 2,56,878. During this period the estate spent Rs. 12,17,890 on maintenance of buildings, Rs. 14,25,858 on agricultural experiments, including the Siripur farm, and Rs. 2,33,129 on sanitary and miscellaneous improvements such as the construction and repair of wells, tanks, roads, culverts and embankments. The Eden High School was maintained at the cost of the estate, the total expenditure on education amounting to Rs. 2,65,517. The charges for the up-keep of the Victoria Hospital at Hathwa and of two dispensaries at Gopalganj and Bhore were borne by the estate, the sum spent on medical institutions being Rs. 4,26,219. In addition, Rs. 7,51,155 were spent on charities and donations: the principal subscriptions are shown in the table in the margin. The ward, who was only 3 years and 3 months old when the estate came under the management of the Court, was a delicate boy and for some years systematic education was impossible. In 1903-1904 a Bengali tutor was appointed and from the following year the ward occasionally attended the Hathwa School. In 1911 the ward was taken to Ajmere and joined the Raj Kumar College there. He was 18 years and 4 months old when the estate was released.

		Rs.
1.	Donation to Victoria Memorial Fund...	50,000
2.	Donation to Victoria Memorial Fund at Calcutta	50,000
3.	Lady Curzon Victoria Memorial Scholarship Fund...	50,000
4.	Soldiers and Sailors families' Association	30,000
5.	Frazer Memorial in Bihar	30,000
6.	Provincial Memorial of His Majesty the late King-Emperor	15,000

A survey of the Hathwa estate was made and a record-of-rights prepared for it at a cost of Rs. 3,18,194, the operations resulting in an increase of Rs. 38,100 to the rent-roll. Plague made its appearance in Hathwa and the adjoining villages in 1899-1900. Vigorous measures were taken to check the spread of the disease, the cost of which was borne by the estate. A sum of Rs. 6,68,816 was expended on relieving distress during the scarcity of 1906-1907.

Other estates, the rent demand of which exceeded Rs. 50,000, released during the last 10 years were Kanika, Tikari, Khagra, Panchet, and Sheohar. An account of the Court's administration of each of these estates will be found in the annual reports of the Wards and Attached Estates, relating to the years in which they were released.

General account of tenures, under-tenures, and holdings.

180. At the permanent settlement Government, by abdicating its position as exclusive possessor of the soil, and contenting itself with a permanent rent charge on the land, escaped thenceforward the labour and risks attendant upon detailed mufassal management. The zamindars of Bengal proper were not slow to follow the example set them, and immediately began to dispose of their zamindaris in a similar manner. Permanent tenures, known as patni tenures, were created in large numbers, and extensive tracts were leased out on long terms. By the year 1819, permanent alienations of the kind described had been so extensively effected, that they were formally legalised by Regulation VIII of that year, and means were afforded to the zamindar of recovering arrears of rent from his patnidars, almost indentical with those by which the demands of Government were enforced against himself. The practice of granting such tenures, though not so common in this Province as in Bengal, has steadily continued. A large proportion of the whole permanently-settled area has thus passed from the direct possession of the zamindars. In Bihar the ijara system had achieved similar results. In these alienations the zamindars have made far better terms for themselves than Government was able to make for itself in 1793. This process of sub-infeudation has not terminated with the patnidars and ijaradars. Lower gradations of tenures under them, called dar-patnis and dar-ijaras, and even further subordinate tenures, called sepatnis, chaharpatnis, etc., have been created in great numbers. Not unfrequently, especially where particular lands are required for the growth of special crops, such as indigo, superior holders have taken under-tenures from their own tenants. These tenures and under-tenures often comprise defined tracts of land; but a common practice has been to sublet certain aliquot shares of the whole superior tenure, the consequence of which is that the tenants in any particular village of an estate now very often pay their rents to two, or even many more than two, different landlords, so many annas in the rupee to each. It must be added that in many cases where an estate or tenure has been sublet, the lessor has reserved certain portions, generally those immediately contiguous to his residence, in his own possession. These he may cultivate through raiyats, or, by hired labour. Such lands are called his khamar, zirat, sir, nij, nij-jot, or kamat.

Patni tenures.

Ijaras of Bihar.

Darpatnis, dar-ijaras, etc.

Zirat.

Tenures recognised at the permanent settlement of 1793.

181. All the tenures in the Province have not, however, been created since the permanent settlement in the manner above described. Dependent talukas, and other similar fixed and transferable tenures existed before that event occurred. Their permanent character was practically recognized at the time of the settlement, and has, at any rate, since been confirmed by lapse of time.

Detailed account of tenures, under-tenures, and holdings.

182. The talukas were generally of two kinds, the huzuri (that is, paying to the huzur or head quarter treasury) and kharija (that is separated) talukas, and the shikmi (dependent), mazkuri (because they were specified in the zamindar's engagements), and shamili (from shamil, extending to) talukas. The huzuri or kharija talukas only are estates or zamindaris, the others being tenures.

Even under the Muhammadan Government the zamindars sometimes disposed of portions of their zamindaris by sale, gift, or otherwise, and occasionally portions were seized and sold for the recovery of arrears of revenue or of debts incurred by the zamindars. The persons who obtained possession of these separated portions of zamindaris either paid their quota of revenue through the zamindars or direct to the public treasury. The exactions, however, of the zamindars soon obliged them to seek separation from the parent estates and to obtain recognition as owners of distinct estates by the ruling power. These separated portions came to be known as taluks, and the holders as independent talukdars having rights, privileges, and responsibilities in all respects similar to those of the zamindars, the difference consisting in origin only.

For convenience of collection, the Muhammadan Government sometimes entered into engagement with small proprietors to pay their revenue through the zamindars, within the limits of whose estates their properties lay. The zamindars again occasionally made unauthorised transfers of land, and to conceal the fact from the Government, stipulated for the payment of their share of the revenue by the transferees through them. These tenures were

recognised at the permanent settlement and known as shikmi, mazkuri, and shamili tenures. Many other dependent tenures have been created since the permanent settlement. The patni tenure had its origin in the estates of the Maharaja of Burdwan, and thence spread all over the permanently-settled area of the Province. A detailed account of patni and similar subordinate tenures will be found in the chapters of standard information for the Province of Bengal where they largely occur.

Istimrari, mukarrari and maurusi tenures.

183. In Bihar patni tenures are rare. They are replaced by istimrari, mukarrari and maurusi tenures. These are created by the zamindars and the talukdars under them. Istimrari means permanent, mukarrari fixed and maurusi heritable. The terms are used loosely, but ordinarily in Bihar istimrari is used to denote a tenure which is permanent, but it does not imply anything about the fixity of rent; mukarrari ordinarily means a tenure on fixed rent, but not necessarily, one that is permanent and heritable though it is commonly used of tenures that carry all three qualifications. Maurusi is used to denote an ancestral tenure or more often a raiyat's holding as distinct from tenancies acquired within memory; it does not usually in Bihar denote fixity of rent. In the record-of-rights tenures which are permanent (and therefore by reason of section 11 of the Bengal Tenancy Act heritable) are described as "istimrari lekin mokarrari nahin," unless they are held at a fixed rent, when the phrase "istimrari mokarrari" is used. Mokarrari is also used in the more recently prepared records to describe raiyat's holdings held at fixed rent by contract with the landlord as opposed to holdings which have been proved to be held at fixed rents under the provisions of law which are described as "shara muaiyan."

Guzashta, gorabandi and chakband tenures.

184. Guzashta and gorabandi are terms applied to raiyats' holdings rather than to tenures. The former is peculiar to Shahabad district, while the latter is chiefly prevalent in South Monghyr, though the term has been found in neighbouring districts. The true guzashta tenancy is limited to the northern portion of Shahabad district and there signifies a holding at a fixed rent or rate of rent. It is probable that the holdings were originally the lands in cultivation of the old village zamindars, who lost their zamindari rights when settlement was made in considerable estates, such as the Dumraon Raj and the now defunct Buxar Raj. The term has spread over the district and is used in many parts as a substitute for maurusi, but does not connote fixity of rent. The gorabandi tenancies of South Monghyr are similar in character and probably in origin, but the term has not spread in the same way. In the extreme south of Monghyr district, which is a hilly tract partaking of the characteristics of the adjoining districts of the Santal Parganas and Hazaribagh, a form of tenancy known as chakband is found. This in origin was a grant by the zamindar to a headman of Santals or other non-Aryan tribes to clear and cultivate a "chak" or block of land. The headman or "chakbandar" brought his friends and relatives to settle in the tract, and paid a rent which he collected from the rest, making his own profit not from rent collection but from cultivation. The efforts of the zamindars in recent years have, however, in many cases been successful in turning out the original headman and substituting a thiccadar or temporary tenure-holder. The original tenancy where it still exists is something of an anomaly as it is neither a true tenure nor a true holding according to the classification of the Bengal Tenancy Act. A somewhat similar history attaches to the hilly tract in the south of Shahabad district known as the Kaimur hills, but the name chakband is unknown there.

Headmen of Chota Nagpur.

185. One result of the recent settlement operations in the aboriginal tracts of Chota Nagpur has been a fuller understanding and recognition of the rights of village headmen and Chapter XV of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act has put such rights on a definite legal basis. In Chota Nagpur headmen are known as manjhis, pradhans, mandals, ijaradars and thiccadars and a record of their rights has been completed in considerable portions of the Singhbhum and Manbhum districts. So far as can be ascertained the origin of the tenure is a reclaiming one. When the lands in villages founded by families of Mundas, Bhumijes or Santals came in time to be assessed with rent at the instance of the landlord, the latter appointed or recognised the chief member

of the family which founded the village as pradhan or headman. The headman agreed to collect the rents and be responsible for them, minus a deduction as remuneration for his trouble and he was also assigned other specific duties. He thus became the representative of the village community, in all its external relations; he is also a chief resident raiyat. He is in one aspect a tenure-holder or landlord, and in another aspect a village official and a raiyat. In the case of *khuntkatti* headmen the office is invariably hereditary; the tenures and offices of non *khuntkatti* headmen, who may properly be termed ijaradars, are not ordinarily heritable in their family, and they have no preferential rights to periodical resettlements unless these rights have been specifically enforced by their pattas.

Headmen of the Santal Parganas.

186. The headman system prevails throughout the Santal Pargans; in fact it is the mainstay of administration in that district and the headman occupies a prominent place in its Settlement and Rent Regulations (III of 1872 and II of 1886). Pradhan or manjhi is the name by which the headman is commonly known in the Santal Parganas and he is here more an office holder than the headman of Chota Nagpur; he is a quasi-official and deals direct with the District authorities, whereas in Chota Nagpur, qua headman, he has no direct relations with them: he is the head or representative raiyat of the village chosen by his fellows with the approval of the Deputy Commissioner, to deal with the proprietor or rent receiver and also to perform certain village duties that are renderable to the state. His office carries with it certain privileges and as raiyat he has the same rights and duties as are common to his fellow raiyats. He cannot be dismissed except by order of the Deputy Commissioner.

Headmen of Orissa.

187. The headman system also prevails in Khurda, Angul and other Government Estates of Orissa, where under the name of *sarbarahkars* the headmen have charge of the collection of Government revenue and are *ex-officio* patwaris for their villages under Section 3 of Regulation XII of 1817. They are appointed by Government and have charge of all Government property within their villages. They receive a commission varying from 10 to 20 per cent. on the mufassal jama of their villages according to the circumstances of each village.

Temporary tenures of Bihar.

188. In the Bihar districts, where there are small land owners, there has been no general creation of patni or other permanent tenures, but temporary farms and leases, called ijara, thika, or mustajiri are very prevalent. The sub-lease of a farm is called *katkina*. A zar-i-peshgi lease is a grant of the rent collections, either against an advance or loan made at the time, or by way of repaying a debt already incurred.

Service tenures or holdings.

189. Besides the tenures described in the preceding paragraphs, derived either from ancient rights, or created to relieve the zamindar of the trouble and risk of direct management, or of the labour and expenditure required for reclaiming waste lands, there are various service (jagir) tenures, of which the chaukidari chakran, the patwari jagirs and the ghatwali tenures are the most important.

Before the advent of the British the zamindars not only defended the country against foreign enemies with armed retainers, but also administered the law and maintained peace and order with a large force of rural police known as thanadars or phanridars, chaukidars, paiks, etc., who helped in protecting the property of the zamindar, in collecting his revenue and in doing other services personal to the zamindar. All these officers were at that time servants of the zamindar, appointed and removed by him, and often remunerated by grants of land rent-free or at a quit-rent in consideration of their services. The lands so enjoyed were called chakran, or service lands. The effect of the Decennial Settlement was to divide them into two classes, (1) thanadari lands, which, by Regulation I of 1793, section 8, clause 4, were made resumable by the Government; (2) all other chakran lands, which, by Regulation VIII of 1793, section 41, were, whether held by public officers or private servants in lieu of wages, to be annexed to the malguzari lands and declared responsible for the public revenue assessed on the whole estate. A service tenure created for the performance of services, private or personal to

the zamindar, may be resumed by him when the services are no longer required, or when the grantee of the tenure refuses to perform them. A zamindar is, however, not entitled to resume when the grant is for services of a public nature. The duty of protection having now entirely devolved on Government, the policy at present is to resume and assess all such lands as are resumable, and, accordingly, they are being converted, usually by amicable arrangement, into ordinary tenures. The chaukidari chakran tenures are described and dealt with in Act VI (B.C.) of 1870, and land ceases to be chaukidari chakran when Government transfers it to the zamindar. It is liable to sale under the Revenue sale laws if the zamindar defaults in the contribution to the chaukidari fund fixed at the time of transfer. The patwari jagirs, or grants for the maintenance of patwaris who keep village accounts of rents, etc., as between the zamindar and the tenant, have been resumed in Orissa and other temporarily-settled tracts, these functionaries having become mostly subservient to the zamindars. In other places they still retain their jagirs.

Ghatwali tenures.

190. Ghatwali tenures are found in the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Manbhum, Singhbhum, Purnea, Patna and the Santal Parganas. Generally speaking these tenures were granted for rendering either military or police service and continue to be held in most cases on small quit rents.

In Pargana Dhalbhum in the district of Singhbhum and in Pargana Barabhum in the district of Manbhum, ghatwali tenures are numerous. During the recent survey and settlement proceedings in these Parganas, the origin of these tenures was specially enquired into and it was clear that about the commencement of British rule, the ancestor of the present zamindars was but the elected feudal chief, while the ancestors of the ghatwals who were of the same stock and certainly the original reclaimers of the soil, were the chief vassals who rendered quasi military service to their chief. A feudal organisation of this sort was essential at that time for their very existence, as a means of repelling aggression from without. In consideration of their feudal service the ghatwals held lands which they and their ancestors had reclaimed, at a quit rent which was never enhanced and they occupied a privileged position in comparison with later settlers. In course of time, the feudal chief assumed a more important position with reference to the ghatwals and was recognised by Government as owner of the zamindaris. To put down internal disorder and crime, the military force originally intended to repel outside aggression was transformed into a police force under the control of the zamindar, who with his subordinate zamindars or the ghatwal tenure-holders was vested with police powers. The zamindar was called upon to furnish periodical returns shewing the force at his disposal and thus a number of such returns known as *isamnavisis* came into existence. In those returns the zamindar entered the whole or a certain portion of each ghatwali village as a service grant. The *isamnavisis* failed to show the true origin of these lands and recorded what was but an accidental incidence of the time being, *viz.*, that these were the lands held by the men rendering police service. Between 1880-85 a survey of those ghatwali lands was made and the *isamnavisis* of 1833, in the case of Barabhum, and of 1837, in the case of Dhalbhum, were held to be authentic records on the basis of which a compromise was made between the zamindar and the ghatwals. The lands specified in the *isamnavisis* were assessed at low quit rents called *panchak* and all excess lands were treated as ordinary *mal* lands of the village. Though in the recent records-of-rights the ghatwali lands were recorded as service-tenures, there have been cases where the recorded character of the tenures has been questioned by the ghatwals and it has been held that the incidence of police service for a time only did not change the original status of the tenure-holders, which was that of reclaimers of the soil.

Raiyati tenures.

191. The lowest in the chain of sub-infeudation are the raiyats and under-raiyats. Raiyats were formerly divided into two classes, known as *khudkasht* (resident) or *paikasht* (non-resident) or, as in Orissa, *thani* and *pahi*, but by the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, they have been finally classified into tenants holding at fixed rents or rates of rent, and settled, occupancy and non-occupancy tenants. Settled raiyats are those who have held land in a village

continuously for twelve years. They have occupancy rights in all the lands held by them, or which they may acquire, in such a village. Some special forms of tenancies, however, exist which may be noticed. In Bihar many raiyati tenures are held on the bhaoli system, the tenants paying in grain a proportion of the produce, and the zamindars being liable for the maintenance of the means of irrigation. The bhaoli system is classified into (1) danabandi, when the division of produce is pursuant to an estimate or appraisement of the standing crop, and (2) agorbatai, when a division is made of the grain when threshed out. In either system it is usual for the raiyats to take the entire yield of certain crops which are difficult to divide, such as sugarcane, tobacco, etc., and to pay a cash rent for the area cultivated in any year. Other varieties of produce rent tenancies are mankhap, where the raiyat has to deliver a certain number of maunds of a specified crop for each bigha of land, manbuda, where the raiyat delivers a certain number of maunds for his entire holding, and chauraha where the payment is made in cleaned rice and not in unhusked grain. Of late years there has been an increasing tendency for raiyats to apply under Section 40 of the Bengal Tenancy Act for commutation of such rents, especially in areas for which a record-of-rights has been prepared. Peculiar forms of cultivating tenures known as halhasila and birawari prevail over a considerable portion of the Bhagalpur Division and noticeably in the Purnea district. The tenant pays rent for the lands cultivated by him according to the nature of the crops grown on them, and for the fallow lands at the rate which he paid for the same land in the previous year, or according to the rate for the fallow land specified in his lease, when there is a lease and a condition to that effect. The birawari and halhasila systems are not really the same, as under the former every plot of land is assessed at some rate without any restriction on the acquisition of occupancy rights, while under the latter only the lands that actually bear a crop are assessed to rent and occupancy rights accrue after 12 years' continuous possession of the same plots.

Bhaoli and similar tenures.

The under-raiyat, who is known as kurfa or adhiyadar, either pays rent in cash to the raiyat under whom he holds, or gives him a share of the produce of the holding. He is liable to ejectment (*a*) on the expiration of the term of a written lease, and (*b*) when holding otherwise than under a written lease, at the end of the agricultural year next following the year in which a notice to quit is served upon him by his landlord.

192. In addition to all the above tenures there are numerous small plots of land held revenue-free, the large majority of which were granted by former Governments, or zamindars under those Governments, as benefices or religious endowments—grants which have since been recognized and confirmed by the English Government.

Revenue-free tenures.

193. Jagirs were an assignment, not of the land itself, but of the revenue to which the State was entitled. The revenue was in some cases entirely remitted, while in others a quit-rent was retained. These jagirs were usually hereditary. They were often granted by former Governments to favourites of the Crown. If granted for the maintenance of zamindars and their families, they were called nankar jagirs.

Jagirs.

194. Lakhiraj tenures are of two kinds, bahali, that is, confirmed, and bazyafti, that is, resumed and assessed at favourable rents. Bahali lakhiraj tenures are again subdivided into badshahi (royal) and hukumi (granted by officials). The former with their sub-tenures are known by various names, such as altamgha, aima, and madadmash, while the latter are distinguished by such names as brahmottar, debottar, mahattran, etc. The owners of the bahali lakhiraj tenures, although exempted from paying any revenue, are held liable to pay local cesses of general application.

Lakhiraj tenures.

The principles according to which the British Government dealt with these jagirs and lakhiraj tenures are given under the head "Resumption Proceedings," at the beginning of this section.

Revenue-free tenures created by the British Government fall under two heads, that is—

(1) railway and other lands sold in fee simple, and

(2) petty estates the revenue of which has been allowed to be redeemed by the payment of their capitalised values.

Rent-free tenures or holdings.

195. Following the example of former Governments in creating revenue-free tenures, the zamindars also have created many rent-free tenures on their estates in favour of Brahmins for religious and other purposes, to relatives and dependents for maintenance, and to servants for service. These are not recognised by the Government.

No exact statistics are available for the different tenures described in the preceding paragraphs but considerable detailed information on this point can be found in the Settlement Reports of the districts, where such operations have been completed.

Transfers of tenures and holdings and their official registry.

196. The provisions of sections 12 to 15, 17 and section 18(*a*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act provide a system of official registry of the transfers of, and successions to, permanent tenures and holdings at rents, or rates of rent, fixed in perpetuity, and shares of such. The working of these sections was the subject of much complaint. Doubts and difficulties arose regarding the method of payment of the prescribed landlords' fee and the effect of non-payment of such fees. In view of the complaints of the landlords and the uselessness of registration as the law stood, the sections relating to the transfers were amended by Act I (B.C.) of 1903, and Act I (B.C.) of 1907. The costs of transmitting the landlords' fee must now be paid in to the Collector, who is charged with the duty of transmitting the fee and serving the notice of transfer. If the landlord refuses the fee and it is not paid out within three years, it lapses to Government.

Rent of under-tenures and raiyats.

197. The general provisions of the Regulations of 1793 were in favour of the tenant. The theory of the permanent settlement was to give to all under-holders, down to the raiyats, the same security of tenure as against the zamindars which the zamindar had as against the Government. Sub-holders of taluks and other divisions under the zamindars were recognized and protected, subject to the payment of the established dues. As respects the raiyats, the main provisions were these: all extra cesses and exactions were abolished, and the zamindars were required to specify in writing the original rent payable by each raiyat at the established rates of the pargana. If any dispute arose regarding the rates to be so entered, the question was to be "determined in the civil court of the zilla in which lands were situated, according to the rates established in the pargana for lands of the same description and quality as those respecting which the dispute arose." It was further provided that no zamindar should have power to cancel the leases, except on the ground that they had been obtained by collusion at rates below the established rates, and that the resident raiyats should always be entitled to renewed pattas at these rates. In fact, fixity of tenure, and perhaps also fixity of rent-rates, were intended to be secured to the raiyats by law. Provision was made for kanungos and patwaris, one object of whose appointment was declared to be "to prevent oppression of the persons paying rent." On behalf of the raiyats it was a record-of-rights only that was wanting and it is satisfactory to observe that a record-of-rights for a considerable portion of the Province has now been made and that it is in progress for the remainder. The status that was designed for the tenantry was, however, much impaired, and to a large extent destroyed by the great powers subsequently given to the zamindars under the old haftam (seventh) and panjam (fifth) regulations with a view to enable them to realise their rents. Under the notorious haftam process (Regulation VII of 1799), the person of the raiyat could be seized in default; under the panjam process (Regulation V of 1812) the power of arrest was abolished but his property could be distrained. These measures were justified at the time by the alleged necessity of securing the collection of the land revenue, and it was argued that as Government had the right to sell up the estate of the zamindars for default, it was necessary to give the zamindar corresponding powers as regards their raiyats. It soon, however, was realised that raiyats and their rent could not be treated in the same footing as the zamindars and their revenue. Eventually to remedy this state of things the whole rent law was remodelled by Act X of 1859. By this law the cultivators were divided into four classes:—

Act X of 1859.

(1) Those who had held their lands at fixed rates of rent since the time of the permanent settlement.

(2) Those whose rent had not been changed for twenty years.

(3) Those who had held for twelve years.

(4) Those who had held for less than twelve years.

198. The Act provided that the rent of the first class of tenants should not be raised at all; that the cultivators of the second class should be presumed to have held since the permanent settlement, unless the contrary was proved; on the third class it conferred a right of occupancy, under which the rent could only be enhanced for certain specified reasons, and by a certain procedure; while to the fourth class the Act gave no vested rights, but left them (unless they were protected by local custom) in the position of mere tenants-at-will. The Act also abolished the zamindars' power to compel the attendance of raiyats against their will, amended the law of distraint, made provision for the interchange of pattas and kabuliyats between landlord and tenant, the delivery of receipts for rent by the former, and the registration of transfers of tenures and afforded the remedy of a summary process for the settlement of disputes about rent. Rent suits were at first tried in revenue courts, but were in 1869 transferred to the civil courts. The experience of twenty years having shown that the provisions of the Act were inadequate to accomplish the objects for which it was framed, the Government issued a Commission in 1879 to enquire into the matter.

199. The Rent Law Commission, on the 19th June 1880, submitted their report with a draft Landlord and Tenant Bill, which purported not only to amend, but to consolidate, the whole rent law of Bengal. The Bill was, however, not accepted in its entirety by Government. Further discussions ensued, and subsequently a Bill was drafted by the Government of India and introduced into Council on the 2nd March 1883. A further draft was prepared, and finally on the 14th of March 1885 the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, became law, but did not come into force till the 1st of November of the same year. The principal changes in the law were as follows:— Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885.

(1) A raiyat becomes a "settled raiyat," and acquires rights of occupancy in all the lands he holds in a village, provided he has held any land for twelve years in the same village. It is not now necessary that he should have held the same particular land, or that he should have held all the land, for twelve years, as was the case before. If he has held any land for twelve years in a village, he acquires occupancy rights in all the land he holds, or may in the future hold, in that village.

(2) In any proceeding between a raiyat and his landlord it is to be presumed that the raiyat is a "settled raiyat" until the contrary is proved or admitted.

(3) The grounds on which a settled raiyat's rent may be enhanced have been modified, and the enhancement of his rent by suit has been facilitated; but, on the other hand, the enhancement of his rent by contract has been restricted, and now there are few important rights conferred on him by this Act which a raiyat is competent to contract himself out of.

(4) All notices of enhancement have been abolished by this Act, owing to the difficulty experienced in drawing them up in accordance with the provisions of the former law, as well as of proving their service. The institution of the enhancement suit is now all the notice of enhancement required to be given to the tenant.

(5) If an occupancy raiyat's rent has once been enhanced by contract or suit, no suit for the further enhancement of his rent, except on the ground of a landlord's improvement will lie until after the expiry of fifteen years.

(6) An occupancy raiyat or his landlord is empowered to apply for commutation of rent payable in kind to a money-rent.

(7) A non-occupancy raiyat can now be ejected at the will of his landlord, only if he has been admitted to the occupation of the land under a registered lease, and after the service on him of a six months' notice to quit, and within six months of the expiration of the term of his lease.

(8) A non-occupancy raiyat, who objects to pay an enhanced rent, can now have his rent fixed by the Court. If the raiyat refuses to pay the rent so fixed, he can be ejected. But if he agrees to pay it, he is entitled to remain in occupation of the land at that rent for five years.

(9) A landlord is now bound to retain the counterfoil of every receipt he gives to a tenant, which receipt has to contain certain specified particulars and every tenant is now entitled, at the end of each year, to a receipt in full or a statement of account up to the close of the year. Further, a receipt which does not contain substantially the particulars required by law will be presumed to be a receipt in full up to date.

(10) Provision has been made for tenants making improvements in their holdings and for their recovering compensation for them in the event of eviction. A system of registering improvements, whether made by the tenant or the landlord, has also now been introduced.

(11) Power has now been given to a landlord, with the sanction of the Collector, to acquire the land of any of his tenants' holdings for building, religious, educational, or charitable purposes.

(12) No tenant can now be ejected except in execution of a decree.

(13) Provision has been made for the appointment of common managers in the case of disputes arising between the co-owners of estates.

(14) Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879, the Act under which all settlements of Government and other estates were previously made by Government, was repealed by this Act. Government is consequently placed on the same footing as other proprietors with regard to its tenants, except that it retains the certificate procedure for the speedy recovery of the arrears of rent due to it. By the amending Act of 1907 this procedure can be extended to the estates of approved landlords, whose records are maintained. Further, as regards the record of the rights and the fixing of the rents of tenants of lands under settlement, such settlements will have ordinarily to be made under the provisions of this Act.

(15) In Chapter X provision is made empowering the Local Government, in any case with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, and without such sanction in any of the cases mentioned in clause (2) of section 101, to order that a survey and record-of-rights be prepared in respect of the lands in any local area, estate or tenure, or part thereof by a revenue officer, and when any such record-of-rights and settlement of rent is proceeding, the ordinary Civil Courts are precluded from entertaining any suit for the alteration of the rent or the determination of the status of any tenant in the area to which the record-of-rights relates.

(16) Power is given to the Local Government, on its own motion, or on the application of a tenant, to survey and define a proprietor's private or demesne land, in which rights of occupancy cannot be acquired. Restriction has also been placed on the conversion of ordinary raiyati land into *khamar* land, so as to prevent a proprietor, in future, from putting obstacles in the way of the acquisition of occupancy-rights by his tenants.

(17) The landlord's power of distraint has been curtailed. A landlord can now only distrain through the Civil Court, and notwithstanding the distraint, the tenant is entitled to reap, gather, and store the produce, and do anything necessary for its preservation.

(18) A landlord can no longer harass his tenant by instituting successive suits for arrears of rent against him. Three months must elapse between each successive rent-suit.

(19) A decree for arrears of rent can no longer be executed by any one who has not acquired the landlord's interest in the land; but, on the other hand, the holder of a decree for arrears of rent is no longer subject to any restrictions in the execution of his decree. He is not now bound to proceed in the first instance against the movable property and person of his judgment-debtor, then against the tenure or holding itself on which the arrears have accrued, and finally, against the other immovable property of the tenant, but is at liberty to execute his decree in any way that is lawful under

the Civil Procedure Code, while the tenant's tenure or holding is hypothecated for the rent, and no transfer of it is valid, while the arrears of rent which have accrued on it remain unsatisfied.

(20) The disabilities of minority and lunacy do not now apply to rent suits.

Act V (B.C.) of 1894 was passed to remove doubts which had existed in connection with the resettlement of land revenue in temporarily-settled areas, but this Act was in its turn repealed by Act III (B.C.) of 1898, which introduced important amendments into the Bengal Tenancy Act, including the remodelling of Chapter X of the Act. A new definition of "prevailing rate" was enacted with the object of facilitating the ascertainment of the prevailing rate of rent, but this definition only comes into effect in districts, or parts of districts, to which it is specially extended. In amending Chapter X of the Act, the opportunity was taken to introduce a more summary procedure for settling rents in cases where a settlement of land revenue is being or is about to be made. The Revenue Officer in such cases now prepares a settlement rent-roll in which the rent of each tenant, as settled by him, is entered. Rents entered in a settlement rent-roll which has been duly published are final, subject to a suit which may be brought within six months of publication upon certain specified grounds, among which the fairness of the rate of the rent fixed is not included.

A most important amendment of the Act was made in 1907 by Act I (B.C.) of that year. The settlement operations had brought to light many instances of gross abuse of their power by the zamindars; on the other hand, it was desirable to facilitate the collection of their just dues; further, in the course of the twenty years that had elapsed since the passing of the original Act, many ambiguities and anomalies had arisen owing to conflicting judicial opinions and decisions. The new Bill accordingly empowered the Local Government to extend to the estates of approved landlords the summary procedure for the recovery of rents known as the certificate procedure. Raiyats were protected from *ex parte* decrees and from illegal compromises by provisions, which made it necessary for plaintiffs in rent suits to produce extracts from the record-of-rights, and which prevented Civil Courts from accepting compromises embodying illegal agreements. Greater authority was thus given to the finally-published record-of-rights, and a further safeguard in this direction was the provision that every entry in a record-of-rights duly published shall be presumed to be correct until it is proved by evidence to be incorrect. An addition was also made which rendered it possible to deal more stringently with landlords who failed to grant proper rent-receipts. Another important addition to the law is a section which makes it possible to prepare a record of water rights in areas where disputes regarding these are likely to arise.

The Bengal Tenancy Act is in force in the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur Divisions (excepting the Santal Parganas). Certain portions of it are in force in Orissa, but where it has not been so extended Act X of 1859 is still current. Chota Nagpur has a Tenancy Act of its own.

Working of the Act.

200. From the reports received it appears the Act is working smoothly. In all the districts in which it is in force, settlement operations under Chapter X have been completed or are in progress, and these have been keenly followed by the raiyats. As a result they are now learning to appreciate their rights and to assert them. It is true that attempts at illegal enhancements, refusal of proper receipts, and levy of illegal cesses on the part of landlords and combinations to resist payment of their just dues on the part of tenants occasionally come to light in the Courts, but speaking generally the relations between landlords and tenants have adjusted themselves to the Act, disputes have been lessened and simplified, and both sides are learning to recognise and respect each other's rights.

Special Tenures of Chota Nagpur.

201. In no other part of the Province can the stages of evolution of successive village systems and forms of landholding be found existing side by side as in this division. In the intact *khuntkatti* villages the original village community or the *khuntkattidars* as a body, still retain full proprietary rights subject to the payment of a fixed quit rent to the superior landlord. Each *khuntkattidar* pays

his share (*chanda*) fixed originally irrespective of the land he held; this quit rent is paid to the secular headman (*munda*) of the village, who in his turn pays it to the *manki* or to the superior landlord. Every *khuntkattidar* of an intact *khuntkatti* village has the right to reclaim any waste land within the village limits. *Khuntkatti* tenancies are inalienable except under certain conditions. In some villages the "Raja" or superior landlord has succeeded in getting hold of a few acres of land as his own share and such land is called *rajhas*. In other villages the further disintegration of the village system can be traced.

In the *bhuinhari* villages the *khuntkatti* system has been completely obliterated. Only a few fragments of the old *khuntkatti* lands of the original clearers of the soil remain to their descendants and these are called *bhuinhari* lands. In 1880 a survey and record was made and a register of such lands was prepared. In the recent settlement operations in the Ranchi district these lands were duly identified and included in the record-of-rights. *Bhutkheta*, *dalikatari* and *pahnai* tenures are commonly found. These are lands set apart for the due performance of the worship of the village spirits or *bhuts* and are held as remuneration for his services by the village priest or *pahan*. Similarly, *mahatoi* are the service lands of the *mahto* or village headman.

Manjhihas are the landlords' privileged lands in which raiyats cannot acquire occupancy rights. A full description of the different tenures will be found in the recent Survey and Settlement report of the Ranchi District by Mr. Reid, I.C.S. They have merely been indicated here.

Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act (VI of 1908).

202. For generations the aborigines of Chota Nagpur had been in a state of unrest owing to inability to protect their rights in the land. The estates of the indigenous landlords had been passing into the hands of aliens, chiefly of the money-lender class, and the latter, when they came into possession, set themselves to break up the ancient communal system of the Mundas and Oraons and to enhance their rents. The result was there had been constant disputes between landlords and tenants, and occasionally armed risings of the latter. To remedy this the Chota Nagpur Tenures Act of 1869 and the Landlord and Tenant Procedure Act of 1879 were passed into law, but these measures did not sufficiently recognise the rights of the original reclaimers of the soil and ignored intact *khuntkatti* villages. The destruction of such tenancies went on, and the discontent excited thereby culminated in the outbursts of 1888 and 1899-1900. This prolonged disaffection led to Government undertaking the preparation of a record-of-rights for the Ranchi district and the experience gained in this settlement made it clear that the agrarian law of Chota Nagpur needed a thorough revision; it had already been partly revised by Act V of 1903, part of which Act dealt with Mundari *khuntkatti* tenancies. An entirely new Bill was accordingly introduced and passed as Act VI of 1908. The most important features of this enactment are the introduction from the Bengal Tenancy Act of the principle of the settled raiyat, provision for commutation of produce rents, definite prohibition against enhancement by private contract and special provisions for protection of Mundari *khuntkattidars* and village headmen. The Act was extended to Manbhum the year after it was passed, and has so far worked smoothly; the settlement operations under Chapter XII are sweeping away the vague uncertainty which was such a fruitful source of friction under the old conditions.

Special account of Orissa.

203. In its agrarian and fiscal history Orissa has features essentially different from those of the rest of the Province. It did not come within the pale of British administration till its conquest from the Marathas in 1803, that is forty years, after the Dewani grant which brought Bengal and Bihar under British administration. During this period and for ten years earlier it had been the prey of Maratha misrule. For the previous century and a half it was a separate province of the Mughal Empire. Long before the Mughals came, it had evolved its own revenue system under the sway of its indigenous Hindu Rajas.

When Orissa was first taken over by the British, it consisted of three distinct zones. There was the wild impenetrable hill country in the west and north-west which was owned by Feudatory Chiefs, and had never been effectively subdued by the Mughals or Marathas. This region was exempted from the operation of the ordinary Revenue and Police regulations by Regulations XII

and XIII of 1805. It forms the Tributary Mahals or Garjhats of the present day and is separately administered. The Commissioner of Orissa is Superintendent of the Garjhat estates and in 1905 a Political Agent was appointed to assist the Chiefs in administration.

There was the second zone of seaward estates on the east or south-east owned by noble families, many of whom were related to the last Hindu Kings of Orissa. They paid quit rents called *peshkush* to the Marathas. The British Government in 1805 continued the old *peshkush* revenue in perpetuity. There are 12 such estates with an area of 1,760 square miles. They are governed by the same agrarian laws as the rest of Orissa, and have always been subject to the ordinary laws and regulations of Bengal. Between the Feudatory States and the permanently-settled estates lies the core of Orissa, the Mughalbandi, which was fully subject to the sway of the Mughals and Marathas and has developed into the temporarily settled tracts of the present day.

204. Under the zamindars, that is, the proprietors who took settlement from Government and pay revenue to Government direct, is a class of subordinate proprietors or proprietary tenure-holders, who were originally village headmen, dealing more or less direct with the revenue authorities. They have a variety of names, such as *mukadam, padhan, maurusi sarbarakar, pursethi, khariddar* and *shikmi* zamindar. These sub-proprietors or proprietary tenure-holders pay their revenue through the zamindars of the estates within which their lands lie. **Tenures of Orissa.**

There are, besides, the *Lakhiraj Bahaldars* or holders of confirmed revenue free lands who are independent proprietors but pay their cesses through the zamindars to Government. The tenantry who hold beneath the proprietors and proprietary tenure-holders mentioned above may be divided roughly into seven classes; (1) the *tankidars*, or holders of small areas permanently assessed at a quit rent; (2) the *nisfi baziaftidars*, or holders of resumed rent-free lands assessed at half rates; (3) the *kamil baziaftidars*, or holders of resumed rent-free lands assessed nominally at full but actually at favourable rates; (4) the *thani* raiyats, or resident cultivators, whose rents were fixed for the term of the settlement; (5) the *chandina* raiyats, or holders of homestead lands, whose rents were also fixed for the term of the settlement; (6) the *pahi* raiyats, or non-resident raiyats, who were in ancient time practically tenants at will but have now generally acquired occupancy rights in accordance with the permission of the Bengal Tenancy Act, subsequently extended to Orissa; and (7) the holders of service and other jagirs who hold their lands either rent-free or on quit rents, in consideration of services to be rendered, or as rewards for services in the past.

205. Bengal Proper, Bihar, and Orissa remained under the governance of Act X of 1859 till 1885 when the Bengal Tenancy Act was passed, and while the two former areas received the benefit of a complete and self-contained agrarian code, Orissa alone remained subject to the obsolete and inadequate provisions of the former Act, but power had been taken in the Bengal Tenancy Act to extend its provisions in whole or in part to Orissa and during the last Revenue Settlement it was found necessary to supplement Act X of 1859 by the extension of various sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act. Much difficulty, however, has been experienced by the local officers in administering the two different codes. It is constantly found that the provisions and procedure of one Act are in conflict with the provisions and procedure of another. Moreover, the settlement revision operations, commenced in 1906 under the orders of the Government of India to pave the way for that continuous maintenance of settlement records which has been the policy of Government in other parts of India and which it was thought might be fittingly extended to the temporarily-settled tracts of Orissa, had not been long in progress before they brought to light numerous disputes and disagreements between landlord and tenant for which it was difficult, if not impossible, to find a remedy in the agrarian law of Orissa as it stood. It was decided by the Government of Bengal that Orissa required to have a self-contained agrarian code in order to meet these difficulties, and a draft Tenancy Bill, designed to secure this object, was passed by the Bengal Council before the end of March 1912. The Bill did not receive the sanction of the Governor-General who left it **Tenancy Law of Orissa.**

to the Government of Bihar and Orissa to undertake such legislation as might be deemed expedient.

SECTION II.—SYSTEM OF SETTLEMENT, SYSTEM OF SURVEY, AND SURVEYS AND SETTLEMENTS.

System of Settlement.

Section 9, Regulation VII of 1822.

206. According to the earlier Regulations on the subject, it was the duty of the officer making or revising a settlement to unite with the adjustment of the assessment, and the investigation of the extent and produce of the lands, the object of ascertaining and recording the fullest possible information in regard to landed tenures, the rights, interests, and privileges of the various classes of the agricultural community, and for this purpose his proceedings were to embrace "the formation of as accurate a record as possible of all local usages connected with landed tenures, as full as practicable a specification of all persons enjoying the possession and property of the soil, or vested with any heritable or transferable interest in the land or the rents of it, care being taken to distinguish the different modes of possession and property, and the real nature and extent of the interests held, more especially where several persons may hold interests in the same subject-matter of different kinds or degrees".

These requirements of the law were never fully carried out, being found beyond the capacity of the agency available. A remedy was provided by Regulation IX of 1833, which, *inter alia*, repealed so much of Regulation VII of 1822 as prescribed that the amount of jama to be demanded from any mahal should be calculated on an ascertainment of the quantity and value of actual produce, or on a comparison between the cost of production and value of produce. The principle was then adopted that the only safe and practical foundation for the calculation of the public revenue was the rent actually paid by the several tenants, of whatever class or description, and that when it was found impossible to obtain this information in the estate under settlement, the rent paid for land of the same quality and under similar circumstances in the adjoining estates was the best criterion. In 1837 it was directed that the assessment should be according to the value and capabilities of the land, and not according to the crops produced. These orders were, however, subsequently modified by various enactments, and the rules by which the settlement of fair rents and the assessments of land revenue are now governed are contained in the various Acts relating to rent and settlement and in the Board's Survey and Settlement Manuals of 1908.

Lands liable to settlement of land revenue.

207. The revenue of the greater part of the Province, having been fixed in perpetuity by the Regulations of the permanent settlement is not liable to alteration or resettlement. The following lands are, however, liable to assessment or re-assessment and settlement of land revenue :—

(i) Waste lands, not included in a permanently-settled estate, of which the revenue has never been settled;

(ii) Temporarily-settled estates or tenures, the property of Government or of private individuals (on expiration of the terms of the current settlement) ;

(iii) Estates or tenures purchased on account of, or escheated or forfeited to, Government ;

(iv) Resumed revenue-free lands;

(v) Islands thrown up in navigable rivers under certain conditions;

(vi) Alluvial accretions;

(vii) Lands acquired, but no longer required, for public purposes; and

(viii) Lands annexed by conquest.

The number of such estates and the demand for them stood as follows at the end of 1911-12 :—

Division.	Number of estates.	Revenue demand. Rs.
Patna	682	541,874
Tirhut	154	63,599
Bhagalpur ...	159	527,191
Orissa	8,886	2,838,991
Chota Nagpur ...	25	341,411
Total ...	9,906	4,313,066

In practice, it has not been found possible to dispense with detailed enquiries in resettlement of estates. In alluvial estates, the rapid physical changes have prohibited resettlements on the ascertained data of previous settlements. In estates of a more stable character, the rough measurements and the rougher record of them on which previous settlements were based, the imperfect record-of-rights, the numerous changes in holdings (making identification impossible), the extensive additions to the cultivated area, the great increase in the profits of land and in its letting value during the currency of the long-term settlements (30 and 40 years), which have been in vogue in Lower Bengal, have made it often impossible to dispense with detailed measurements and settlement enquiries as the basis of the revised assessment of revenue.

All classes of Government estates at first were usually, and under present rules are invariably, brought under temporary settlement. A policy was inaugurated forty-four years ago of settling permanently and then selling all Government estates the rapid development of whose resources did not seem probable, or which it was on other grounds undesirable to retain, the object being to get rid of a number of widely scattered small properties requiring, at the hands of the officers of Government, an amount of attention and supervision that could not be given to them with the establishment available. This principle, however, was not maintained, and it has been for many years the policy of Government not to alienate its proprietary right in estates, but to keep them under direct management provided that they fulfil the conditions laid down in the section of this report relating to Government estates. Settlement operations may be said to have taken a new departure in 1872-73, when the Government of the day took up the subject, insisted upon a careful record-of-rights being made on every occasion of settlement and resettlement and established special classes for land-surveying in various schools and colleges.

The following are the general rules which have been prescribed for the guidance of Revenue Officers in making settlements :—

(i) No estates of any kind (save those described in the next following clause) are to be settled in perpetuity without the express sanction of Government in each case, unless the holders have a statutory right to such settlement.

(ii) Very petty estates which, though well cultivated, pay less than one rupee land revenue per annum may be sold revenue-free for ever, being put up at an upset price of ten times the annual jama or sold by special bargain to the cultivator in possession at not less than the above rate.

(iii) Alluvial accretions to private estates should be settled separately for a term of years, each accretion being settled with the estate-holder to whom it may belong.

(iv) No settlement or resettlement should be concluded without first making a survey or revision of survey, and a complete record-of-rights of the whole estate.

(v) Ordinarily Government estates should, as existing leases or other arrangements fall in, be settled for a long term of years (*a*) with the people on the ground, tenure-holders or village headmen, or raiyats where this can be done, or (*b*) with a farmer, but this only in very exceptional cases.

(vi) Until the survey and record-of-rights necessary to a re-settlement can be completed, existing leases may be extended from year to year.

Under the system inaugurated in 1872-73, the agency at the disposal of Collectors for such surveys, and with it the character of the surveys themselves, improved. Not only so, but the results of the professional surveys gave settlement officers of late years advantages in the way of identifying the estates and mauzas, and of checking the areas brought out by their settlement surveyors, which their predecessors did not enjoy. But the generally small areas and scattered position of the estates which came under resettlement, and the fitful character of the demand for surveyors, prevented the organization of anything like a settlement department, until the resettlement of Orissa and the survey and preparation of record-of-rights in North Bihar were undertaken about twenty years ago.

Creation of the Departments of Bengal Surveys and of Director of Land Records and Agriculture.

208. In view of the extensive operations in Orissa and North Bihar it was decided that economy and efficiency would be secured by placing the survey operations under the supervision of an Imperial Survey officer who would be under the administrative direction of the Provincial Government and be the adviser of the local authorities. A Director of Bengal Surveys was accordingly appointed from the 1st of April 1892. The Department has continued from that date up to the present time to be in charge of an Imperial officer of the Survey of India, the name of the appointment being changed to Superintendent of Provincial Surveys in 1895 and re-altered to Director of Surveys in 1908. The Department of Land Records and Agriculture was created six years before the Department of Provincial Surveys. A special officer with the title of Director of the Agricultural Department, Bengal, was appointed for two years in December 1884, in order to advise the Government on matters relating to agriculture and agricultural statistics, to undertake preliminary enquiries in connection with the experimental cadastral survey in the Patna Division, and to assist in collecting detailed information in regard to the creation of a local agency for the record-of-rights in Wards' and Government estates. The experience thus gained proved the need of such an officer not only for improving and extending knowledge of agricultural facts, but also for supervising settlement operations and eventually the appointment under the title of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture was permanently sanctioned by the Secretary of State from the close of 1886-87.

Separation of the Agricultural Department.

209. The duties of the Director of Land Records and Agriculture in connection with settlements were at first light but became heavier with the gradual extension of the operations. At the same time his work connected with agricultural research increased steadily, till it became impossible for one Director to deal adequately with both branches. The necessity of dividing the Department in two was recognised and in 1905 a Department of Agriculture was constituted leaving the Director of Land Records free to devote his whole attention to the supervision of the important settlements in progress.

System of Survey and Settlement.

210. In the districts where the survey and settlement operations first began, the traverse survey, the cadastral survey and the preliminary record-writing were carried out by officers working under the control of the Survey Department, the Settlement Department being responsible for the correctness of the record but not for the progress of the field work. The system worked with reasonable efficiency although a certain amount of difficulty arose from time to time on account of the dual control. In 1905 the experiment was made in the Chota Nagpur Settlement of entrusting the whole of the cadastral survey and record-writing to the Settlement Department and confining the work of the Survey Department to traverse survey. The new system proved a success both in economy and efficiency and was extended to the Bihar Settlement in 1907-08. It has worked well there also. A very small portion of the Province now remains to be dealt with by the traverse surveyors and it has been decided that after the retirement of the present Director of Surveys, Colonel Crichton, C.I.E., the Survey and Settlement Departments will be amalgamated under the supervision and control of the Director of Land Records.

Direct management.

211. A general option has been allowed to all Collectors, in the case of any estate to the settlement of which no private individual is entitled by law, or the settlement of which may have been declined by a person entitled to it, to take the property into direct management when they consider such a course desirable for the interest of Government or the tenantry. It was formerly the custom to let estates of this kind in farm, but in 1875 the practice was condemned as injurious to the interests of the property and the tenantry, and revenue officers were enjoined to take such estates under their direct charge. A system of management by means of village headmen, who were entrusted with the collection of the rents was introduced into some estates in the Patna and Bhagalpur Divisions, but it did not prove a success financially, and was abandoned. It is the wish of Government that as many Government estates as possible should be retained under direct management, so that the officers of Government may be thereby enabled to gain a practical knowledge of the progress of agriculture, of the extent to which the productive powers of the land have been developed, and of the increased money value of the produce. By the introduction of a more liberal and enlightened system of management it is hoped that the form of management of Government estates will become a model for imitation by zamindars throughout the Province. There are 278 estates, with an annual revenue of Rs. 16,59,733 under the direct management of the revenue officers throughout the Province.

The estates are of two kinds, those which are the exclusive property of Government, and those belonging to private individuals, but managed by Government, owing to recusancy of proprietors under the provisions of Regulation VII of 1822 or Regulation IX of 1825. The existing orders are to retain under direct management a Government estate—

(1) whenever it is of sufficient extent and cultivation to support a tahsildari establishment;

(2) whenever, though not now yielding a revenue sufficient to cover such expense, there is reasonable expectation that its gross rent could be increased by improvements, extended cultivation or otherwise to that amount;

(3) whenever, though not sufficient in extent or rental alone to find employment or funds for a separate establishment, it is so situated as to be capable of being incorporated with one or more similar khas mahals so as to form a compact tahsildari circle.

The modes of mangement are—

(1) by officers of Government, such as Deputy or Sub-Deputy Collectors, or kanungos as part of their ordinary work, without extra remuneration;

(2) by special managers, with the assistance of a suitable collecting establishment;

(3) by ordinary tahsildari establishments working under the Collector, Deputy Collector, or Sub-Deputy Collector, as the case may be.

Grant for the management and improvement of Government estates.

212. An annual allotment of 12 per cent. of the collections of Government estates is made for expenditure on—

(i) the management of estates of which the rents belong temporarily or permanently to Government;

(ii) agricultural, sanitary, and miscellaneous improvements in such estates.

This allotment is, under existing orders, appropriated as follows:—

One per cent. is granted by Government to the Director of Public Instruction for purposes of education in or near Government estates, $1\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is assigned to District Boards for roads and communications, and $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. is allotted to the Board of Revenue for (*a*) management proper, including contingencies, and (*b*) agricultural, sanitary and miscellaneous improvements.

The 12 per cent. deduction is leviable only from the collections in the following classes of estates:—

(1) Government estates of all descriptions, *i.e.*, whether held khas, or raiyatwari or let in farm,

(2) Estates, the property of individuals when managed khas or let in farm by Government in consequence of the recusancy of the proprietors, and not otherwise.

Up to the year 1894 a separate grant, in addition to the above allotment, was made through the Public Works Department for agricultural improvements. This grant, which was given from provincial revenues, was to be expended on agricultural works (such as irrigation or drainage works of embankments) necessary for the protection or improvement of the revenue of Government estates, and was distinguished from the 12 per cent. grant which was intended for local improvements. In 1894 it was found that there was in practice, little difference between the two funds, and they were, accordingly, amalgamated. It was, further, ordered in 1895, that the average cost of management throughout the Province should, if possible, be reduced to 6 per cent. of the collections from Government estates, so as to leave 3 per cent. clear for sanitary and agricultural improvements. In 1896 more stringent instructions were issued and it was directed that at least 3 per cent. of the 12 per cent. allotment, in addition to the special grant for agricultural public works, should be expended on such improvements.

By a Government order of July 1900 it was laid down that the $9\frac{1}{2}$ per cent. grant for any year should be the percentage on the estimated receipts of that year *plus* or *minus* the difference between the percentage of the estimated receipts and of the real receipts of the nearest preceding year of which the collections had been closed. It necessarily follows that the amount varies from year to year according to the vicissitudes of the crops. These fluctuations in the sum annually available for improvements and the occurrence of abnormal and unforeseen demands render it necessary from time to time for the Board to borrow from the income of the following year to meet the necessities of the current year. The adequacy of the present grant and the best method of distributing it are therefore under the consideration of the Board and of Government.

Surveys and Settlements.

The Revenue Survey.

213. The first professional village survey in these provinces was the revenue survey of 1843-49. It was during this period that Act IX of 1847 was passed and it formed the basis of another professional survey for revenue purposes, *viz.*, the diara survey of 1864-65 to 1867-68. The revenue survey was important, as it led to the discovery of land still remaining unassessed and furnished the materials from which Collectors compiled their Land Registration registers about 30 years later. Prior to the commencement of the North Bihar operations it had always been customary for the professional survey to be preceded by a demarcation of boundaries made by the civil authorities and the revenue survey operations comprised two parts, the non-professional and the professional. The first comprised an unprofessional survey of the village boundary and furnished information as to whether the village was compact or in isolated blocks, who the proprietors were, the amount of rent-free property, the standard of measurement and details of cultivation, etc. Boundary disputes were also dealt with at this stage, but the work of demarcating estates within the villages or *thakbast*, appears to have been entrusted to the professional department. One of the results of the revenue survey was the cessation of disputes about village boundaries. It also did much towards putting the relations beween landlord and landlord on a satisfactory footing, but in the interests of tenants it was of little benefit as, in the absence of detailed boundary marks, it was difficult to utilize the maps for subsequent operations or for administrative purposes generally. It is noteworthy that in the recent survey and settlement operations particular attention has been paid to the erection of permanent boundary marks, and to ensuring their inspection and preservation.

The following statement shows the surveys that have taken place in each district of the Province, up to the present time, the scale and the nature of the survey, as well as the total area dealt with :—

Division or Commissionership.	District.	Date of Survey. From—	Date of Survey. To—	Area in square miles.	Scale of Survey.	Character of Survey.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Patna ...	Patna ...	1841	1844	2,075	4″=1 mile 8″=1 „	Professional village survey.
		1901	1902	119	16″=1 „ ...	Cadastral and topographical surveys.
		1906	1909	1,938	16″=1 „ ...	Cadastral survey.
	Gaya ...	1838	1844	4,712	4″=1 „ 8″=1 „	Professional village survey.
		1893	1896	582	16″=1 „ 32″=1 „	Cadastral survey.
		1901	1904	811	16″=1 „ ...	Cadastral survey.
	Shahabad ...	1844	1846	4,366	4″=1 „ ...	Professional village survey.
		1907	1912	4,170	16″=1 „ ...	Cadastral survey.
Tirhut ...	Saran ...	1843	1847	2,656	8″=1 „ ...	Professional village survey.
		1892	1899	2,674	16″=1 „ ...	Cadastral survey.
	Champaran ...	1843	1847	3,531	8″=1 „ ...	Professional village survey.
		1892	1896	3,531	16″=1 „ ...	Cadastral survey.
	Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga.	1842	1846	6,343	4″=1 „ ...	Professional village survey.
		1846	1850	6,365	8″=1 „	Cadastral survey.
		1891	1901		16″=1 „	
Bhagalpur ...	Monghyr ...	1836	1839	3,922	4″=1 „ ...	Professional village survey.
		1845	1847		8″=1 „	
		1900	1902	1,396	16″=1 „ ...	Cadastral survey.
		1905	1908	2,248		
	Bhagalpur ...	1839	1842	4,226	4″=1 „ ...	Professional village survey.
		1846	1850			
		1887	1889	246	16″=1 „ ...	Cadastral survey.
		1901	1903	2,128	16″=1 „ ...	Ditto.
		1904	1907	1,784		
	Purnea ...	1844	1848	4,994	4″=1 „ ...	Professional village survey.
		1901	1906	4,480	16″=1 „ ...	Cadastral survey.
	Santal Parganas.	1841	1867	5,470	4″=1 „ 2″=1 „ 1″=1 „	Professional village and topographical surveys.
		1899	1904	3,499	16″=1 „ ...	Cadastral survey.
		1906	1908	1,590	16″=1 „ ...	Ditto.

Division or Commissionership.	District.	Date of Survey. From—	Date of Survey. To—	Area in square miles.	Scale of Survey.	Character of Survey.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
Orissa ...		1838	1842	3,632	4″=1 ,, ...	Professional village survey.
	Cuttack ...	1890	1895	3,522	64″=1 ,,	Cadastral and topographical surveys.
					32″=1 ,,	
					16″=1 ,,	
					4″ and 2″=1 mile	
	Balasore ...	1838	1842	2,056	4″=1 mile ...	Professional village survey.
		1892	1895	2,088	32″=1 ,,	Cadastral and topographical surveys.
					16″=1 ,,	
					4″ and 2″=1 mile	
	Puri ...	1838	1841	2,472	4″=1 mile ...	Professional village survey.
		1889	1896	2,475	32″=1 ,,	Cadastral and topographical surveys.
					16″=1 ,,	
					4″ and 2″=1 mile	
	Angul (excluding the Khondmals).	1886	1889	916	16″=1 mile	Cadastral and topographical surveys.
					4″=1 ,,	
					2″=1 ,,	Cadastral survey.
		1905	1907	669	16″=1 ,,	
	Sambalpur ...	1885	1897	2,986	16″=1 ,, ...	Ditto.
Chota Nagpur	Hazaribagh...	1858	1863	7,021	4″=1 ,,	Professional village and topographical surveys.
		1868	1872		1″=1 ,,	
		1903	1904	57	16″=1 ,, ...	Cadastral survey.
		1909	1912	5,193	16″=1 ,, ...	Ditto.
	Ranchi ...	1862	1869	6,949	1″=1 ,, ...	Topographical survey.
		1877	1879	214	16″=1 ,, ...	Cadastral survey.
		1902-03	1908-09	7,104	16″=1 ,, ...	Ditto.
	Palamau ...	1863	1869	4,923	4″=1 ,,	Professional village and topographical surveys.
					1″=1 ,,	
		1893	1895	425	16″=1 ,, ...	Cadastral survey.
	Manbhum ...	1861	1867	4,147	4″=1 ,, ...	Professional village survey.
		1908	1910	934	16″=1 ,, ...	Cadastral survey.
	Singhbhum...	1859	1865	3,753	1″=1 ,, ...	Topographical survey.
		1895	1897	1,404	16″=1 ,, ...	Cadastral survey.
		1900	1902	624	16″=1 ,, ...	Ditto.
		1906	1909	1,165	16″=1 ,, ...	Ditto.

214. The surveys of Ganges alluvion and diluvion, in accordance with the provisions of Act IX of 1847, were commenced in the Patna Division about 1863, and brought to a close in the Bhagalpur Division in 1866-67. The object of this law was to obviate the effects of the changes constantly going on in the banks of rivers and adjacent lands. By these changes large portions of land are often washed away—sometimes suddenly, sometimes by slow degrees—from one side of a river, while an accession of land takes place on the other side. It was thought advisable, for the security of the land revenue, that some provision should be made for allowing to a proprietor whose estate had suffered diluvion, an abatement of revenue corresponding to the extent of his loss, and, on the other hand, for assessing the proprietor whose estate had gained land with an additional revenue, proportionate to the amount of his gain. The law accordingly enacts that in districts of which a revenue survey has already been made, Government may, whenever ten years may have elapsed from the date of approval of such survey, have a new survey made of lands on the banks of rivers with a view to ascertain the extent of the changes since the last survey. Having ascertained, by inspection of the new survey map, which estates have lost and which gained land, corresponding abatements from, and additions to, the revenue assessed on the estates respectively losing and gaining are to be made. **The Diara Survey.**

The settlements made were formerly permanent, except when the proprietors of some estates refused to take the engagement, in which case the lands were let in farm for periods of from three to ten years; but latterly, orders have been issued by Government prohibiting further permanent settlements and temporary settlements are now made.

215. The settlement of the temporarily-settled portion of Orissa was effected by a series of ten short temporary settlements from 1805 to 1837 when a new settlement was taken up. The settlement of 1837-45 was based upon a careful field measurement, and upon an investigation into the individual rights of each landholder and under-tenant. It was a work of great labour, and occupied nearly eight years. It cost upwards of 20 lakhs, but yielded an increase to the revenue of only Rs. 34,980. The system was to settle the revenue payable by each of the old raiyats and then to grant settlement to a superior landholder, who collected the revenue from them. **Settlement of Orissa.**

Proceedings in connection with the last resettlement, which took effect from 1897, were begun in 1889-90 under the old Regulations. It was, however, found desirable to extend to the province certain sections of the Bengal Tenancy Act; and under these sections and under the rules made under the Act the rents of tenants were settled and their status determined. The work extended over a period of 10 years, 1889-1899, and over an area of 5,000 square miles. Rents were settled for a million and a half of tenants and Government revenue was fixed for nearly six and a half thousand estates.

The resettlement dealt with an area of 5,897 square miles, representing the plains portion of Orissa; the permanently-settled estates and the area occupied by the Chilka Lake being excluded. Of this area 66 per cent. was found cultivated, 9 per cent. culturable, but not cultivated and 25 per cent. unculturable. Of the uncultivated area, 177 square miles, or 3 per cent. of the total area, have been reserved as grazing and cremation grounds.

216. During the 60 years of the currency of the settlement of 1837 the Province had developed in every direction. The population increased by over 80 per cent., cultivation was extended by 30 per cent., and communications were largely improved; while the prices of staple food-crops were trebled, largely enhanced profits being thereby secured to cultivators. This development was naturally accompanied by an increase in the rents of the *pahi* (non-resident) tenants, whose rents had not been fixed for the term of the settlement. On the other hand, there was a remarkable decrease (42 per cent.) in the area of the *thani* (resident) tenancies, which, embracing the best lands of the villages and carrying many important privileges, such as heritability, fixity of rent for the term of settlement, etc., were assessed at much higher rates than the holdings of the *pahi* tenants. This decline was attributed chiefly to the famine of the year 1865-66. Among other changes which took place during the course of the last settlement was a multiplication **Changes during the currency of the settlement of 1837.**

of estates and of landlords, the number of estates rising from 3,571 to 6,377 and that of landlords from 8,000 to 42,400, with a corresponding increase of lands in the direct possession of the landlords.

Settlement of rents and status.

217. In the resettlement proceedings rents were settled for all the tenants, including those who had been holding at privileged rents for the term of the expired settlement. The most important classes of tenants were the *thani* and the *pahi* raiyats. The existing rents of the latter were, as a rule, left unaltered, whilst the rents of the former were, if the *thani* rate was less than the village rate, which was calculated on the basis of *pahi* rents, not ordinarily enhanced by more than half the difference between the two rates. The general results of the settlement of rents were as follows:—

District.	Number of holdings.	Area.	Existing Assets.	Settled Assets.	Percentage of enhancement.	Incidence of settled assets per acre.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
		Acres.	Rs.	Rs.		Rs. as. p.
Cuttack ...	6,50,600	8,22,500	13,47,400	20,72,900	12	2 8 3
Balasore ...	3,70,290	6,92,200	9,88,800	11,51,400	16	1 10 7
Puri ...	2,04,400	3,73,300	5,73,700	6,43,300	12	1 11 7
Total ...	12,25,290	18,88,000	34,09,900	38,67,600	13	2 1 0

About 54 per cent. of the rents were retained unaltered, 13 per cent. were increased on the ground of excess area, 24 per cent. were enhanced on other grounds, while 3 per cent. were reduced for loss of area and 6 per cent. were tenancies newly assessed.

The enhancement of 13 per cent. shown in the table above was mainly due to increase obtained on the rentals of the class of tenants locally known as *misfi bazyaftidars*. These people were given holdings for the term of the previous settlement at what were supposed to be half rates. They turned out to have been really pepper-corn rents, and the rents fixed at the resettlement were not more than one rupee an acre, which is less than half the incidence of ordinary raiyati rents.

Assessment of Revenue.

218. The Secretary of State in his Despatch No. 20 Revenue, dated the 3rd February 1898, approved the proposal that from 50 to 55 per cent. of the assets should be taken as revenue, and at the same time directed that the limit of 55 per cent. should be very rarely exceeded. The actual percentage of the assets taken was 54. Nearly 6,400 estates situated in 11,000 villages were assessed to revenue, and the proprietors of all but 5 estates accepted the new revenue. The results of the resettlement of revenue are exhibited in the following table:—

District.	Existing assets.	Existing Revenue.		Settled assets.	Settled Revenue.	
		Percentage of existing assets.	Amount.		Percentage	Amount.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
	Rs.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Cuttack ...	18,47,400	38	7,14,100	20,72,900	53	10,99,300
Balasore ...	9,88,800	38	3,77,290	11,51,400	55	6,29,073
Puri ...	5,73,700	51	2,92,800	6,43,300	58	3,76 700
Total ...	34,09,900	41	13,84,190	38,67,600	54	21,05,073

The percentage of increase of revenue amounted to 54 in Cuttack, 67 in Balasore and 28 in Puri, or 52 for the three districts.

The incidence of the new revenue per acre is compared with that of the revenue at the last settlement in the table below :—

District.	Incidence per acre.					
	Last revenue.			New revenue.		
	Rs.	as.	p	Rs.	as.	p.
Cuttack	1	2	5	1	5	5
Balasore	0	12	3	0	14	6
Puri	0	15	6	1	0	2
Total	0	15	7	1	1	10

At the last settlement the zamindars received an income of Rs. 7,54,010, which they increased during its currency to Rs. 20,25, 710. By the resettlement operations this income was reduced to Rs. 17,62,584, or by 13 per cent. only. While the revenue was increased by 52 per cent., the zamindars retained an increase in their original income of 133 per cent. The reduction in the incomes of the proprietary tenure-holders was necessarily greater, but the hardship was, in almost all cases, mitigated by a system of progressive enhancements by which the payment of full rates was postponed till the eleventh year.

Cost.

219. The total expenditure on the settlement operations in the temporarily-settled estates amounted to Rs. 30,60,100, which gives rates per square mile of Rs. 766 in Cuttack, Rs. 475 in Balasore, and Rs. 618 in Puri, or Rs. 637 for the three districts.

The 1897 settlement was for thirty years. The revision of the records of this settlement has already been referred to. It was decided on as part of Government's policy of continuous maintenance of the settlement record. The work of revision was accordingly started in 1906 and is now approaching completion. No final decision on the general question of the maintenance of settlement records has yet been arrived at, and it is possible that owing to the heavy expense involved the scheme may be dropped in the Orissa districts.

Khurda.

220. The Government estate of Khurda comprises nearly half the district of Puri. Until 1837 it was settled mahalwari on rough estimates, the persons admitted to engagement being the sarbarahkars. In 1836, a regular raiyatwari settlement, which was confirmed with effect from 1837, was made after measurement and ascertainment of rates for different classes of soil. Each raiyat received a lease, and the sarbarahkars, with whom the settlement was made, were allowed a commission of about 20 per cent. on the collections, partly in cash and partly in land. They usually entered into a joint engagement for a tract of land. The settlement was for 20 years, but was renewed for a further like period after measurement of new cultivation. Under these settlements the value of land in Khurda greatly increased. Preparations for a revision of settlement began in 1875. This settlement met with much opposition from the raiyats, and matters were for some time at a dead-lock pending the disposal by Government of petitions presented by the raiyats. The Government ultimately reduced the revenue demand from a quarter to one-fifth of the gross produce, and limited the period of settlement to 15 years, terminating in 1897.

A further settlement for a period of 15 years, terminating in 1912, was made with effect from 1897. The sarbarahkars still collect the revenue, and are allowed a deduction to cover their risk and expenses. The raiyats' holdings are generally small, and their rent is fixed for the term of settlement.

The area dealt with in the recent proceedings covered 6,48,154 acres, including 82,798 acres, the property of private individuals, and mostly held revenue-free. An area of 5,65,356 acres contained in 1,377 villages is held under direct management. Out of this 2,53,043 acres were found cultivated, 1,49,387 acres culturable waste, 90,380 acres unculturable waste, and 72,546 acres reserved forest. New maps were not made, but those of the last settlement were revised and new cultivation plotted on them. The revenue, which had been fixed at Rs. 2,68,212 at the preceding settlement and had risen to Rs. 2,84,556 during its currency, was further raised to Rs. 3,46,427, or by Rs. 61,871. The greater portion of this increase was obtained by means of a general enhancement of rents by 3 annas in the rupee on the ground of the rise in the prices of staple food-crops since the previous settlement. The general incidence of rents per acre amounted to Re. 1-10-6 only against an incidence of Re. 1-11-7 for the rest of the Puri district, and the enhancements were almost universally accepted. The cost of the survey and settlement operations was Rs. 1,90,000 or 5 annas 4 pie per acre. The records of the settlement have been kept more or less up to date through the agency of the sarbarahkars and a special staff periodically retained for the purpose and the records thus maintained are being utilized after further scrutiny to form the basis of a new settlement which is now in progress.

Angul.

221. Angul was formerly a Tributary State, the Chief of which rebelled and was deposed by the British Government in 1847, when the State was confiscated. In 1855 a settlement of rents was made with the raiyats, the village headmen (sarbarahkars) engaging for the payment of the Government revenue and being allowed to appropriate the profits arising from extension of cultivation during the period of the settlement. The resettlement of this estate was begun in 1887-88 under the Regulations and Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879 and completed in 1891-92. No enhancement was made in the rates of rent. The area assessed was 1,40,992 acres with a gross rental of Rs. 99,933, against 55,471 acres with a rental of Rs. 45,936 at the previous settlement. With a view to minimize the strain which might arise from the increase in the rental, the settlement was made on the progressive system and for a period of 15 years with effect from 1892. The collections of rent continued to be made through the sarbarahkars.

In 1891 Angul was raised to the status of a district with the Khondmals as a Subdivision. In 1905-1908 the Sadar Subdivision of Angul with an area of 910 square miles was resettled. Of this area 250 square miles or a little over one-fourth are under cultivation, the remainder comprising hills, forests and waste lands. In the current settlement, which was concluded for a period of 15 years, the gross rental has increased to Rs. 1,24,033, the enhancement taking effect by gradual instalments. The rents are still collected by the village headmen or sarbarahkars who receive a commission of 15 to 25 per cent.

Banki.

222. Banki was formerly a Tributary State, the property of the Raja of Banki, who was dethroned and whose territory was confiscated by the Government in 1839 for misconduct. From then to 1882 the estate was under the management of the Superintendent of the Tributary Mahals, but in that year it was annexed to the Cuttack district. In 1844 a settlement was made for ten years, on the expiry of which a further settlement for 14 years was effected, but this was extended to 1888 in consequence of the Orissa famine of 1866. The survey and settlement now in force was begun in 1888 and completed in 1891 under Act VIII (B.C.) of 1879.

The total area of the estate is 7 square miles, and the operations cost a little more than eight annas an acre. The net revenue was raised from Rs. 21,421 to Rs. 28,820, the increase (Rs. 7,399) being mainly due to the increase which had taken place in the cultivated area.

In 1905-06 a resettlement of the estate was made. The total cultivated area has risen to 42,594 acres and the gross rental to Rs. 38,218. The period of the current settlement is for 15 years from September 1905.

The sarbarahkars of Banki hold the same position as those of Khurda, *i.e.*, they are farmers and public accountants, and are responsible for the total demand due to Government whether they collect it from the raiyats or not. They have no rights beyond those conferred on them by their engagements, and are liable to dismissal by the Collector for misconduct. In return they receive a commission varying from 10 to 20 per cent. of the demand, and are allowed to take the profits of new cultivation for the term of the settlement. An additional remuneration of 5 per cent. on collections is granted every year to each sarbarahkar who is found to have kept his records in proper order and up to date.

Experimental survey in Muzaffarpur.

223. In accordance with the view taken by Government, that, for the adequate protection of the several interests of those connected with land in these provinces, whether as owners, as the holders of intermediate tenures, or as cultivators, legislative measures are by themselves insufficient and should be supplemented by the preparation and preservation of a full record-of-rights founded on an accurate survey, provision was made in the Bengal Tenancy Act, VIII of 1885, enabling the Local Government, with the previous sanction of the Governor-General in Council, to direct that a survey be made, and a record-of-rights prepared, in respect of any local area. Such operations were held to be specially required in North Bihar, where the condition of the cultivators had long been admitted to be unsatisfactory. It was recognized that the depressed condition of the Bihar raiyat arose not from any unfavourable conditions of soil or climate, but chiefly from the want of fixity of tenure and his constant liability to arbitrary enhancement of rent. The district of Muzaffarpur was considered one of the least prosperous of Bihar, and one in which the relations of the people to the land were the least satisfactory. Survey operations of an experimental nature were accordingly undertaken under Chapter X of the Tenancy Act in this district in the year 1885 with the intention that they should be subsequently extended to a wider area, if found to be successful. The experimental operations were terminated in accordance with the orders of the Secretary of State for India in 1886, on the abandonment of the Bill for the Reorganization of Patwaris in Bengal, except only as regards 235 villages, of which the draft record-of-rights had been published.

The survey and settlement were carried on without any friction or serious difficulty. Some of the proprietors and landlords, especially the managers of factories, gave great assistance, and bore all the trouble, which the inauguration of a new work of survey and settlement must cause, with patience and good-will. The raiyats eagerly attended at the attestation of the records, and took a great interest in having their fields and rents correctly recorded.

A detailed account of these experimental operations was given at pages 112-114 of the Bengal Administration Report for 1892-93. Proving as it did that the Province generally might be protected by any accurate survey and a record-of-rights with little trouble, and at a cost moderate in proportion to the area dealt with, it led to the undertaking, in 1891, of operations on a more extended scale in North Bihar.

North Bihar.

224. The objects and intentions of Government in carrying out the undertaking in North Bihar were explained in Resolution No. 1243 L. R. of the Bengal Government, dated the 9th November 1891. In a notification dated the 17th November of the same year, a survey of the whole of the Muzaffarpur, Darbhanga, Saran, and Champaran districts was ordered. The traverse survey was accordingly started in November 1891 in Muzaffarpur, as it was decided that work should be resumed there in continuation of that abandoned in 1886. Subsequently traverse work was begun in the Bettiah subdivision of the Champaran district; and in 1893 the traverse party commenced work in the district of Saran. Field survey and record-writing began in October 1892. The settlement operations have now been completed in Muzaffarpur, Champaran, Saran, and Darbhanga and a detailed account of these operations will be found at pages 127-130 of the Bengal Administration Report of the year 1901-02. Operations were next extended to North Monghyr and North Bhagalpur. In 1903 sanction was given to the survey and settlement of Purnea,

The success of these operations was beyond question. The advantages secured by a permanent record-of-rights and trustworthy maps were acknowledged not only by Government and its officers but also by the landlords and tenants. These considerations led to the proposal that all the districts of what was then Bengal should be gradually brought under survey and settlement. The general principle of apportionment of costs adopted was that the Government of India pays 25 per cent. of the net expenditure, the landlords about 40 per cent., and the raiyats about 35 per cent. The operations in North Bihar were completed in 1908.

South Bihar.

225. The operations have been extended to South Bihar with the sanction of the Government of India, and were started in 1904 with the traverse survey of South Bhagalpur. The districts have been taken up in the following order: South Bhagalpur, South Monghyr, Patna, Shahabad, Gaya. At the present time the work has been completed in all these districts except Shahabad and Gaya. The whole of Shahabad has been cadastrally surveyed and records have been written. The operations in that district will be completed within 2 years. The traverse survey of about one-third of the district of Gaya has been completed and field survey and record-writing in that portion are now going on. About one-sixth of the district had already been dealt with in the survey-settlement operations of the Tikari, Balkhara and Government estates and of the Maksudpur and Deo estates. The records written in those settlements are now being brought up to date. The operations in Gaya will probably be completed by 1918.

Chota Nagpur.

226. In 1904 the settlement operations which were at first confined to the Munda country in Ranchi, were extended to the whole of that district. They were completed in 1912, and at present the programme deals with Hazaribagh and portions of Singhbhum and Manbhum. Palamau will be taken up in 1914.

An account of some of the operations is given in the following paragraphs.

Purnea.

227. Purnea has an area of 4,994 square miles, of which 4,735 square miles came under settlement, the balance having been dealt with in the Srinagar Banaili and Maldwar settlements of 1887-1892. The settlement operations were divided into three distinct programmes, *viz.*, (1) Surjapur, 729 square miles taken up in 1900-01; (2) Hurwat, 20 square miles taken up in 1902-03 along with North Bhagalpur, and (3) the rest of the district. The amount of rent settlement done in the district was very considerable. The total existing rental dealt with was Rs. 7,01,437, equal to just under one-sixth of the cess valuation of the district. The settled rents amounted to Rs. 7,62,068 which shows an average enhancement of 9 per cent. In addition there were settled Rs. 27,048 for entire tenancies that had formerly been held without payment of rent. Raiyati rents underwent very little alteration but proprietors gained a good deal at the expense of middlemen. There were 304 applications for the commutation of produce rents, 263 applications were allowed and the average rent settled was Rs. 3-7-9 per acre; as compared with a district average of Re. 1-14-7 for settled and occupancy raiyats. The cost of the operations over the district (excepting Surjapur pargana, the cost of which was separate) averaged 9 annas 6 pies per acre. After deducting the one-fourth share payable by the State it was found possible to declare a recovery rate of 6 annas per acre, divided between landlords and tenants in shares of 3 annas 6 pies and 2 annas 6 pies respectively. The most striking feature of the statistics compiled during the settlement is the heavy proportion of land in the cultivating possession of proprietors and tenure-holders. It is 21 per cent., and the only district of North Bihar which approaches this figure is Muzaffarpur with a percentage of 19.

North Monghyr.

228. The settlement of North Monghyr was taken up for reasons similar to those which led to the survey and settlement of the four districts of North Bihar comprised in the Patna Division. Generally, the evils that were met with

were the illegal enhancements of rents, the illegal dispossession of raiyats, and rack-renting at exhorbitant produce rates. The three thanas of North Monghyr, *viz.*, Teghra, Begusarai, and Gogri, comprise a total area of 1,546 square miles, of which 190 square miles, that had previously been dealt with in connection with the survey and settlement of the Narhan and Srinagar-Banaili estates, were excluded from the operations. Including Government estates on the south of the Ganges, the total area covered by the traverse survey was 1,596 square miles. The cadastral survey extended over 1,497 square miles, and records were finally published for 1,371 square miles. The 1,653 villages comprised in the area average rather less than a square mile in extent, the largest village, Binda Diara, covering 43 square miles, and the smallest, Arazi Panapur, only one-sixth of an acre. The average size of a holding was found to be 2·9 acres and of a plot ·7 of an acre. In Darbhanga holdings averaged just over 2 acres, and plots two-fifths of an acre. Extreme subdivision of proprietary interests, which added greatly to the difficulties of the settlement work, was found to prevail in thanas Teghra and Begusarai, the smallest recorded subdivision of an estate being $\frac{1}{2,480,000,000}$ of a one-sixteenth share. Most of the land in North Monghyr is owned by petty proprietors, and in consequence, the applications for the settlement of fair rents were comparatively few. Rents were settled in respect of only 1·98 per cent. of the total number of raiyati holdings, and the enhancement over the existing rental amounted to 4·66 per cent. Of the total enhancement 77 per cent. was on the ground of increase in area of the holding. In no case was the rate of rent increased in thanas Teghra and Begusarai. Petty proprietors are seldom in a position to prove a prevailing rate, and enhancements prior to the settlement had been so frequent and in many cases so recent that it was impossible for the landlords to obtain any further increase on the ground of a rise in prices. Tenants in their turn did not take much advantage of the opportunity of having rents reduced under section 52 (*b*) of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

The total cost of the operations amounted to Rs. 6,13,095 of which Rs. 5,44,239 are chargeable to the permanently-settled zamindari estates, and the remaining Rs. 68,856 to the temporarily-settled and Government estates. The average incidence of cost over the 1,371 square miles in respect of which a record-of-rights was prepared was Rs. 447-15-6 of which Rs. 185-13-4 would represent the charge for traverse and cadastral survey and Rs. 262-2-2 for settlement. The total cost rate, which comes to annas 11-2 per acre, is about the same as in Saran and Darbhanga but is considerably higher than the rates of Muzaffarpur (annas 8-8) and Champaran (annas 6-6).

229. The district of Bhagalpur has an area of 4,158 square miles, of which 2,374 square miles lie north of the Ganges and 1,784 south of the Ganges. The operations north of the Ganges were carried through in the years 1901 to 1906, and those for the southern portion in the years 1904 to 1910, but an area of 246 square miles mostly lying north of the Ganges had already been dealt with in 1887-1889. Of the total area about 10 per cent. was topographically surveyed only, and consists of the beds of the Ganges and Kosi rivers. It may be counted as uncultivated. Of the remaining 3,758 square miles for which statistics have been compiled, 70 per cent. is cropped, and of this 34 per cent. is twice cropped. North of the Ganges 23 per cent. of the total area is uncultivated and 44 per cent. south of the Ganges. **Bhagalpur.**

Rice is by far the most important crop and accounts for nearly 60 per cent. of the net cropped area. A feature of the district is the amount of irrigation, nearly 4 per cent. of the net cropped area in the north and nearly 13 per cent. of the net cropped area in the south being irrigated.

The following table shows how the land is held:—

Serial number	Classification of lands.	Number of holdings.		Area.		
		Total number.	Percentage of number of holdings of all classes exclusive of waste land or lands held for public purposes.	Total area.	Percentage of total area under all classes exclusive of waste lands and lands held for public purposes.	Average size of holding in acres.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7
1	Proprietor's private lands ...	3,385	·74	6,584	·35	1·95
2	Held by proprietors but not private land.	7,308	1·60	76,262	4·09	10·43
3	In cultivating possession of tenure-holders.	5,444	1·19	74,685	4·01	13·73
4	Held by raiyats at fixed rents or rates.	951	·20	10,370	·56	10·90
5	Held by settled or occupancy raiyats.	411,043	90·67	1,624,025	87·22	3·95
6	Held by non-occupancy raiyats including diara raiyats.	15,480	3·40	48,460	2·62	3·13
7	Held by rent-free holders ...	10,794	2·20	21,486	1·15	1·99
	Total ...	454,405	...	1,861,872	...	...
8	Waste lands	23,632	...	528,865	...	...
9	Land held for public purposes ...	1,288	...	14,274	...	...
	Total ...	24,920	...	543,139	...	...
10	Held by under-raiyats	47,484	14·50	57,533	3·09	1·21

Applications for the settlement of fair rents were filed for 53,367 tenancies out of 4,27,474 tenancies held by raiyats, excluding rent-free tenancies. Fair rents were settled in 44,310 cases. The total rental in these cases was previously Rs. 7,31,008 and it was enhanced by Rs. 72,999 or 9·98 per cent. The total cash rental of the district was Rs. 40,44,595 and hence the enhancement was about 1·80 per cent. of the total rental of the district. 3,327 suits were instituted in the revenue courts to alter entries in the record after final publication. Of these 1,246 were successful. 231 appeals were filed to the Special Judge and out of these in 158 cases the original order was upheld. 4,414 applications for commutation of produce rent were received. Out of these 2,833 applications were allowed, the remainder being rejected or withdrawn. The applications allowed covered 10,689 acres. Out of 152,126 acres held on produce rent in the district, the average rent fixed was Rs. 6-1-7 per acre, while the average cash rent of the district is Rs. 2-10-6 per acre.

The net cost of the operations after deducting receipts was Rs. 11,62,273. On the area covered by the operations, *i.e.*, after excluding the Srinagar Banaili, and topographical area, which leaves 3,512 square miles, the cost rate was Rs. 331 per square mile or 8¼ annas per acre. Of this the Government of India defrays one-fourth, and the balance is paid by the landlords and tenants, together with a sum of Rs. 27,150 for distribution of copies of the village maps in south Bhagalpur.

Santal Parganas.

230. The late survey and settlement operations commenced in 1898 in an area of 616 square miles comprised in zamindari estates. Subsequent additions brought this area up to 812 square miles, which was known as the first programme of zamindari estates. Early in the year 1899 it was decided that the resettlement of the Damin-i-koh Government estate should be undertaken as soon as the programme of private estates had been completed. The area of this estate is 1,356 square miles, of which 1,097 square miles came under

settlement. The remainder consisted of 215 square miles of unsurveyed and unsettled Paharia country, operations in which are about to be taken up, and a small area previously settled in the Pakaur Subdivision. Before the settlement proceedings in the Damin-i-koh could be completed applications had begun to come in from numerous proprietors for a resettlement of their estates and it was decided to undertake a second programme of zamindari estates. This eventually extended to 1,589 square miles, of which the first half (780 square miles) was taken up in the year 1902 and the second half (809 square miles) in 1904. The total area which thus came under settlement between 1898 and 1905 was 3,499 square miles, and subsequently a further area of 1,577 square miles settled between 1888 and 1894, was taken up for revision of rents on the application of proprietors. At the last settlement, the total cultivated area in this tract of 3,499 square miles was found to be 762,025 acres and the rent settled amounted to Rs. 8,66,694, giving an average incidence of Re. 1-2-0 per acre. The area under cultivation found at the present settlement is 1,265,308 acres and the rent settled amounts to Rs. 13,37,954. The average incidence of rent thus comes to a little more than one rupee per acre.

The total net expenditure in the operations amounted roughly to $8\frac{1}{2}$ lakhs. The cost of the traverse survey has been debited to Imperial revenues, except for an area of 102·6 square miles comprised in the first programme. The average cost rate over the entire area covered by the proceedings was 6·07 annas per acre.

In the 1,097 square miles settled in the Damin-i-koh estate the area found under cultivation was 375,267 acres, the increase since the previous settlement being 36 per cent. The rents settled amounted to Rs. 2,48,838 for the first five years and to Rs. 2,67,929 for the remaining ten years of the period of the present settlement. The final rental shows an increase of 60·02 per cent. over the rental assessed at the preceding settlement.

An important point of difference between these operations and settlements made under the Bengal Tenancy Act was the preparation of a village list, which comprises a history of every holding in the village from the last settlement up to date. This was done with a view to checking illegal transfers and alienations. Other features of the record were the proceedings for the appointment of headmen which were drawn up in community villages and the "record-of-rights and duties", a document which, besides containing information regarding the names of the headmen (pradhans) and proprietors, an account of the village rates, details of service and rent-free lands, etc., sets forth in general terms the respective rights and duties of proprietors, headmen, and raiyats.

231. The survey-settlement of Ranchi was undertaken as a final remedy for the unrest which had from time to time manifested itself amongst the aboriginals who form the great bulk of the population of the district. The operations were at first confined to the Munda country, but in 1904 the Government of India sanctioned their extension to the whole district. In order that the proceedings might be based on a legal foundation, Chapter X of the Bengal Tenancy Act was extended to the district, but after the enactment of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act in 1908 the record-of-rights was prepared under Chapter XII of that Act. It was completed in 1911, and the result has been a sudden and considerable decrease in litigation, and a simplification of the suits that come for trial. The great boon conferred on the raiyats by the settlement is security of tenure, lack of which had largely been responsible for the agrarian unrest, that has been such a marked feature of the history of the district. It also removed an unceasing cause of strife in the Courts in settling finally the long debated question of praedial dues and services. The criterion of liability to these charges was simply contract, when the tenancy commenced, or in the absence of any contract local custom and usage, and the varying decisions of the local Courts had led to much confusion and hardship. The charges have now been commuted by the Settlement Department to cash payments throughout the district under the procedure contained in Chapter XIII of the Tenancy Act and the record and commutation are final and conclusive. The Courts have now got in the settlement

Ranchi.

khatians and record of customary rights and usages, a basis for the proper administration of the law which, if properly utilized will prevent the miscarriages of justice so frequent in former times. The cost of the operations worked out at about Rs. 230 a square mile and the total expenditure was over 19 lakhs, less by over four lakhs of rupees than the original estimate. Imperial revenues bore one-fourth of the cost and on account of the poverty of the district all charges under the head of contribution to pension and leave allowance of gazetted officers were remitted. It is not too much to say that this settlement is the most important administrative event for the masses of the people in Chota Nagpur that has been carried through since the establishment of British dominion in this part of India.

Utilization of Settlement records.

232. Apart from the benefit to landlords and tenants of having a precise and authoritative record of their rights, the settlement records are of marked utility in every branch of local administration. Disputes about possession in the criminal courts (in districts which have been surveyed and settled) have been considerably simplified, as the record shows who was in possession at the time of settlement, a useful and definite fact, and as the mauza map gives a separate number to every plot, the disputed area can be defined and expressed with accuracy. The records are used with equal facility and advantage in revenue work. They are referred to in commutation cases under section 40 of the Bengal Tenancy Act. In land acquisition cases valuations are made on their basis, and in partition, land registration, and cess revaluation, in fact in all the branches of a Collector's work, the settlement records afford a precise and reliable working basis. As part of the Government policy that they should be so utilized a scheme was adopted some years ago for training Munsifs in settlement work. Under this scheme 6 of the younger Munsifs are selected every year to undergo a course of training in settlement lasting eighteen months. The experiment so far has proved a decided success and has led to a fuller appreciation in the Civil Courts of the accuracy and value of the settlement record, than was previously the case.

Civil Divisions of British Territory.

Commissionerships.

233. The territory subject to the Lieutenant-Governor of Bihar and Orissa is portioned off into large tracts, officially called Divisions, each of which is superintended by a Commissioner, *viz.*, Patna, Tirhut, Bhagalpur, Orissa and Chota Nagpur.

Districts and Subdivisions.

234. These Divisions are divided into 14 Regulation and 7 non-Regulation districts. The Regulation districts comprise 29 subdivisions, besides the headquarters subdivision of each district.

Regulation Districts.

235. The table below shows the Divisions, districts and subdivisions of the Regulation districts as they stood on 1st April 1912 :—

Division.	District.	Subdivision.
Patna ...	Patna ...	City sub-division.
		Sadr.
		Dinapore.
		Barh.
		Bihar.
	Gaya ...	Sadr.
		Nawadah.
		Jahanabad.
		Aurangabad.
	Shahabad ...	Sadr.
		Buxar.
		Sasaram.
		Bhabhua.

Division.	District.	Subdivision.
Tirhut ...	Saran ...	Gopalganj.
		Siwan.
		Sadr.
	Champaran ...	Sadr.
		Bettiah.
	Muzaffarpur ...	Sitamarhi.
		Sadr.
		Hajipur.
	Darbhanga ...	Samastipur.
		Sadr.
		Madhubani.
Bhgalpur ...	Monghyr ...	Sadr.
		Begusarai.
		Jamui.
	Bhagalpur ...	Sadr.
		Supaul.
		Banka.
		Madhipura.
	Purnea ...	Kishanganj.
		Araria (head-quarters at Rohikpur.)
		Sadr.
Orissa ...	Cuttack. ...	Sadr.
		Jajpur.
		Kendrapara.
	Balasore ...	Bhadrak.
		Sadr.
	Puri ...	Sadr.
		Khurda
	Sambalpur ...	Sadr.
		Bargarh.

236. The scheduled districts contain the sub-divisions noted below:— **Schedu'ed Districts.**

Division.	District.	Subdivision.
Bhagalpur ...	Santal Parganas ...	Deoghur.
		Sadr or Dumka.
		Godda.
		Jamtara.
		Rajmahal.
		Pakaur.
Orissa ...	Angul ...	Khondmals.
		Sadr.
Chota Nagpur ...	Hazaribagh ...	Sadr.
		Giridih.
	Ranchi ...	Sadr.
		Khunti.
		Gumla.
	Palamau ...	*Nil.*
	Manbhum ...	Sadr.
		Dhanbaid.
	Singhbhum ...	*Nil.*

237. The area and population of these tracts are given in detail in the chapter on the Census. Parganas.

For the purposes of revenue administration the country was divided by the Mughal Government into parganas, each pargana comprising a certain number of villages with their lands. This arrangement still forms the basis of our own revenue system; but from its want of compactness, as well as for other reasons, it has been found extremely inconvenient. Detached villages belonging to the same pargana may now be found all over the district, and in some cases in other districts altogether. Practically the pargana divisions of districts have died cut, except for purposes of land revenue payments, in favour of the simpler and more compact arrangements adopted for purposes of police. This

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arrangement had its origin in Regulation XXII of 1816, by which the Magistrates were directed to divide their districts into police jurisdictions to be named after the places at which the chief police officers were stationed. And in this way the term *thana*, which originally meant only the police-station, came to be applied to the jurisdiction subordinate to that station. The thana divisions have been for years growing into greater importance, and are now utilized to a large extent for other than police purposes. As population increased and police administration improved, the old thana areas had to be broken up, and the police stations supplemented by outposts. These, originally wholly subordinate, have been gradually made independent outposts. The thana is now the administrative unit of which the subdivision is composed, as the subdivision is of the district. The total number of thanas, including independent outposts is 482 and the average area of each is 172·5 square miles. The average population of a thana is 71,556.

Thanas.

Outposts.

Tahsildari Divisions.

238. The tahsildari system, which obtains in other parts of India for the collection of revenue, and the tahsil division of territory, is not used in this Province except in Sambalpur, where there are two such divisions—Sambalpur and Bargarh. In the districts of Balasore, Puri, Sambalpur and Palamau, there are officers styled Tahsildars in some of the Government estates. They are generally of the rank of Sub-Deputy Collector.

Villages.

239. The village is of marked importance as an administrative unit for the purpose of chaukidari or village police. Under the Chaukidari Act the District Magistrate may declare any local area or group of dwellings within the district a village. Steps have been taken of late years to put the chaukidari system on a sounder footing, by increasing the control of the panchayat over the chaukidars, and by improving the status and increasing the responsibility of the President or sir panch. The revival of the ancient village system, or rather the constitution and development of the present village panchayat was one of the questions dealt with by the Decentralization Commission and their recommendations are at present under consideration.

Details of the Last Census (1911). Tribes and Languages.

Census Procedure.

Preliminary arrangements.

240. The census procedure followed the lines adopted in 1901 with a few modifications, and a brief summary of it is all that is necessary. The first step to be taken was the preparation of the General Village Register, *i.e.*, a list of all the villages and hamlets in existence with the number of houses in each. This register is essential to the success of the operations, for otherwise it is impossible to make sure that no villages and hamlets are lost sight of. In preparing it the mauza was taken as the unit (in all but three districts where there had not been a revenue survey), *i.e.*, all inhabited villages or hamlets were grouped under the mauza in which they were included. The adoption of the mauza as a unit was an innovation in the census procedure of the Province, the register having hitherto been drawn up on the basis of the residential village. The advantages of this change are briefly that each mauza has its fixed boundaries and a definite place in the district, and in the aggregate these areas make up the whole district. New villages, or groups of houses with new names, may spring up, and others may disappear, but they do not affect the mauza, which remains as before. Consequently, by adopting the mauza as the census unit, and by ascertaining what inhabited villages or hamlets lie within each, it is possible to obtain a complete and accurate record of all inhabited areas and to compare the statistics obtained at each successive census. The preparation of the register was greatly facilitated by the jurisdiction lists and maps which had been prepared since the last census by Mr. Rowland Chandra, Deputy Magistrate and Deputy Collector, and by the information contained in Register I of the Chaukidari Manual, in which villages and hamlets are grouped together under the mauzas to which they appertain.

After the village register had been compiled, the districts were parcelled out into census divisions. Each mauza formed one or more blocks,

i.e., a group of houses under an enumerator. The number of houses in each block ranged from 40 to 50, experience having shown that that was the largest number with which one man could deal efficiently. The blocks were grouped into circles, the size of which had to be such that the supervisor in charge of each could exercise effective supervision over all the enumerators and check the whole of the preliminary enumeration. Ordinarily, about 10 to 15 blocks, or from 400 to 600 houses, were assigned to each supervisor. In forming the circles the Chaukidari Union, being a well defined unit with its own organization, was utilized as much as possible. When of small size, it was made a circle, and if it was large, it was divided into several circles. The circles again were grouped into charges, each under a Superintendent. Each charge contained about 12,000 houses, and consisted of a thana or a portion of a thana. The Charge Superintendents again were under the control of the Subdivisional Officers, except in the Sadar subdivisions, where they were under the District Census Officer, who was entrusted with the general supervision of work throughout the district.

The census divisions having been settled, the next point was to select the agency and then to number the houses. As in 1901, a house was defined as the residence of a commensal family. While they were being numbered, the enumerators prepared house lists, *i.e.*, forms showing for each village the census number of each house, and the name of the head of each family. During the whole time that house-numbering was in progress the Charge Superintendents and other inspecting officers were constantly on the move, inspecting the work, correcting mistakes and seeing that no houses were left unnumbered or omitted from the house lists. House-numbering was completed in most places by the middle of November, but as new houses are constantly being erected, the inquiries had to be continued up to the very day of the census. Throughout November and December the enumerators and supervisors were systematically and methodically trained in the duties of actual enumeration, *i.e.*, how the columns of the schedules were to be filled up, what mistakes were likely to occur, etc. For this purpose oral instruction was supplemented by test enumerations, for which blank schedules were provided.

The Census.

241. The preliminary enumeration began on the 1st February 1911 in the villages, and on the 11th February 1911 in the towns, and was completed by the 20th February in the former and by the 2nd March in the latter. During these three weeks the necessary particulars were entered in the schedules for all persons ordinarily resident in each house. In order to reduce mistakes to a minimum, the record was first made on plain paper, and the schedules were not written up till the rough draft had been passed by the supervisor. While the preliminary enumeration was in progress, and also after its completion, every effort was made to see that no omissions had occurred and that the entries were complete and accurate. For this purpose officers, who had been carefully trained beforehand, were deputed to examine and check the work and to give instructions to the staff.

The actual census took place on the night of the 10th March, and consisted of checking and correcting the record of the preliminary enumeration by striking out the entries relating to persons who had died or gone away and entering the necessary particulars for newly-born children and new-comers, so that it should correspond with the state of facts actually existing on the census night. The preparation of the provisional totals began either after midnight or on the morning after the census. The enumerators met their supervisors and prepared abstracts showing the number of houses and of persons, males and females, in their blocks. The supervisor prepared a similar summary for the circle, which was despatched to the Charge Superintendent. The latter, having received and checked all the circle summaries, drew up a summary for the charge. The last stage in this part of the operations was reached when the District Census Officer, having received and checked all the charge summaries, prepared a similar summary for the district, which he wired to the Census Superintendent and also to the Census Commissioner.

Compilation and Tabulation.

242. The final results were obtained by compilation and tabulation, of which there are three stages, *viz.*, slip-copying, sorting and compilation. Slip-copying is the process of copying the entries in the schedules on to slips. A separate slip is used for each of the persons enumerated; but much labour is saved by the use of slips of different colours to indicate religion, of symbols to indicate sex and of abbreviations for the actual entries in the schedules. As in 1901, the greater part of the slip-copying was carried out in district offices. The slips when ready were sent to the central offices, where the sorting and subsequent operations required for the preparation of the final tables were carried out. In the central offices arrangements were made for copying the slips of the districts in which they were situated, together with some or all of the slips for other districts where there were difficulties in the way of getting the work done locally. In this way the slips of Angul and the Orissa Feudatory States were copied at the Cuttack central office besides those for Cuttack. The central offices provided the nucleus of the establishment that was required later for sorting, while the officers in charge became accustomed to the work and to the control of a large staff before the more intricate work of sorting began. Sorting is the process of arranging the slips under the heads required for the various final tables, counting the slips as thus arranged, and entering the number on the forms provided for the purpose, which are called sorters' tickets. This operation was followed by compilation, or the process of combining the figures in the sorters' tickets so as to obtain the totals for the district. The compilation registers, in which the figures were entered, were despatched as soon as they were ready to the office of the Provincial Superintendent, where a detailed examination of the statistics was carried out, doubtful entries checked, and discrepancies inquired into. This final work of revision having been completed, the tables were prepared. Some unavoidable delay in their publication was necessitated by the administrative changes which took effect on 1st April 1912, as the tables which had already been prepared for the two Provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam had to be recast and revised statistics prepared for Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.

General results.

243. At the time of the census the territories now included in the Province were under the administration of the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal; but on the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi in December 1911 His Majesty the King-Emperor announced that Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa were to be constituted a separate Province under a Lieutenant-Governor in Council, and that the remainder of Bengal was to be joined with the districts of Eastern Bengal, which had been a part of the Province of Eastern Bengal and Assam since 1905, to form the Presidency of Bengal under a Governor in Council. The new Province came into being on 1st April 1912, a little more than a year after the census, and the statistics have been rearranged for Bihar and Orissa as now constituted.

The Province has an area of 111,829 square miles and a population of 38,435,293 persons, which is very little less than that of France. It consists of three sub-provinces, *viz.*, Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa, which have different languages and land systems, while their physical configuration and the character of their peoples are entirely distinct. Bihar, which for administrative purposes is divided between the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur Divisions, extends over 42,361 square miles, and has a population of 23,752,969 persons, or nearly 10 millions more than the Central Provinces and Berar. Chota Nagpur, which includes the Division of that name and the small States of Kharsawan and Saraikela, extends over 27,679 square miles and has 5,754,008 inhabitants, or nearly half as many as Burma. Orissa, with an area of 41,789 square miles and a population of 8,928,316 persons, is by far the largest but most sparsely populated sub-province.

The census statistics are arranged not according to these three sub-provinces, but are grouped, as in 1901, by four natural divisions with broad physical and ethnological affinities, *viz.*—

North Bihar.—The Tirhut Division, Bhagalpur and Purnea.

South Bihar.—The Patna Division and Monghyr.

Orissa.—Cuttack, Balasore and Puri.

Chota Nagpur Plateau.—The Chota Nagpur Division, the Santal Parganas, Angul, Sambalpur and the Orissa and Chota Nagpur States.

The principal statistics for each of these divisions are shown in the following statement :—

Locality.	Area in square miles	Population.	Density per square mile.	Percentage of variation.				Net variation, 1872-1911.
				1901-1911.	1891-1901.	1881-1891.	1872-1881.	
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9
Bihar and Orissa	*111,829*	*38,435,293*	*344*	+ *5·1*	*+1·8*	+ *7·5*	*+18·4*	*+36·2*
North Bihar ...	21,822	14,102,314	646	+ 1·9	+0·1	+ 5·9	+14·0	+23·2
South Bihar ...	15,076	7,767,682	515	+ 0·7	−3·6	+ 2·7	+10·9	+10·5
Orissa ...	8,238	4,188,109	508	+ 0·9	+7·1	+ 6·8	+17·7	+35·8
Chota Nagpur Plateau.	66,693	12,377,188	186	+14·01	+6·4	+14·3	+34·1	+86·1

The population has grown by 36·2 per cent. since 1872, but part of the increase is fictitious, *i.e.*, it is the result of improved enumeration. This has been especially the case in the Chota Nagpur Plateau; but even allowing for this element of error, no part of the Province has such a growth of population, the explanation being that it is inhabited by prolific aboriginals. Since 1891 North Bihar has been almost stationary, while South Bihar has yet not made good the loss which it sustained between 1891 and 1901. Orissa developed rapidly up to 1881, when it was recovering from the effects of the famine of 1866, and it continued to progress until 1901, after which it received a check.

The addition of population since 1901 is 1,878,036, or 5·1 per cent., which is the resultant of very different proportions in the four natural divisions. There has been a substantial increase of 14 per cent. in the Chota Nagpur Plateau, where it is due to natural growth. In North Bihar there has been a slight advance of 1·9 per cent., but South Bihar and Orissa are practically stationary. The slow rate of growth in these areas is the combined result of emigration, scarcity, and epidemics of disease, notably plague, which has caused a mortality of nearly half a million in Bihar. The volume of emigration has grown steadily, and the number of emigrants to other Provinces now exceeds that returned for immigrants by nearly 1½ million. The emigrants are mostly adult males, and though, for the most part, they leave their homes only for a time, their absence affects the birth returns. It is this which mainly accounts for the fact that while, according to the vital statistics for 1901-10, there was an excess of 1,910,000 births over deaths, the census shows an increase of only 1,240,000 in the areas for which returns of births and deaths are compiled. The course of the seasons was, moreover, unfavourable to the people. The first four years of the decade were a period of fair agricultural prosperity, but the next four years were years of distress, the harvests being short and the price of food-grains high. Floods followed by droughts caused a local famine in Darbhanga in 1906-07; and in 1908-09, before the district had fully recovered from its effects, a second famine was caused by drought. Famine also followed a failure of crops in a portion of Ranchi in 1907-08, and in a small area in the Puri district. A number of other districts suffered from scarcity, which in places almost approached famine, such distress being most acute in Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, the Santal Parganas, Cuttack and Balasore. The last two years of the decade, however, were a period of good crops and revived prosperity.

In four districts the population has decreased, *viz.*, Saran, Patna, Shahabad and Balasore. The first three districts suffered severely from plague, the mortality due to its visitations representing a death-rate of 9, 8 and 3 per cent. respectively, on the population of 1901. All three, moreover, have lost heavily by emigration, though the exodus of their inhabitants is for the most

part temporary. Balasore was affected by scarcity consequent on the destruction of crops by floods and failures due to drought. The distress was aggravated by epidemics of cholera, and emigration was stimulated by the pressure of high prices. The greatest advance has been made by the Orissa Feudatory States (20 per cent.), where the gain is due partly to a more complete enumeration, but more largely to the influx of new settlers attracted by the extensive areas of cheap arable land awaiting reclamation. Manbhum has the largest growth of any British district, an addition of 19 per cent. being registered. It owes its position to the rapid development of the Jharia coal field and its growing demand for labour: nearly a tenth of those enumerated in the district were born outside it. In spite of two famines and increased emigration, Darbhanga has registered a small gain. In parts of this district and of Saran the pressure on the soil is so great, that the stage of congestion appears to have been reached, and no large increase can be expected.

Density of population.

244. With 344 persons per square mile, Bihar and Orissa is more thickly populated than Germany and stands third among the main British Provinces of India in respect of density. In British territory the mean density rises to 415 to the square mile, but the average for the Province is considerably reduced by the Orissa Feudatory States, in which there are only 135 persons per square mile. The most populous district is Muzaffarpur (937), which is closely followed by Darbhanga (875), while the scantiest population is found in Angul (119).

The pressure on the soil is greatest in North Bihar, where every square mile supports 646 persons; it would be even greater were it not that Champaran and Purnea are still imperfectly developed and have a comparatively small population. In South Bihar there are 515 persons per square mile, but the density varies very greatly in different parts. It rises to 734 in the alluvial and highly cultivated tracts along the Ganges, but falls to 268 in the broken country along the fringe of the Chota Nagpur plateau. There are similar variations in Orissa, where the mean density is 508 to the square mile. The most populous tracts lie in the central alluvial delta, while a sparse population is found along the coast, where the soil is swampy and impregnated with salt, and in the sterile uplands adjoining the western hills. The Chota Nagpur Plateau is very sparsely inhabited, as it is an elevated tract where the area available for permanent rice cultivation is comparatively small.

Towns and villages.

245. The Province is almost entirely rural, no less than 966 per mille of the population living in villages. The most distinctively urban tract is South Bihar, where 67 per mille of the population are inhabitants of towns; then follows, Orissa with 38 per mille and North Bihar with 28 per mille. The average of the Chota Nagpur Plateau (20 per mille) is largely reduced by the Orissa States, for in the Chota Nagpur Division the proportion is very little less than in North Bihar. The division last named contains a dense agricultural population, but has few towns. Its towns, however, are of considerable size, their average population being 21,145, or very little less than in South Bihar. The largest towns are found in Orissa, their average population being 26,585. The Province contains altogether 76 towns, which for the most part show no signs of development. Though there has been an increase in the general population, the urban population has declined by 3 per cent. since 1901, mainly owing to the continued presence of plague in Bihar, which has levied a heavy toll on the towns; in twenty-six towns the mortality directly due to plague is 10 per cent. on the population of 1901. It is only in Chota Nagpur that the towns show any signs of growth, and they are in an early stage of development, being small and still largely rural in character. None have any large organized industries except Jamalpur in Monghyr and Sakchi in Singhbhum. The former contains the workshops of the East Indian Railway and is almost the only town in Bihar which is progressive. The latter is the headquarters of the Tata Iron and Steel Works, and contained nearly 6,000 inhabitants at the time of the census, though it had only recently come into existence.

Though the Muhammadans form less than one-tenth of the total population, they constitute more than one-fifth of the urban population of the

Province: eight per cent. of their number reside in towns, against only 3 per cent. of the Hindus.

As stated above, the census village corresponds to the mauza throughout the greater part of the Province, and the average population of each is 318 persons. The majority of the villages are small, nearly nine-tenths of the rural population residing in villages with under 2,000 inhabitants. Large villages with over 2,000 inhabitants are far more frequent in Bihar than in other parts of the Province. The proportion of the rural population enumerated in them is 255 per mille in North Bihar and 178 per mille in South Bihar, whereas in Orissa the ratio is 55, and in the Chota Nagpur Plateau 25 per mille. The villages in Chota Nagpur are the smallest in the Province, containing, on the average, less than half as many people as the villages of North and South Bihar. In the latter area the most populous villages are found in Darbhanga, where there is a dense rural population averaging 900 per village.

Cities.

246. There are three towns classed as cities in the Province, *viz.*, Patna, Gaya and Bhagalpur. During the last thirty years the population of Patna, the capital designate, has been steadily diminishing, as will be seen from the figures given in the margin, which show the total population recorded at each census during the last thirty years. In 1901 the census was taken at a time when plague was raging and a considerable proportion of the inhabitants had fled from their homes, the result being a decrease of 18½ per cent. At a second census held a few months later the population was found to be nearly 19,000 more than at the first enumeration, but, in spite of this addition, was 7 per cent. less than in 1891. The census of 1911 shows an increase of 1,368 compared with the first census of 1901; but if it be compared with the second enumeration of 1901, there is a decrease of 17,586 persons, or 11·4 per cent. The causes of the decay of the city are twofold, *viz.*, repeated epidemics of plague and loss of trade. During the last ten years there have been no less than 17,384 deaths from plague, and the loss of population (17,586) now recorded very nearly corresponds with that figure.

Year.		Population.
1881	...	170,654
1891	...	165,192
1901	...	134,785
1911	...	136,153

When the census of 1911 was taken, plague was raging in Gaya. A large proportion of the people had fled from the town to villages in the interior, and its population was only 49,921, or 30 per cent. less than in 1901, in which year also the town was suffering from the effects of another epidemic. Owing to this circumstance, the census gave no idea of the normal population of the town, and a second census was therefore held in June when the epidemic had subsided. At this second census the population returned was 70,423, or very little less than in 1901. Bhagalpur grew steadily between 1872 and 1901, but has receded during the last decade, the number of its inhabitants decreasing by 1,411, or 1·9 per cent. The decrease is mainly the effect of plague, which during the decade caused a mortality of 4,201.

Religion.

247. The general distribution of the people by religion at this and the last census is shown in the margin, together with the variations which have occurred since 1901. Hindus form an overwhelming majority, representing 82·6 per cent. of the total population. Then come, *longo intervallo*, the Musalmans with 9·6 per cent. and Animists with 7 per cent. Christians account for over a quarter of a million, but no other religion has even 5,000 adherents.

Religion.	Number.		Variation per cent.
	1911.	1901.	1901—1911.
Hindus ...	31,749,018	30,559,029	+3·9
Musalmans ...	3,683,438	3,540,351	+4·0
Animists ...	2,720,288	2,281,414	+19·2
Buddhists ...	1,927	843	+128·6
Christians ...	268,265	172,498	+55·5
Jains ...	4,629	2,656	+74·3
Brahmos ...	585	318	+84·0
Sikhs ...	2,228	81	+2,650·6
Jews ...	25	32	—32·4
Parsis ...	35	53	+6·1
Aryas ...	4,085	...	...
Others ...	770	2	+38,400

Hindus.

248. Over one-third of the Hindus are found in North Bihar, where they number nearly 12 millions, or more than the aggregate for both South Bihar and Orissa. Proportionately, the Hindus are in greatest strength in Orissa, the holy land of Hinduism, in which they account for 97 per cent. of the

population. South Bihar comes next with 90 per cent., while the Chota Nagpur Plateau is last with 72 per cent. Since 1901 the Hindus have increased by nearly 4 per cent., but except in the Chota Nagpur Plateau (12 per cent.) the proportional growth has been very small, for North Bihar registers an increase of a little over 1 per cent., South Bihar of a little under 1 per cent., and Orissa of only half a cent.

Musalmans.

249. Purnea alone contains nearly a quarter of the total number of Musalmans resident in Bihar and Orissa: the figures for this district bring up the proportionate strength of the Musalman population in North Bihar to 16 per cent. It is somewhat remarkable that the followers of the Prophet are relatively more numerous in North Bihar, which has long been the home of Hinduism and Brahman domination, than in South Bihar, where there are old Muhammadan centres such as Patna and Monghyr. In Orissa, where the Afghans ruled for several centuries, they cannot claim more than 2·7 per cent. of the population, which is less than the figure returned for the Chota Nagpur Plateau (4·3 per cent.). The Kishanganj subdivision of Purnea is the most distinctively Musalman part of the Province, Islam being the religion of two-thirds of its inhabitants. The general rate of increase since 1901 is 4 per cent., which is shared in by all parts of the Province except South Bihar. In this latter division the Musalmans have sustained a loss of nearly 3 per cent., which is accounted for by the mortality produced by plague and other diseases among those who are resident in its towns.

Animists.

250. All but 70,000 of the Animists are inhabitants of the Chota Nagpur Plateau, which, as remarked in the Census Report of 1901, "is the home of numerous non-Aryan tribes who were never properly subjugated either by the early Aryan invaders or by the Pathan and Mughal Emperors, or indeed by any outside power until the advent of the British. They have thus preserved in their mountain fastnesses an individuality in respect of tribal organization, religion, and language which their congeners in the plains have long since lost." Those aboriginals who adhere to the primitive beliefs which go by the name of Animism are found in the greatest strength in the Santal Parganas and Ranchi, which between them contain nearly half the total number; but proportionately they are most numerous in Singhbhum, where they represent 56 per cent. of the population. Since 1901 there has been an increase of 19 per cent. in their numbers, which is due partly to the natural growth of prolific races and partly to variations of practice in recording their religion, for among the aboriginals the dividing line between Hindus and Animists is very narrow.

Christians.

251. All but 10,000 of the Christians are Indian converts and their descendants, the great majority of whom were enumerated in the Chota Nagpur Plateau. The marginal statement shows their distribution between the principal denominations: Oraons, Mundas, Kharias and Santals account for nine-tenths of the total number. During the last ten years numerous conversions have been made among the aboriginal tribes, and the number of Indian Christians has risen by 95,767 or 55 per cent. bringing up the total to 258,544. Of the net gain Ranchi claims 53,515, and the adjoining State of Gangpur 31,934. In Ranchi, where one out of every 8 persons is a Christian, the greatest advance has been made by the Church of Rome, the members of which now slightly outnumber the Lutherans. The spread of Christianity in Gangpur is even more remarkable. In 1901 there were only 1,758 Christians in the State, but the number has now risen to 33,692, and is greater than that returned by any district or State in the Province except Ranchi. The work in this State is mainly an extension of that carried on in the latter district; two-thirds of the converts are Roman Catholics, nearly all the remainder being Lutherans.

Roman Catholic	113,257
Lutheran	99,276
Anglican	32,242
Baptist	10,853
Presbyterian	1,074
Methodist	1,169

Other religions.

252. The Aryas appear for the first time in the census returns of the Province, their total strength being 4,085, of whom four-fifths are found in the Patna district. Another new sect consists of the Kumbhipatias of Orissa, who are also known as Alekh or Mahima. Nearly 2,000 Buddhists are found in the latter locality, and are nearly all Saraks. The name is a corruption

of *Sravaka*, the Sanskrit word for "a hearer," which was used by the Buddhists for a class of monks, but is now applied to a caste of Oriya weavers. More than half the total number of Sikhs are inhabitants of Shahabad, the majority belonging to the town of Sasaram, where a Sikh community has been established for many generations. They are Agraharis by caste and mostly traders by occupation, and have traditions pointing to migration from the Punjab, while their physique and features point to a northern origin. Most of the Jains are Marwari immigrants engaged in mercantile pursuits, but there are also small colonies at the sacred shrines in Patna and Hazaribagh, where nearly one-fourth of the total number were enumerated.

253. Bihar and Orissa loses heavily by the balance of migration, for it sends out nearly 2 millions of its inhabitants to other Provinces, and receives only 410,000 in exchange. This, however, does not represent a permanent loss, as most of the emigrants leave their homes only for a time in order to find more lucrative employment on the fields, roads and railways, or in the mills and factories of other Provinces. Though temporary, the exodus of the people causes a heavy drain on many of the districts. Over one-fifth of the inhabitants of Sambalpur and Ranchi were enumerated outside the district limits; the Santal Parganas and Singhbhum send out over one-seventh, and Saran, Patna and Angul over one-tenth of their inhabitants. There are only four districts where immigrants outnumber emigrants, *viz.*, Manbhum, where the excess is due to the influx of labourers to the coal-mines, Puri, where it is accounted for by pilgrimage to the shrine of Jagannath, and Champaran and Purnea, two sparsely populated districts, which still largely depend on new comers from other districts for the development of their arable waste. Immigrants are also in excess in the Orissa Feudatory States, where extensive areas of cheap cultivable land are attracting colonists from adjoining areas: their net gain from British districts is over 200,000. The movement of the people is mainly eastward, for 1¼ million, or one-thirtieth of the total population, of the Province were present in Bengal at the time of the census, and nearly 400,000 were enumerated in Assam. The emigrants from the Chota Nagpur Plateau mostly move to the north-east, 320,000 being enumerated in North Bengal, and over a quarter of a million in Assam. Those from North Bihar for the most part follow the line of rail into North Bengal, whereas those from South Bihar make their way to Calcutta and the industrial centres in its neighbourhood, which also attract a growing number of workers from Orissa. **Migration.**

254. There is a marked disparity of the sexes in the actual population, *i.e.*, the population actually enumerated in each district, for there are 1,043 females to every 1,000 males, and females are in excess in every district except Purnea, Patna and Manbhum. To a certain extent the relative paucity of males is due to emigration, as the stronger sex furnishes the greater number of the emigrants; but the same feature is also found in the natural population, *i.e.*, those born in the Province and enumerated either inside or outside its limits. Even in their case females outnumber males in every district except Purnea, Patna, and Gaya. The inhabitants of a large portion of the district first named have affinities to the Bengalis, among whom males are generally in excess. In the latter two districts the deficiency is to be attributed partly to plague, to which females are more liable than males. The number of deaths from plague in Bihar and Orissa during the five years 1905-1910 represented 11·7 per mille of the female population and only 7·5 of the male population. The proportion of females is highest in the most purely Hindu tracts, *i.e.*, Orissa and North Bihar; but the latter is closely followed by Chota Nagpur, which has a large Animist population. South Bihar, where the Musalmans are relatively most numerous, has the smallest proportion of females, *viz.*, 990 per 1,000 males. **Sex.**

255. The mean age, *i.e.*, the average age of the persons who were alive on the date of the census, depends largely on the proportion of young children and old persons to the total population. It has increased during the last decade, and is highest in Bihar. It is lowest in the Chota Nagpur Plateau, which is inhabited mainly by prolific aboriginal races, in whose villages swarms of young children may be seen. Females have a higher mean age than males, partly owing to the emigration of **Ag**

a large number of adult males. During the last ten years there appears to have been an increase in fecundity as evidenced by the proportion of children per 100 married females of the child-bearing age. The increase is common to all parts of the Province except Darbhanga, which suffered from famine in 1907 and 1909, Balasore, where infantile mortality is abnormally high, and the Chota Nagpur Plateau as a whole, and Singhbhum and the Santal Parganas in particular.

Civil condition.

256. In the population as a whole, half the males and half the females are married, but there is a considerable difference between the sex proportions for the unmarried and the widowed. Of the males 44 per cent., but of the females only 32 per cent., are unmarried. Only 1 out of 20 males is widowed, whereas 1 of every 6 females is a widow: there are, in fact, 3 widows to every widower in the Province. All but 6 per cent. of the females and 18 per cent. of the males are either married or widowed when they have attained the age of 15. After 20 years of age only 1 woman in 40 remains unmarried; a large proportion of these spinsters are prostitutes, or are debarred from matrimony by physical infirmities, though a certain number are genuine spinsters belonging to the higher castes whose marriage has to be deferred in consequence of the difficulty of procuring suitable bridegrooms. Early marriage is still largely practised, 128,000 children under 5 years of age being returned as married and 8,000 as widowed, while 3,000 infants under 1 year of age have gone through the marriage ceremony, and 550 have lost their baby husbands or wives. It is most prevalent in North Bihar, where 3 out of every 10 girls are married between the age of 5 and 10, and is but little less common in South Bihar. It is comparatively rare in Orissa, only 1 in every 33 girls at this age having contracted a marriage.

Languages.

257. The languages spoken by the indigenous inhabitants belong to one or other of three linguistic families, as shown in the margin. The languages of the Indo-European family consist mainly of Hindi and Urdu, Oriya and Bengali; the Austro-Asiatic family comprises the Munda languages; while the Dravidian languages are principally represented by the tribal languages known as Oraon, Malto, and Kandh.

Family.	Number of speakers.	Ratio per mille.
Indo-European	35,081,000	913
Austro-Asiatic	2,559,000	67
Dravidian	785,000	20

Hindi and Urdu were returned as their language by nearly 25 million persons, or two-thirds of the people. In the great majority of cases, however, the real language is that known by linguists as Bihari of which there are three main dialects, *viz.*, Maghi, Maithili and Bhojpuri. Oriya is spoken by 7,820,000 persons, or one-fifth of the population: outside Orissa it is current only in Singhbhum and the Chota Nagpur States. Bengali is spoken by a little over 2¼ million persons, or 6 per cent. of the people; the border districts of Purnea, the Santal Parganas, Manbhum and Singhbhum contain over nine-tenths of the total number. Over 2½ millions returned one or other of the Munda languages as their mother-tongue. The home of these languages is the Chota Nagpur Plateau, where they are spoken by one-fifth of the inhabitants. Santali (including Karmali and Mahli) is the most widely spoken, being the speech of 1,419,000 persons, of whom nearly half were enumerated in the Santal Parganas. Mundari has 475,000 representatives, who are chiefly found in Ranchi (350,000), Singhbhum and the Orissa States; while Ho, which is the vernacular of 417,000 persons, is practically confined to Singhbhum, and the Orissa and Chota Nagpur States. Singhbhum alone contains two-thirds of the Ho speakers, and in the Orissa States they are mainly found in Keonjhar and Mayurbhanj, the borders of which march with Singhbhum. The Hos have retained their tribal tongue to a remarkable degree, all but 2,000 of them still using it as the language of daily life. The number of persons speaking Bhumij (106,000) and Kharia (107,000) is nearly the same; but the former has been largely abandoned by the Bhumij, of whom

three-fifths have adopted some Aryan form of speech, whereas 76 per cent. of the Kharias retain their tribal language. The most important of the Dravidian languages is Oraon, which is spoken by 559,000 persons, of whom 358,000 are found in Ranchi. The States of Kalahandi and Daspalla and the district of Angul are the chief places in which Kandh is current, containing all but 9,000 of the total number (137,000) that still speak it. Elsewhere the Kandhs have largely given it up in favour of Oriya. Malto, however, the language of the Maler, or Sauria Paharias, holds its own, the tribe speaking it almost to a man. The Gond language is fast disappearing, as the Gonds have become Hinduized and adopted the tongue of their Hindu neighbours : at this census it was returned by only 4,000 out of 236,000 Gonds.

Infirmities.

258. Insanity is comparatively rare in Bihar and Orissa, the number of insane persons being only 12 per 100,000 : there are 2 insane males to every insane female. The number of deaf-mutes is six times as great : this infirmity is most common in North Bihar, an area where insane persons are least numerous, and specially rife in Champaran, where deaf-mutes represent no less than 17 per 10,000. Blindness is the most widely spread affliction, 1 out of every 1,000 persons having lost his or her sight. Its incidence is greatest in Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Monghyr (which make up the natural division of South Bihar) and Manbhum, in all of which the proportion of blind persons is 14 or more per 10,000 of the population. There has been an increase in the number of blind persons since 1901, but proportionately it is less than the general growth of population. Leprosy is comparatively rare outside Manbhum, which is one of the leper centres of India, and the sea-board districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri. These four districts contain one-third of the lepers in the Province. In Manbhum this loathsome disease is distressingly common, the proportion of lepers to the total population being 13 per 10,000 ; in the other three districts the average is 10 per 10,000. During the last thirty years there has been a general decline in the number of lepers, which affords ground for the belief that this affliction is becoming less common.

Insane	...	4,552
Deaf-mutes	...	27,718
Blind	...	41,251
Lepers	...	17,835

Education.

259. The test of literacy prescribed at this census was somewhat higher than that of 1910, as it was laid down that no one should be entered as literate who could not both read and write a letter to a friend. In spite of the higher standard imposed, there has been an increase of 109,000 or 8½ per cent., in the literate population.* Even with this increase, however, only 1½ million persons or 41 per cent. of the population, have learnt to read and write. Low as this latter figure is, it is higher than that returned for the United Provinces; on the other hand, it is far less than those recorded by Bengal and the other two Presidencies. Of the literate population, 1,434,000 are males and 76,000 are females. One in every 13 males can read and write, but among the females only one in every 250. Orissa is far more advanced than any other part of the Province, 1 out of every 16 of its inhabitants having at least the rudiments of learning. In South Bihar the literates constitute one-twentieth of the population, while in North Bihar the proportion is under 4 per cent. The Bœotia of the Province is the Chota Nagpur Plateau, where only 1 in every 36 can read and write. Three districts stand in a class by themselves, *viz.*, Patna and Balasore, which share the first place, 6·8 per cent. of their inhabitants being literate, and Cuttack, which is but little inferior, with a ratio of 6·6 per cent. In only one other district, *viz.*, Puri, is the proportion over 5 per cent. In the Feudatory States and in no less than six districts, *viz.*, Champaran, Hazaribagh, Palamau, Singhbhum, Angul and Sambalpur, it falls below 3 per cent.

As regards religions, the males are relatively more and the females less generally educated among the Hindus than among the Musalmans. The latter are most backward in North Bihar, which contains two-fifths of the total number of Musalmans. Elsewhere the general average of literacy among the Muhammadans is higher than among the Hindus. Relatively, education is spreading faster among females than among males, the ratio of increase since 1901 being 55 per cent. among female literates, and 7 per cent. among male

* In calculating the increase, Sambalpur and the Feudatory States are excluded, as statistics for 1901 are not available.

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literates. The actual number of females able to read and write is still, however, only about one-twentieth of that returned for males. It is noticeable, moreover, that while there has been an increase of 9½ per cent. among the literates aged 15 and over, the increase among children of school-going age (5 to 15) is barely 3 per cent., though the growth of general population of that age amounts to 5 per cent. Some allowance must be made for the higher standard imposed at this census, but, even so, it appears that the spread of education is not keeping pace with the growth of the younger generation.

Occupations.

260. At this census occupations have been classified according to a new scheme prepared by the Census Commissioner on the basis of a scheme drawn up by M. Bertillon. All occupations are grouped in 4 main classes, which are subdivided into 12 sub-classes, 55 orders, and 169 groups. The main statistics are given in Table VI at the end of this chapter, where they are arranged by orders and sub-classes.

The great majority of the people are dependent on agriculture and cognate pursuits. Pasture and agriculture form the means of subsistence of 37 millions, or five-sixths of the total population. No less than 30 millions are dependent on cultivation, 22 millions, or 57 per cent., being cultivators, two-thirds of a million, rent-receivers, and 7¼ millions, or 19 per cent., farm servants and field labourers. The number who obtain a livelihood from industries is nearly 3 millions, representing 7 per cent. of the population; while 1⅔ millions, or 4 per cent. subsist by trade. Employment in the public force and public administration provides for nearly a quarter of a million, or 115,000 less than "Transport". Those who subsist by professions and the liberal arts are more numerous, aggregating nearly 400,000 or 1 per cent., but domestic service is still more important, providing for 2 per cent. General labourers, whose description of their occupation was insufficient to allocate them to any other head aggregate 889,000, while the total for unproductive occupations is under 200,000.

A clearer conception of the present state of organized industries and manufactures may be gathered from the results of the industrial census, held concurrently with the general census of 1911, by which statistics were obtained of concerns (such as mills, factories, mines, etc.) employing 20 hands or more and of the number of their employés. The Province is still backward from an industrial point of view, for the total number of industrial and manufacturing works is only 583, and of employés 180,000. The extraction of minerals, rather than the conversion of raw material into finished products, is, moreover, by far the most important branch of industry. The mines number 256, or over two-fifths of the concerns, and they give employment to 105,000 persons, or two-thirds of the labour force; the proportion claimed by the collieries alone is four-fifths of the former and nearly half of the latter. The only other important industrial concerns are indigo plantations, which, as shewn in the margin, number 119 and employ 30,680 persons. The latter figure includes those employed directly by the factories in cultivation, as well as in the manufacture of indigo. It would have been far greater had the industrial census been taken in the manufacturing season: as it was, many of the factories were not at work, and were consequently excluded from the returns, while in others the labour force was only a fraction of what it would be later in the year. Excluding mines and indigo plantations, the total number of industrial and manufacturing works in the whole Province is 208 with 44,000 operatives, half of whom are at work in Railway workshops and timber yards.

Class.	Number.	Employes.
(1) Collieries ...	199	86,878
(2) Indigo plantations ...	119	30,680
(3) Mica mines ...	52	10,840
(4) Railway workshops ...	7	10,269
(5) Timber yards ...	6	9,530

CENSUS TABLES.

TABLE I.—Area, Houses and Population.
" II.—Variation in Population since 1872.
" III.—Religion.
" IV.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition.
" V.—Education.
" VI.—Occupations.

TABLE I.—Area, Houses and Population.

Serial No.	District or State.	Area in square miles.	Towns.	Villages.	Occupied Houses.			Population.									Serial No.
								Persons.			Males.			Females.			
					Total.	In towns.	In villages.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	Total.	Urban.	Rural.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13	14	15	16	
	BIHAR AND ORISSA	***111,829***	***76***	***107,949***	***7,442,204***	***274,335***	***7,167,869***	***38,435,293***	***1,322,953***	***37,112,340***	***18,815,054***	***684,703***	***18,130,351***	***19,620,239***	***638,250***	***18,981,989***	
	British Territory	***85,181***	***70***	***87,675***	***6,660,315***	***265,521***	***6,394,794***	***34,490,084***	***1,285,752***	***33,204,332***	***16,859,929***	***666,006***	***16,193,923***	***17,630,155***	***619,746***	***17,010,409***	
	PATNA DIVISION	***11,154***	***20***	***13,211***	***1,094,744***	***89,804***	***1,004,940***	***5,634,789***	***428,028***	***5,206,761***	***2,776,019***	***217,064***	***2,558,955***	***2,858,770***	***210,964***	***2,647,806***	
1	Patna	2,069	7	2,342	**301,999**	46,669	255,330	**1,609,631**	236,340	1,373,291	**809,778**	121,165	688,613	**799,853**	115,175	684,678	1
2	Gaya	4,712	7	6,187	**422,120**	20,286	401,834	**2,159,498**	89,315	2,070,183	**1,061,291**	45,346	1,015,945	**1,098,207**	43,969	1,054,238	2
3	Shahabad	4,373	6	4,682	**370,625**	22,849	347,776	**1,865,660**	102,373	1,763,287	**964,950**	50,553	854,397	**960,710**	51,820	908,890	3
	TIRHUT DIVISION	***12,598***	***14***	***14,338***	***1,967,762***	***61,918***	***1,905,844***	***9,973,359***	***290,543***	***9,682,816***	***4,779,214***	***149,650***	***4,629,564***	***5,194,145***	***140,893***	***5,053,252***	
4	Saran	2,683	4	4,320	**507,666**	16,323	491,343	**2,289,778**	71,268	2,218,510	**1,064,333**	35,854	1,028,479	**1,225,445**	35,414	1,190,031	4
5	Champaran	3,531	2	2,651	**345,482**	8,448	337,034	**1,908,285**	40,669	1,867,716	**942,012**	21,516	920,496	**966,273**	19,153	947,220	5
6	Muzaffarpur	3,036	4	4,220	**513,713**	17,634	496,079	**2,845,514**	82,087	2,763,427	**1,360,209**	43,203	1,316,997	**1,485,314**	38,884	1,446,430	6
7	Darbhanga	3,348	4	3,147	**600,901**	19,513	581,388	**2,929,682**	96,519	2,833,163	**1,412,669**	49,077	1,363,592	**1,517,613**	47,442	1,469,571	7
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION	***18,609***	***14***	***19,700***	***1,495,975***	***48,517***	***1,447,458***	***8,144,821***	***244,646***	***7,900,175***	***4,051,199***	***130,175***	***3,921,024***	***4,093,622***	***114,471***	***3,979,151***	
8	Monghyr	3,922	4	2,530	**386,388**	17,818	368,570	**2,132,893**	89,276	2,043,617	**1,043,477**	45,838	997,639	**1,089,416**	43,438	1,045,978	8
9	Bhagalpur	4,226	2	3,538	**407,346**	15,369	391,977	**2,129,318**	73,646	2,060,672	**1,057,876**	42,023	1,015,853	**1,081,442**	33,623	1,044,819	9
10	Purnea	4,998	3	4,047	**370,626**	6,575	364,051	**1,989,637**	32,566	1,957,071	**1,016,421**	18,760	997,661	**973,216**	13,806	959,410	10
11	Santal Parganas	5,463	5	9,585	**331,615**	8,755	322,860	**1,892,973**	44,158	1,838,815	**933,425**	23,554	909,871	**949,548**	20,604	928,944	11
	ORISSA DIVISION	***13,743***	***8***	***15,667***	***1,051,496***	***38,098***	***1,013,398***	***5,131,753***	***177,178***	***4,954,575***	***2,476,284***	***93,397***	***2,382,887***	***2,655,469***	***83,781***	***2,571,688***	
12	Cuttack	3,654	3	5,639	**426,897**	16,572	410,325	**2,109,139**	79,882	20,29,257	**1,001,175**	41,754	959,421	**1,107,964**	38,128	1,069,836	12
13	Balasore	2,085	2	3,565	**212,204**	9,049	203,155	**1,055,568**	39,940	1,015,628	**504,615**	19,855	484,760	**550,953**	20,085	530,868	13
14	Angul	1,681	...	1,470	**42,833**	...	42,833	**199,451**	...	199,451	**98,372**	...	98,372	**101,079**	...	101,079	14
15	Puri	2,499	1	3,078	**205,525**	7,913	197,612	**1,023,492**	39,686	983,716	**506,570**	22,905	483,665	**516,832**	16,781	500,051	15
16	Sambalpur	3,824	2	1,915	**164,037**	4,564	159,473	**744,193**	17,670	726,523	**365,552**	8,883	356,669	**378,641**	8,787	369,854	16
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	***27,077***	***14***	***24,759***	***1,050,338***	***27,184***	***1,023,154***	***5,605,362***	***145,357***	***5,460,005***	***2,777,213***	***75,720***	***2,701,493***	***2,828,149***	***69,637***	***2,758,512***	
17	Hazaribagh	7,021	4	3,399	**226,936**	7,562	219,374	**1,288,609**	41,894	1,246,715	**629,103**	21,141	607,962	**659,506**	20,753	638,753	17
18	Ranchi	7,104	3	3,925	**249,401**	7,562	241,839	**1,387,516**	46,717	1,340,799	**676,753**	23,789	652,964	**710,763**	22,928	687,835	18
19	Palamau	4,914	2	3,101	**129,353**	2,396	126,957	**687,267**	11,377	675,890	**341,613**	6,479	335,134	**345,654**	4,898	340,756	19
20	Manbhum	4,147	3	5,982	**306,018**	6,069	299,949	**1,547,576**	30,688	1,516,888	**788,537**	16,245	772,292	**759,039**	14,443	744,596	20
21	Singhbhum	3,891	2	3,352	**138,630**	3,595	135,035	**694,394**	14,681	679,713	**341,207**	8,066	333,141	**353,187**	6,615	346,572	21
	Native States	***28,648***	***6***	***20,274***	***781,889***	***8,814***	***773,075***	***3,945,209***	***37,201***	***3,908,008***	***1,955,125***	***18,697***	***1,936,428***	***1,990,084***	***18,504***	***1,971,580***	
22	Orissa Feudatory States	28,046	6	19,386	**751,713**	8,814	742,899	**3,796,563**	37,201	3,759,362	**1,882,583**	18,697	1,863,891	**1,913,975**	18,504	1,895,471	22
23	Chota Nagpur States	602	...	888	**30,176**	...	30,176	**148,646**	...	148,646	**72,537**	...	72,537	**76,109**	...	76,109	23

TABLE II—Variation in Population since 1872.

Serial No.	District or State.	Persons.					Variation. Increase (+) or Decrease (−).				Net variation in period 1872—1911. Increase (+) or Decrease (−)	Serial No.
		1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	1901—1911.	1891—1901.	1881—1891.	1872—1881.		
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	BIHAR AND ORISSA.	***38,435,293***	***36,557,257***	***35,904,575***	***33,398,931***	***28,210,382***	+ ***1,878,036***	+ ***652,682***	+ ***2,505,644***	+ ***5,188,549***	+ ***10,224,911***	
	(1) British Territory	***34,490,084***	***33,242,783***	***32,876,557***	***30,988,320***	***26,486,482***	+ ***1,247,301***	+ ***366,226***	+ ***1,888,237***	+ ***4,501,838***	+ ***8,003,602***	
	PATNA DIVISION	***5,634,789***	***5,647,371***	***5,972,055***	***5,830,515***	***5,217,579***	− ***12,582***	− ***324,684***	+ ***141,540***	+ ***612,936***	+ ***417,210***	
1	Patna	1,609,631	1,626,742	1,773,145	1,755,933	1,559,284	− 15,111	− 148,403	+ 17,212	+ 196,649	+ 50,347	1
2	Gaya	2,159,498	2,059,933	2,138,331	2,124,682	1,947,824	+ 99,565	− 78,398	+ 13,649	+ 176,858	+ 211,674	2
3	Shahabad	1,865,660	1,962,696	2,060,579	1,949,900	1,710,471	− 97,036	− 97,883	+ 110,679	+ 239,429	+ 155,189	3
	TIRHUT DIVISION	***9,973,359***	***9,868,018***	***9,839,952***	***9,231,367***	***7,901,640***	+ ***105,341***	+ ***28,066***	+ ***608,585***	+ ***1,329,727***	+ ***2,071,719***	
4	Saran	2,289,778	2,408,814	2,464,355	2,294,603	2,076,082	− 119,036	− 55,541	+ 169,752	+ 218,521	+ 213,696	4
5	Champaran	1,998,385	1,790,463	1,859,465	1,721,608	1,440,815	+ 117,922	− 69,002	+ 137,857	+ 280,793	+ 467,570	5
6	Muzaffarpur	2,845,514	2,756,130	2,714,177	2,584,660	2,247,945	+ 89,384	+ 41,953	+ 129,517	+ 336,815	+ 597,669	6
7	Darbhanga	2,929,682	2,912,611	2,801,955	2,630,496	2,136,898	+ 17,071	+ 110,656	+ 171,459	+ 493,598	+ 792,784	7
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION	***8,144,821***	***7,844,823***	***7,769,531***	***7,356,485***	***6,616,408***	+ ***299,998***	+ ***75,292***	+ ***413,046***	+ ***740,077***	+ ***1,528,413***	
8	Monghyr	2,132,893	2,068,804	2,036,021	1,969,950	1,814,638	+ 64,089	+ 32,783	+ 66,071	+ 155,312	+ 318,255	8
9	Bhagalpur	2,139,318	2,088,953	2,032,696	1,967,635	1,826,038	+ 50,365	+ 56,257	+ 65,061	+ 141,597	+ 313,280	9
10	Purnea	1,989,637	1,877,329	1,947,039	1,850,934	1,716,547	+ 112,308	− 69,710	+ 96,105	+ 134,387	+ 273,090	10
11	Santal Parganas	1,882,973	1,809,737	1,753,775	1,567,966	1,259,185	+ 73,236	+ 55,962	+ 185.809	+ 308,781	+ 623,788	11
	ORISSA DIVISION	***5,131,753***	***4,982,142***	***4,666,227***	***4,343,964***	***3,603,156***	+ ***149,611***	+ ***315,915***	+ ***322,263***	+ ***740,808***	+ ***1,528,597***	
12	Cuttack	2,109,139	2,060,313	1,935,375	1,792,938	1,542,380	+ 48,826	+ 124,938	+ 142,437	+ 250,558	+ 566,759	12
13	Balasore...	1,055,568	1,073,642	996,971	947,407	772,062	− 18,074	+ 76,671	+ 49,564	+ 175,345	+ 283,506	13
14	Angul	199,451	191,911	170,058	160,862	78,374	+ 7,540	+ 21,853	+ 9,196	+ 82,488	+ 121,077	14
15	Puri	1,023,402	1,017,284	944,698	888,592	769,779	+ 6,118	+ 72,286	+ 56,406	+ 118,813	+ 253,623	15
16	Sambalpur	744,193	638,992	618,825	554,165	440,561	+ 105,201	+ 20,167	+ 64,660	+ 113,604	+ 303.632	16
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION ...	***5,605,362***	***4,900,429***	***4,628,792***	***4,225,989***	***3,147,699***	+ ***704,933***	+ ***271,637***	+ ***402,803***	+ ***1,078,290***	+ ***2,457,663***	
17	Hazaribagh	1,288,669	1,177,961	1,164,321	1,104,742	771,875	+ 110,648	+ 13,640	+ 59,579	+ 332,867	+ 516,734	17
18	Ranchi	1,387,516	1,187,925	1,128,885	1,058,169	813,328	+ 199,591	+ 59,040	+ 70,716	+ 244,841	+ 574.188	18
19	Palamau	687,267	619,600	596,770	551,075	423,795	+ 67,667	+ 22,830	+ 45.695	+ 127,280	+ 263,472	19
20	Manbhum	1,547,576	1,301,364	1,193,328	1,058,228	820,521	+ 246.212	+ 108.036	+ 135,100	+ 237,707	+ 727,055	20
21	Singhbhum	694,394	613,579	545,488	463,775	318,180	+ 80,815	+ 68,091	+ 91,713	+ 135,595	+ 376,214	21
	(2) Native States	***3,945,209***	***3,314,474***	***3,028,018***	***2,410,611***	***1,723,900***	+ ***630,735***	+ ***286,456***	+ ***617,407***	+ ***686,711***	+ ***2,221,309***	
22	Orissa Feudatory States	3,796,563	3,173,395	2,898,709	2,302,422	1,631,273	+ 623,168	+ 274.686	+ 596,287	+ 671,149	+ 2,165,290	22
23	Chota Nagpur States	148,646	141,079	129,309	108,189	92,627	+ 7,567	+ 11,770	+ 21,120	+ 15,562	+ 56,019	23

TABLE II.—Variation in Population since 1872—*concluded.*

Serial No.	District or State.	MALES.					FEMALES.					Serial No.
		1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	1911.	1901.	1891.	1881.	1872.	
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	
	BIHAR AND ORISSA ...	***18,815,054***	***17,856,250***	***17,600,168***	***16,502,182***	***14,043,250***	***19,620,239***	***18,701,007***	***18,304,407***	***16,896,749***	***14,167,132***	
	(1) British Territory	***16,859,929***	***16,202,658***	***16,074,525***	***15,277,614***	***13,169,462***	***17,630,155***	***17,040,125***	***16,802,032***	***15,710,706***	***13,317,020***	
	PATNA DIVISION	***2,776,019***	***2,752,265***	***2,902,487***	***2,845,183***	***2,543,518***	***2,858,770***	***2,895,106***	***3,069,568***	***2,985,332***	***2,674,061***	
1	Patna	809,778	804,450	867,880	858,659	761,690	799,853	820,292	905,265	897,274	797,594	1
2	Gaya	1,061,291	1,011,271	1,045,011	1,043,441	953,205	1,098,207	1,048,662	1,093,320	1,081,241	994,619	2
3	Shahabad	904,950	936,544	989,596	943,083	828,623	960,710	1,026,152	1,070,983	1,006,817	881,848	3
	TIRHUT DIVISION	***4,779,214***	***4,716,308***	***4,746,222***	***4,522,050***	***3,932,171***	***5,194,145***	***5,151,710***	***5,093,730***	***4,709,317***	***3,969,469***	
4	Saran	1,064,333	1,095,117	1,132,518	1,090,151	1,002,933	1,225,445	1,313,697	1,331,837	1,204,452	1,073,149	4
5	Champaran	942,012	885,607	936,135	870,627	737,529	966,373	904,856	923,330	850,981	703,286	5
6	Muzaffarpur	1,36),200	1,319,110	1,306,584	1,266,943	1,108,161	1,485,314	1,437,020	1,407,593	1,317,717	1,139,684	6
7	Darbhanga	1,412,669	1,416,474	1,370,985	1,294,329	1,083,548	1,517,013	1,496,137	1,430,970	1,336,167	1,053,350	7
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION	***4,051,199***	***3,895,211***	***3,856,948***	***3,672,488***	***3,321,794***	***4,093,622***	***3,949,612***	***3,912,583***	***3,683,997***	***3,294,614***	
8	Monghyr	1,043,477	1,011,580	987,072	969,238	897,921	1,089,416	1,057,224	1,048,949	1,000,712	916,717	8
9	Bhagalpur	1,057,876	1,027,535	1,004,865	979,705	917,036	1,081,442	1,061,418	1,027,931	987,930	909,002	9
10	Purnea	1,016,421	959,723	994,647	938,306	877,173	973,216	917,606	952,392	912,628	839,374	10
11	Santal Parganas	933,425	896,373	870,364	785,239	629,664	949,548	913,364	883,411	782,727	629,521	11
	ORISSA DIVISION	***2,476,284***	***2,429,608***	***2,291,095***	***2,144,324***	***1,780,730***	***2,655,469***	***2,552,534***	***2,375,132***	***2,199,640***	***1,822,426***	
12	Cuttack	1,001,175	994,166	939,383	876,607	749,364	1,107,964	1,066,147	995,992	916,331	793,016	12
13	Balasore	504,615	518,786	482,833	462,556	380,013	550,953	554,856	514,133	484,851	392,049	13
14	Angul	98,372	95,935	85,768	81,850	39,777	101,079	95,976	84,230	79,012	38,597	14
15	Puri	506,570	506,839	474,530	446,660	389,500	516,832	510,445	470,468	441,932	380,279	15
16	Sambalpur	365,552	313,882	308,576	276,651	222,076	378,641	325,110	310,249	277,514	218,485	16
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION ...	***2,777,213***	***2,409,266***	***2,277,773***	***2,093,569***	***1,591,249***	***2,828,149***	***2,491,163***	***2,351,019***	***2,132,420***	***1,556,450***	
17	Hazaribagh	629,103	570,122	566,964	544,903	397,045	659,506	607,839	597,357	559,939	374,830	17
18	Ranchi	676,753	577,180	551,873	523,346	407,964	710,703	610,745	577,012	534,823	405,364	18
19	Palamau	341,613	306,203	294,320	273,311	213,584	345,654	313,397	302,450	277,764	210,211	19
20	Manbhum	788,537	653,336	593,199	575,328	413,371	759,039	648,028	600,129	532,900	407,150	20
21	Singhbhum	341,207	302,425	271,417	226,681	159,285	353,187	311,154	274,071	227,094	158,895	21
	(2) Native States	***1,955,125***	***1,653,592***	***1,525,643***	***1,224,568***	***873,788***	***1,990,084***	***1,660,882***	***1,502,375***	***1,186,043***	***850,112***	
22	Orissa Feudatory States ...	1,882,588	1,583,992	1,461,219	1,170,271	827,252	1,913,975	1,589,403	1,437,490	1,132,151	804,021	22
23	Chota Nagpur States	72,537	69,600	64,424	54,297	46,536	76,109	71,479	64,885	53,892	46,091	23

Chap. I.
PHYSICAL AND POLITICAL GEOGRAPHY.

Table III.

Serial No.	District or State.	TOTAL POPULATION.			INDO-ARYAN.					
					Hindu.			Jain.		
		Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
	1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10
	BIHAR AND ORISSA ...	***38,435,293***	***18,815,054***	***19,620,239***	***31,749,018***	***15,564,749***	***16,184,269***	***4,629***	***2,703***	***1,926***
	(1) British Territory ...	***34,490,084***	***16,859,929***	***17,630,155***	***28,360,589***	***13,886,520***	***14,474,069***	***4,440***	***2,575***	***1,865***
	PATNA DIVISION ...	***5,634,789***	***2,776,019***	***2,858,770***	***5,100,127***	***2,530,684***	***2,569,443***	***1,148***	***573***	***575***
1	Patna	**1,609 631**	809,778	799,853	**1,432,730**	726,192	706,538	**466**	232	234
2	Gaya	**2,159 498**	1,061,291	1,098,207	**1,936 834**	962,047	974,787	**303**	172	131
3	Shahabad	**1,855,660**	904,950	960,710	**1,730,563**	842,445	888,118	**379**	169	210
	TIRHUT DIVISION ...	***9,973,359***	***4,779.214***	***5,194,145***	***8,698,704***	***4,183,386***	***4,515,318***	***292***	***167***	***125***
4	Saran	**2,289 778**	1,064,333	1,225,445	**2,025,474**	943,295	1,082.179	**121**	58	63
5	Champaran	**1,998 385**	942,012	966,373	**1,619,448**	801,746	817,702	**48**	21	27
6	Muzaffarpur	**2,845,514**	1,360,200	1,485,314	**2,493,735**	1,198,887	1,294,848	...	...	...
7	Darbhanga	**2,929,682**	1,412,669	1,517,013	**2,560,047**	1,239,458	1,320,589	**123**	88	35
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION ...	***8,144,821***	***4,051,199***	***4,093,622***	***5,913,429***	***2,940,683***	***2,972,746***	***1,652***	***1,114***	***538***
8	Monghyr	**2,132.893**	1,043,477	1,089,416	**1,922,511**	945,209	977,212	**161**	88	73
9	Bhagalpur	**2,139,318**	1,057,876	1,081,442	**1,839.619**	940,251	959,359	**618**	391	227
10	Purnea	**1,989 637**	1,016,421	973,216	**1,126,819**	577,527	549,292	**596**	487	109
11	Santal Parganas ...	**1,882,973**	933,425	949,548	**964,489**	477,696	486,883	**277**	148	129
	ORISSA DIVISION ...	***5,131,753***	***2,476,284***	***2,655,469***	***4,903,379***	***2,366,369***	***2,537,010***	**158**	***82***	***76***
12	Cuttack	**2,109,129**	1,001,175	1,107,964	**2,042,981**	970,921	1,072,060	**88**	40	48
13	Balasore	**1,055,568**	504,615	550,953	**1,014,289**	484,440	529,849	**2**	2	...
14	Angul	**199,451**	98,372	101,079	**141,175**	69,815	71,360	...	...	...
15	Puri	**1,023,492**	506,570	516,832	**1,002,474**	496,217	506,257	**7**	4	3
16	Sambalpur	**744,193**	365,552	378,641	**702,460**	344,976	357,484	**61**	36	25
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	***5,605,362***	***2,777,213***	***2,828,149***	***3,744,950***	***1,865,398***	***1,879,552***	***1,190***	***639***	***551***
17	Hazaribagh	**1,288 609**	629,103	659,506	**1,066,067**	519,367	546,700	**542**	298	244
18	Ranchi	**1,387,516**	676,753	710,763	**550,552**	273,485	277,067	**327**	157	170
19	Palamau	**687,267**	341,613	345,654	**586,918**	291,503	295,415	**14**	5	9
20	Manbhum	**1,547,576**	788,537	759,039	**1,229 953**	635,683	614,270	**306**	178	128
21	Singhbhum	**694,394**	341,207	353,187	**291,460**	145,360	146,100	**1**	1	...
	(2) Native States ...	***3,945,209***	***1,955,125***	***1,990,084***	***3,388,429***	***1,678,229***	***1,710,200***	***189***	***128***	***61***
22	Orissa Feudatory States ...	**3,796,563**	1,882,588	1,913,975	**3,303,468**	1,636,328	1,667,140	**189**	128	61
23	Chota Nagpur States ...	**148,646**	72,537	76,109	**84,961**	41,901	43,060	...	...	...

—RELIGIONS—*continued.*

MUSALMAN.			CHRISTIAN.			ANIMIST.			* OTHERS.			
Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Serial No.
11	12	13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	
3,683,438	*1,775,656*	*1,907,782*	*268,965*	*133,186*	*135,079*	*2,720,283*	*1,333,660*	*1,386,628*	*9,655*	*5,100*	*4,555*	
3,666,861	*1,766,496*	*1,900,365*	*229,825*	*114,009*	*115,816*	*2,220,526*	*1,086,231*	*1,134,295*	*7,843*	*4,098*	*3,745*	
523,515	*239,380*	*284,135*	*3,634*	*2,183*	*1,451*	*1,662*	*835*	*827*	*4,703*	*2,364*	*2,339*	
170,383	79,942	90,441	2,585	1,630	955	...	...	...	3,467	1,782	1,685	1
221,943	98,832	123,111	349	199	150	44	21	23	25	20	5	2
131,189	60,606	70,583	700	354	346	1,618	814	804	1,211	562	649	3
1,269,270	*593,107*	*676,163*	*4,871*	*2,423*	*2,448*	...	...	...	*222*	*131*	*91*	
263,741	120,746	142,995	437	231	206	...	...	...	5	3	2	4
285,098	138,907	147,191	2,775	1,327	1,448	...	...	...	16	11	5	5
359,820	180,796	190,024	893	483	410	...	...	...	66	34	32	6
368,611	172,658	195,953	766	382	384	...	...	...	135	83	52	7
1,423,885	*709,083*	*714,802*	*13,571*	*6,754*	*6,817*	*791,024*	*392,929*	*398,095*	*1,260*	*636*	*624*	
200,339	93,143	107,196	1,806	955	851	7,510	3,712	3,798	566	280	286	8
215,765	105,564	110,141	1,162	603	409	23,215	11,024	11,191	68	43	25	9
831,227	422,624	408,603	500	270	230	29,971	15,247	14,724	524	266	258	10
176,614	87,752	88,862	10,163	4,926	5,237	731,328	362,946	368,382	1,021	47	55	11
117,589	*55,762*	*61,827*	*8,007*	*3,804*	*4,203*	*101,483*	*49,618*	*51,865*	*1,137*	*649*	*488*	
63,386	29,026	34,360	2,406	1,044	1,362	2	1	1	276	143	133	12
30,974	15,147	15,827	1,458	673	785	8,768	4,310	4,458	77	43	34	13
335	220	115	69	48	21	57,788	28,241	29,547	84	48	36	14
19,348	9,523	9,825	1,281	663	618	...	...	...	292	163	129	15
3,546	1,846	1,700	2,793	1,376	1,417	34,925	17,066	17,859	498	252	156	16
332,602	*169,164*	*163,438*	*199,742*	*98,845*	*100,897*	*1,326,357*	*642,849*	*683,508*	*521*	*318*	*203*	
133,328	65,246	68,082	1,786	1,024	762	86,766	43,072	43,634	180	96	84	17
51,158	25,622	25,536	177,473	87,418	90,055	607,820	289,961	317,859	186	110	76	18
57,669	28,754	28,915	7,783	3,912	3,871	34 883	17,139	17,444	...	...	...	19
82,776	45,080	37,696	4 500	2,364	2,136	209,956	105,177	104,779	85	55	30	20
7,671	4,462	3,209	8,200	4,127	4,073	388,992	187,300	199,792	70	57	13	21
16,577	*9,160*	*7,417*	*38,440*	*19,177*	*19,263*	*499,762*	*247,429*	*252,333*	*1,812*	*1,002*	*10*	
14,970	8,279	6,691	38,422	19,169	19,253	437,702	217,682	220,020	1,812	1,002	810	22
1,607	881	726	18	8	10	62,060	29,747	32,313	...	...	...	23

* OTHERS INCLUDE :—Arya 4,085 (male 2,066, female 2,019), Sikh 2,228 (male 1,144, female 1,084), Buddhist 1,027 (male 1,054 female 873), Brahmo 535 (male 318, female 267), Zoroastrian 35 (male 25, female 10) and Minor 795 (male 493, female 302).

TABLE IV.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION.

Districts.	All Ages.						0—5.					
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female,	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR AND ORISSA ...	***8,351,314***	***6,224,859***	***9,474,948***	***9,900,457***	***988,792***	***3,494,923***	***2,479,004***	***2,606,034***	***42,798***	***85,186***	***2,128***	***5,936***
(1) British Territory ..	***7,325,507***	***5,386,311***	***8,603,957***	***9,028,628***	***930,465***	***3,215,216***	***2,189,573***	***2,300,622***	***42,631***	***84,840***	***2,125***	***5,918***
PATNA DIVISION ...	***1,170,449***	***835,266***	***1,391,320***	***1,453,722***	***214,250***	***569,782***	***345,724***	***367,982***	***4,078***	***6,768***	***226***	***691***
Patna	328,568	226,495	409,127	409,114	72,083	164,244	93,182	97,524	1,388	2,366	100	343
Gaya	441,291	326,418	542,195	574,049	77,805	197,740	137,357	148,481	1,410	2,088	54	156
Shahabad	400,590	282,353	439,998	470,559	64,362	207,798	115,185	121,977	1,280	1,714	63	192
TIRHUT DIVISION ..	***1,854,918***	***1,355,626***	***2,629,747***	***2,867,728***	***294,549***	***970,791***	***599,752***	***620,738***	***22,258***	***41,845***	***1,047***	***2,542***
Saran	526,238	402,296	465,576	575,595	72,819	247,554	146,139	157,772	1,546	2,555	163	503
Champaran	411,866	313,287	480,299	495,261	49 817	157,825	121,753	131,127	993	1,851	31	131
Muzaffarpur	509,730	364,036	769,626	838,092	80,844	283,186	170,883	174,837	5,909	11,574	201	722
Darbhanga	407,084	276,007	914,546	958,780	91,039	282,226	160,977	157,002	13,880	25,865	652	1,186
BHAGALPUR DIVISION ...	***1,692,103***	***1,213,725***	***2,143,573***	***2,162,690***	***215,523***	***717,207***	***520,517***	***550,441***	***11,394***	***25,330***	***629***	***1,534***
Monghyr	387,603	271,509	593,391	626,613	62,483	191,294	135,140	139,886	4,345	9,173	300	474
Bhagalpur	358,767	249,957	624,105	633,625	65,004	197,860	124,476	129,229	5,302	11,157	252	654
Purnea	485,523	328,157	477,535	462,737	53,363	192,322	127,214	139,970	1,010	3,204	64	321
Santal Parganas ...	460,210	364,102	438,542	449,715	34,673	135,731	133,687	141,356	737	1,796	13	85
ORISSA DIVISION ...	***1,267,177***	***918,417***	***1,110,565***	***1,202,113***	***98,542***	***534,939***	***316,959***	***331,628***	***115***	***188***	...	***15***
Cuttack	536,939	388,094	426,434	485.142	37,802	234,728	128,976	134,993	44	65	...	7
Balasore	263,348	174,539	219,594	215,333	21,673	131,081	60,762	63,052	6	39	...	2
Angul	51,980	42,423	43,611	43,630	2,781	15,026	13.640	14,486	...	3	...	...
Puri	255,648	183,311	229,918	233,841	21,004	99,630	62,082	66,019	44	48	...	3
Sambalpur	159,262	130,050	191,008	194,167	15,282	54,424	51,499	53,148	21	33	...	3
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	***1,340,860***	***1,063,277***	***1,328,752***	***1,342,375***	***107,601***	***422,497***	***406,621***	***429,333***	***4,786***	***10,709***	***223***	***1,136***
Hazaribagh	280,220	213,832	322,564	340,485	26,319	105,189	91,886	94,945	2,009	5,106	94	475
Ranchi	559,537	304,086	292,892	306,613	24,324	100,064	110,274	117,562	433	1,048	22	259
Palamau	155,817	123,088	169,868	170,902	15,928	51,664	52,216	55,626	878	1,311	66	155
Manbhum	350,920	251,543	407,068	385,525	30,549	121,971	100,912	108,758	1,191	2,976	36	213
Singhbhum	194,366	170,728	136,360	138, 850	10,481	43,609	51,303	52,947	275	268	5	34
(2) ***Native States ...***	***1,025,807***	***838,548***	***870,991***	***871,829***	***58,327***	***279,707***	***289,431***	***305,412***	***167***	***346***	***3***	***18***
Orissa Feudatory States...	985,723	804,575	840,718	840,358	56,147	269,042	279,176	295,011	133	293	...	12
Chota Nagpur States ...	40,084	33,973	30,273	31,471	2,180	10,665	10,255	10,401	34	53	3	6

TABLE IV.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION—*continued.*

District.	5—10.						10—15.					
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR AND ORISSA ...	***2,662,943***	***2,337,320***	***329,705***	***571,487***	***14,212***	***31,217***	***1,691,060***	***933,963***	***615,637***	***996,746***	***28,078***	***48,639***
(1) British Territory ...	***2,339,779***	***2,031,561***	***324,415***	***555,145***	***14,148***	***30,707***	***1,467,614***	***777,348***	***592,302***	***939,047***	***27,816***	***47,015***
PATNA DIVISION ...	***374,921***	***329,933***	***35,294***	***59,698***	***1,455***	***3,490***	***223,268***	***107,890***	***100,291***	***153,167***	***4,110***	***7,163***
Patna	103,357	90,312	8,088	15,522	505	1,127	63,386	29,123	25,141	39,072	1,243	2,488
Gaya	145,457	129,141	15,674	27,370	581	1,400	82,785	38,632	40,553	64,643	1,500	2,518
Shahabad	126,127	110,480	11,532	16,806	369	963	77,147	40,135	34,597	48,552	1,367	2,207
TIRHUT DIVISION ...	***586,079***	***499,216***	***166,163***	***229,271***	***7,642***	***14,243***	***340,907***	***176,642***	***231,183***	***290,049***	***13,110***	***17,874***
Saran	164,626	153,752	6,008	10,499	339	1,183	111,364	67,207	23,346	39,234	857	2,032
Champaran	128,425	118,155	9,032	16,792	217	670	82,636	47,662	29,189	43,701	681	1,304
Muzaffarpur	165,292	135,969	49,883	71,916	2,115	3,753	87,354	41,088	76,194	92,058	3,867	5,309
Darbhanga	127,336	91,340	101,290	130,064	4,971	8,637	59,553	20,685	102,514	115,056	7,705	8,729
BHAGALPUR DIVISION ...	***585,637***	***473,235***	***94,188***	***187,484***	***4,006***	***9,281***	***322,049***	***140,816***	***165,435***	***258,650***	***8,095***	***13,402***
Monghyr	132,383	100,040	38,094	61,216	1,340	2,720	65,471	24,586	57,612	77,310	2,744	3,630
Bhagalpur	132,013	94,671	45,432	76,055	2,055	4,101	59,942	18,515	63,774	85,453	3,570	5,178
Purnea	161,335	137,370	8,245	28,986	394	1,617	95,771	39 899	21,094	48,875	1,014	2,754
Santal Parganas ...	159,907	141,144	7,417	21,227	217	843	100,965	57,816	22,955	47,012	767	1,840
ORISSA DIVISION ...	***354,071***	***341,848***	***2,350***	***13,996***	***29***	***385***	***302,999***	***196,446***	***19,576***	***97,047***	***205***	***3,230***
Cuttack	147,698	142,707	671	3,726	16	170	129,592	89,242	3,598	34,246	39	1,229
Balasore	71,261	67,051	267	4,020	3	110	65,865	37,616	2,920	24,043	64	1,194
Angul	15,714	15,343	223	822	1	7	11,539	8,088	957	3,195	16	92
Puri	69,165	68,504	210	1,410	1	63	61,158	39,932	1,682	16,325	17	423
Sambalpur	50,233	48,243	979	4,018	8	35	34,845	21,568	10,419	19,238	69	292
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	***439,071***	***387,339***	***26,420***	***64,696***	***1,016***	***3,308***	***278,391***	***155,554***	***75,817***	***140,134***	***2,296***	***5,846***
Hazaribagh	97,913	79,019	11,493	26,043	461	1,174	52,952	24,513	27,019	48,956	963	1,901
Ranchi	113,367	110,911	2,420	6,370	87	517	81.488	53,996	11,588	25,177	237	819
Palamau	51,952	44,766	4,286	7,108	229	436	30,517	15,635	13,537	19,428	541	608
Manbhum	119,751	99,688	7,415	22,954	216	1,050	71,975	29,013	20,737	44,372	490	1,900
Singhbhum	56,088	52,955	806	2,221	23	131	41,464	32,397	2,936	7,201	65	618
(2) Native States ...	***313,164***	***305,759***	***5,290***	***16,342***	***64***	***510***	***223,446***	***156,615***	***23,335***	***57,699***	***262***	***1,624***
Orissa Feudatory States ...	300,905	294,392	5,121	15,663	57	474	214,734	149,832	22,482	55,575	241	1,531
Chota Nagpur States ...	12,259	11,367	169	679	7	36	8,712	6,783	853	2,124	21	93

TABLE IV.—AGE, SEX AND CIVIL CONDITION—*continued.*

DISTRICT.	15—20.						20—40.					
	UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.		UNMARRIED.		MARRIED.		WIDOWED.	
	Male.	Female	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8		10	11	12	13
BIHAR AND ORISSA ...	***755,621***	***190,828***	***726,216***	***1,221,179***	***34,349***	***62,435***	***676,369***	***120,847***	***4,796,124***	***5,327,991***	***306,757***	***887,644***
(1) British Territory ...	***646,381***	***146,999***	***676,986***	***1,108,348***	***33,323***	***58,283***	***592,610***	***98,779***	***4,289,918***	***4,984,969***	***287,001***	***818,858***
PATNA DIVISION ...	***87,310***	***13,200***	***111,533***	***167,624***	***6,360***	***10,099***	***114,130***	***11,597***	***713,855***	***809,904***	***71,879***	***155,022***
Patna	26,343	4,279	29,715	44,864	2,061	3,331	33,994	3,661	206,995	225,007	22,886	43,456
Gaya	31,295	4,370	44,649	67,810	2,133	3,582	35,979	4,176	271,513	310,548	24,772	51,001
Shahabad	29,672	4,551	37,169	54,950	2,166	3,186	44,157	3,760	235,347	274,349	24,221	60,565
TIRHUT DIVISION ...	***143,865***	***28,449***	***213,251***	***296,310***	***12,902***	***14,867***	***153,859***	***22,119***	***1,196,970***	***1,470,673***	***87,041***	***226,695***
Saran	47,710	12,264	33,345	58,303	1,572	2,996	47,575	8,147	238,027	347,408	21,240	63,446
Champaran	35,681	8,388	36,170	52,864	997	1,783	37,855	6,351	252,228	283,839	15,455	37,241
Muzaffarpur	34,481	5,282	65,039	86,663	3,703	4,230	41,827	4,692	340,331	413,551	25,188	62,942
Darbhanga	25,993	2,515	78,697	98,475	6,630	5,858	26,602	2,929	366,084	425,875	25,158	63,066
BHAGALPUR DIVISION ...	***135,241***	***27,073***	***183,251***	***279,024***	***9,914***	***15,652***	***113,282***	***16,999***	***1,042,123***	***1,085,674***	***70,139***	***189,988***
Monghyr	23,487	2,701	51,545	69,565	3,092	3,265	24,647	2,920	260,978	297,081	17,680	42,802
Bhagalpur	21,698	2,819	60,919	78,455	4,017	4,667	17,622	3,279	293,027	294,795	21,491	51,246
Purnea	49,908	5,961	30,987	65,706	1,548	4,056	47,904	3,708	254,942	255,578	19,418	58,878
Santal Parganas ...	40,248	15,592	39,800	65,298	1,257	3,664	23,109	7,092	233,176	238,220	11,550	37,062
ORISSA DIVISION ...	***161,807***	***33,673***	***51,391***	***179,260***	***706***	***7,983***	***123,513***	***11,288***	***628,684***	***706,485***	***24,174***	***135,038***
Cuttack	72,966	14,858	15,046	75,702	170	3,314	54,325	4,493	247,399	286,001	7,859	58,662
Balasore	37,143	5,371	10,165	43,161	204	2,748	27,187	1,203	127,252	140,343	5,486	38,822
Angul	5,738	2,842	2,066	4,753	49	224	5,097	1,448	25,462	27,211	1,007	3,856
Puri	32,561	6,085	7,963	33,408	68	1,126	28,525	2,097	130,443	141,081	4,714	23,174
Sambalpur	13,399	4,517	16,151	22,236	215	571	8,399	2,047	104,128	111,849	5,108	10,524
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	***118,158***	***44,604***	***117,560***	***186,130***	***3,441***	***9,632***	***87,826***	***36,776***	***708,286***	***712,233***	***33,768***	***112,115***
Hazaribagh	20,477	5,713	30,006	42,488	1,049	2,502	14,756	7,477	161,162	173,750	7,622	20,096
Ranchi	32,158	12,694	23,667	40,313	612	1,733	13,935	7,168	157,794	171,631	7,902	24,714
Palamau	10,074	3,213	13,897	19,408	595	937	9,503	3,069	91,897	93,083	5,615	12,910
Manbhum	32,702	7,978	41,816	64,116	968	3,724	22,789	5,116	220,494	193,313	9,206	33,696
Singhbhum	22,747	15,006	8,174	19,805	217	786	20,343	13,946	76,939	80,456	3,423	12,299
(2) Native States ...	***109,240***	***43,829***	***49,230***	***112,831***	***1,026***	***4,152***	***83,759***	***22,068***	***506,206***	***543,022***	***19,756***	***68,786***
Orissa Feudatory States ..	104,771	41,138	47,193	108,699	983	3,958	79,748	19,782	489,754	524,603	19,133	66,314
Chota Nagpur States ...	4,469	2,691	2,037	4,132	43	194	4,011	2,286	16,452	18,419	623	2,472

TABLE IV.—Age, Sex and Civil Condition—*concluded.*

District,	40—60.						60 and over.					
	Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.		Unmarried.		Married.		Widowed.	
	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.
1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	13
BIHAR AND ORISSA ...	***75,186***	***26,330***	***2,389,373***	***1,491,514***	***303,016***	***1,498,031***	***21,131***	***9,537***	***576,095***	***206,354***	***240,252***	***961,021***
(1) British Territory ...	***69,836***	***22,622***	***2,149,399***	***1,362,377***	***339,469***	***1,364,054***	***19,714***	***8,380***	***528,306***	***193,902***	***226,583***	***890,381***
PATNA DIVISION ...	***20,038***	***3,330***	***343,656***	***223,625***	***81,759***	***238,421***	***5,958***	***1,334***	***83,613***	***32,936***	***48,461***	***154,896***
Patna	6,597	1,098	109,800	70,647	27,695	66,557	1,779	498	27,991	10,736	17,584	46,992
Gaya	6,676	1,191	155,900	87,814	30,678	83,866	1,742	427	32,496	13,176	18,087	55,187
Shahabad	6,765	1,041	97,547	65,164	23,386	87,968	1,537	409	22,126	9,024	12,790	52,717
TIRHUT DIVISION ...	***23,266***	***5,814***	***627,205***	***462,946***	***98,483***	***402,636***	***7,190***	***2,648***	***172,717***	***76,634***	***74,324***	***292,134***
Saran	6,728	2,169	126,309	100,822	28,043	104,238	2,086	1,015	36,695	17,274	20,635	72,156
Champaran	4,821	1,239	122,171	83,011	19,308	68,429	1,195	395	30,586	13,263	15,158	48,267
Muzaffarpur	7,127	1,386	179,335	137,990	24,936	115,987	1,766	782	52,745	24,335	20,894	90,243
Darbhanga	5,080	1,110	199,390	141,623	26,166	113,982	1,543	426	52,691	21,822	19,757	80,768
BHAGALPUR DIVISION ...	***11,930***	***3,773***	***524,667***	***287,591***	***75,969***	***293,889***	***3,447***	***1,398***	***122,515***	***39,007***	***46,771***	***193,461***
Monghyr	5,127	976	149,318	99,620	21,844	78,489	1,348	409	36,499	13,648	15,483	59,914
Bhagalpur	2,318	1,129	125,437	77,472	21,646	78,232	899	305	30,194	10,238	11,473	53,782
Purnea	2,618	875	134,993	45,481	20,782	83,932	773	374	26,964	4,907	10,143	40,764
Santal Parganas ...	1,867	793	105,599	65,018	11,697	53,236	427	319	28,858	10,214	9,172	39,001
ORISSA DIVISION ...	***6,182***	***2,786***	***333,032***	***188,497***	***41,767***	***245,396***	***1,648***	***748***	***75,417***	***16,640***	***31,661***	***142,392***
Cuttack	2,603	1,530	139,531	78,285	16,020	105,548	774	351	33,145	7,117	13,698	65 798
Balasore	984	293	66,109	31,317	9,668	59,662	166	44	12 875	2,280	6,248	28 543
Angul	210	177	12,449	7,037	1,026	7,257	42	39	2,404	660	682	3,590
Puri	1,647	483	73,414	38,678	9,232	48,324	510	191	16,162	6,972	6,972	26,567
Sambalpur	731	404	48,479	33,155	5,821	24,605	156	123	10,831	3,658	4,051	18,394
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION.	***8,422***	***6,919***	***320,839***	***199,788***	***41,491***	***183,712***	***2,371***	***2,252***	***75,044***	***28,685***	***25,366***	***106,698***
Hazaribagh	1,715	1 575	75,193	44,258	9,969	45,767	521	590	15,682	4,884	6,161	24,274
Ranchi	1,703	1,192	77,882	54,179	9,516	43,965	617	593	19,109	7,895	5,948	28,057
Palamau	1,474	624	37,921	27,147	5,751	23,719	381	155	7,452	3,417	3,131	12,899
Manbhum	2,221	724	92,118	49.980	12,019	51,060	510	271	23,797	7,814	7,614	30,928
Singhbhum	1,609	2,804	37,725	24,224	4,236	19,201	312	673	9,505	4,675	2,512	10,540
(2) Native States ...	***5,350***	***3,708***	***240,974***	***129,137***	***23,547***	***133,977***	***1,417***	***1,157***	***46,789***	***12,452***	***13,669***	***70,640***
Orissa Feudatory States...	5,057	3,363	231,337	123,746	22,594	129,146	1,332	1,057	44,698	11,779	13,139	67,607
Chota Nagpur States ...	293	345	8,637	5,391	953	4,831	85	100	2,091	673	530	3,033

TABLE V.—

DISTRICT.	POPULATION.								
	TOTAL.			LITERATE.			ILLITERATE.		
	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
BIHAR AND ORISSA	***38,435,293***	***18,815,054***	***19,620,239***	***1,509,550***	***1,433,979***	***75,571***	***36,925,743***	***17,381,075***	***19,544,668***
(1) ***British Territory*** ...	***34,490,084***	***16,859,929***	***17,630,155***	***1,419,138***	***1,348,000***	***71,138***	***33,070,946***	***15,511,929***	***17,559,017***
PATNA DIVISION ...	***5,634,789***	***2,776,019***	***2,858,770***	***290,067***	***275,019***	***15,048***	***5,344,722***	***2,501,000***	***2,843,722***
Patna	**1,609,631**	809,778	799,853	**109,648**	102,353	7,295	**1,499,983**	707,425	792,558
Gaya	**2,159,498**	1,061,291	1,098,207	**93,675**	89,595	4,080	**2,065,823**	971,696	1,094,127
Shahabad	**1,865,660**	904,950	960,710	**86,744**	83,071	3,673	**1,778,916**	821,879	957,037
TIRHUT DIVISION ...	***9,973,359***	***4,779,214***	***5,194,145***	***355,808***	***338,560***	***17,268***	***9,617,551***	***4,440,654***	***5,176,877***
Saran	**2,289,778**	1,064,333	1,225,445	**84,628**	80,703	3,325	**2,205,750**	983,630	1,222,120
Champaran	**1,908,385**	942,012	966,373	**49,767**	47,610	2,157	**1,858,618**	894,402	964,216
Muzaffarpur	**2,845,514**	1,360,200	1,485,314	**102,505**	95,870	6,635	**2,743,009**	1,264,330	1,478,679
Darbhanga	**2,929,682**	1,412,669	1,517,013	**119,528**	114,377	5,151	**2,810,154**	1,298,292	1,511,862
BHAGALPUR DIVISION	***8,144,821***	***4,051,199***	***4,093,622***	***306,392***	***292,908***	***13,484***	***7,838,429***	***3,758,291***	***4,080,138***
Monghyr	**2,132,893**	1,043,477	1,089,416	**84,564**	80,429	4,135	**2,048,329**	963,048	1,085,281
Bhagalpur	**2,139,318**	1,057,876	1,081,442	**86,117**	82,356	3,761	**2,053,201**	975,520	1,077,681
Purnea	**1,989,637**	1,016,421	973,216	**75,482**	72,933	2,549	**1,914,155**	943,488	970,667
Santal Parganas ...	**1,882,973**	933,425	949,548	**60,229**	57,190	3,039	**1,822,744**	876,235	946,509
ORISSA DIVISION ...	***5,131,753***	***2,476,284***	***2,655,469***	***294,085***	***281,474***	***12,611***	***4,837,668***	***2,194,810***	***2,642,858***
Cuttack	**2,109,139**	1,001,175	1,107,964	**139,030**	133,002	6,028	**1,970,109**	868,173	1,101,936
Balasore	**1,055,568**	504,615	550,953	**71,459**	68,546	2,913	**984,109**	436,069	548,040
Angul	**199,451**	98,372	101,079	**5,017**	4,760	257	**194,434**	93,612	100,822
Puri	**1,023,402**	506,570	516,832	**57,501**	54,880	2,621	**965,901**	451,690	514,211
Sambalpur	**744,193**	365,552	378,641	**21,078**	20,286	792	**723,115**	345,266	377,849
CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	***5,605,362***	***2,777,213***	***2,828,149***	***172,766***	***160,039***	***12,727***	***5,432,596***	***2,617,174***	***2,815,422***
Hazaribagh	**1,288,609**	629,103	659,506	**29,097**	26,957	2,140	**1,259,512**	602,146	657,366
Ranchi	**1,387,516**	676,753	710,763	**43,041**	38,403	4,638	**1,344,475**	638,350	706,125
Palamau	**687,267**	341,613	345,654	**11,917**	10,899	1,018	**675,350**	330,714	344,636
Manbhum	**1,547,576**	788,537	759,039	**69,846**	66,301	3,545	**1,477,730**	722,236	755,494
Singhbhum	**694,394**	341,207	353,187	**18,865**	17,479	1,386	**675,529**	323,728	351,801
(2) ***Native States...*** ...	***3,945,209***	***1,955,125***	***1,990,084***	***90,412***	***85,979***	***4,433***	***3,854,797***	***1,869,146***	***1,985,651***
Orissa Feudatory States...	**3,796,563**	1,882,588	1,913,975	**86,651**	82,386	4,265	**3,709,912**	1,800,202	1,909,710
Chota Nagpur States ...	**148,646**	72,537	76,109	**3,761**	3,593	168	**144,885**	68,944	75,941

EDUCATION.

DISTRIBUTION OF LITERATES BY AGE.								LITERATE IN ENGLISH.		
0—10		10—15		15—20		20 and over.				
Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.	Total.	Male.	Female.
49,310	***7,430***	***153,846***	***11,379***	***156,765***	***10,539***	***1,074,058***	***54,323***	***81,888***	***76,567***	***5,321***
46,926	***7,042***	***145,291***	***10,542***	***147,646***	***9,941***	***1,008,137***	***51,613***	***79,182***	***73,978***	***5,204***
9,121	***1,138***	***30,169***	***1,877***	***29,550***	***1,944***	***206,179***	***10,089***	***18,413***	***17,164***	***1,249***
3,530	715	10,511	986	10,520	925	77,792	4,669	9,148	8,288	860
2,683	227	9,419	466	9,517	529	67,976	2,858	3,562	3,437	125
2,908	196	10,239	425	9,513	490	60,411	2,562	5,703	5,439	264
11,290	***1,702***	***37,644***	***2,461***	***36,477***	***2,198***	***253,149***	***10,907***	***15,909***	***15,217***	***69***
2,100	226	9,175	353	9,385	393	60,043	2,353	4,341	4,180	161
1,421	197	4,846	326	4,761	287	36,582	1,347	2,184	2,088	96
3,374	513	10,937	875	9,953	901	71,616	4,346	4,881	4,678	203
4,395	766	12,696	907	12,378	617	84,908	2,861	4,503	4,271	232
12,498	***1,830***	***31,906***	***2,059***	***31,917***	***1,814***	***216,587***	***7,781***	***16,546***	***15,347***	***1,199***
2,529	401	8,297	536	8,301	599	61,302	2,609	4,793	4,240	553
4,386	627	9,700	608	9,283	483	59,037	2,043	5,220	4,988	232
3,252	485	7,250	410	7,372	303	55,059	1,351	2,416	2,258	158
2,331	317	6,659	515	7,011	429	41,189	1,778	4,117	3,861	256
6,816	***1,059***	***26,786***	***2,081***	***29,715***	***1,995***	***218,157***	***7,476***	***12,322***	***11,566***	***756***
3,785	538	13,077	907	14,389	900	101,751	3,683	6,353	5,948	405
1,444	238	6,135	561	7,245	529	53,672	1,585	2,428	2,311	117
181	35	624	91	521	35	3,434	96	190	183	7
1,195	216	4,631	371	5,146	408	43,908	1,626	2,288	2,127	161
211	32	2,269	151	2,414	123	15,392	486	1,063	997	66
7,201	***1,313***	***18,786***	***2,064***	***19,987***	***1,990***	***114,065***	***15,360***	***15,992***	***14,684***	***1,308***
1,309	313	2,911	321	3,183	304	19,554	1,202	2,928	2,747	181
1,619	540	4,736	965	4,583	623	27,465	2,510	4,001	3,794	207
513	78	1,357	115	1,176	198	7,853	627	1,095	917	178
2,950	247	7,769	460	8,769	662	46,813	2,176	5,860	5,344	506
810	135	2,013	203	2,276	203	12,380	845	2,118	1,882	236
2,384	***388***	***8,555***	***737***	***9,119***	***598***	***65,921***	***2,710***	***2,706***	***2,589***	***117***
2,301	381	8,269	721	8,751	586	63,065	2,577	2,527	2,414	113
83	7	286	16	368	12	2,856	133	179	175	4

TABLE VI.—Occupations.

Serial No.	District or State.	I.—Exploitation of the surface of the earth.						II.—Extraction of minerals.						Serial No.
		Total number of workers and Dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants (both sexes).	Total number of workers and Dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants (both sexes.)	
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.			
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
		1	2	3	4	5	6	7	8	9	10	11	12	
	BIHAR AND ORISSA	***30,951,083***	***9,622,242***	***4,849,840***	***42,224***	***9,567***	***16,479,001***	***163,896***	***68,403***	***45,623***	***8,978***	***5,194***	***49,870***	
	(1) British Territory	***27,752,267***	***8,644,243***	***4,372,733***	***38,630***	***9,025***	***14,735,291***	***159,741***	***66,809***	***43,890***	***8,948***	***5,181***	***49,043***	
	PATNA DIVISION	***4,152,422***	***1,364,856***	***819,849***	***8,567***	***3,217***	***1,967,717***	***6,169***	***2,281***	***1,607***	***206***	***93***	***2,281***	
1	Patna	1,145,004	384,707	195,839	1,455	331	564,467	606	237	121	24	12	248	1
2	Gaya	1,612,927	529,942	337,568	3,238	264	745,417	4,105	1,560	1,174	67	9	1,371	2
3	Shahabad	1,394,491	450,207	286,451	3,874	2,622	657,833	1,458	484	312	115	72	602	3
	TIRHUT DIVISION	***8,796,629***	***2,629,811***	***1,033,627***	***9,914***	***2,708***	***5,133,191***	***24,692***	***6,767***	***8,560***	***1,931***	***963***	***9,365***	
4	Saran	1,995,656	561,046	376,392	2,017	1,133	1,058,220	7,925	1,938	2,863	796	643	3,124	4
5	Champaran	1,747,587	556,733	292,628	1,549	176	893,256	3,289	993	1,030	192	36	1,347	5
6	Muzaffarpur	2,595,865	732,856	179,310	2,946	1,091	1,583,199	9,608	2,811	3,618	675	253	3,179	6
7	Darbhanga	2,547,521	769,183	184,819	3,402	308	1,593,616	3,870	1,115	1,049	268	31	1,715	7
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION	***6,844,750***	***2,204,074***	***1,157,312***	***5,074***	***614***	***3,483,364***	***5,263***	***1,947***	***1,478***	***269***	***75***	***1,838***	
8	Monghyr	1,667,927	531,863	297,265	1,778	315	838,799	2,597	822	651	185	52	1,124	8
9	Bhagalpur	1,864,752	557,398	278,278	1,073	105	968,576	116	37	26	3	...	53	9
10	Purnea	1,682,749	575,659	130,534	1,646	64	976,506	254	149	52	20	...	62	10
11	Santal Parganas	1,689,322	538,654	451,185	577	130	699,483	2,296	948	749	52	23	599	11
	ORISSA DIVISION	***3,960,620***	***1,221,507***	***286,903***	***10,784***	***560***	***2,452,210***	***1,071***	***322***	***164***	***21***	***4***	***585***	
12	Cuttack	1,519,273	448,376	56,775	5,340	90	1,014,122	547	151	1	4	...	395	12
13	Balasore	942,754	272,884	22,929	2,091	118	616,921	169	53	25	15	...	91	13
14	Angul	169,248	50,269	27,080	106	4	82,899	...	...	...	...	...	...	14
15	Puri	781,411	250,853	25,901	2,417	67	504,657	198	22	122	1	...	54	15
16	Sambalpur	586,944	199,125	154,268	821	281	233,611	157	96	16	1	4	45	16
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	***3,997,846***	***1,223,995***	***1,075,042***	***4,291***	***1,926***	***1,698,809***	***122,546***	***55,492***	***32,081***	***6,521***	***4,046***	***34,973***	
17	Hazaribagh	1,029,484	327,990	282,305	668	468	419,189	9,015	2,781	4,958	435	12	1,276	17
18	Ranchi	935,169	286,490	279,166	2,152	1,169	378,453	1,696	531	171	20	11	904	18
19	Palamau	531,230	166,668	120,932	243	47	243,690	554	186	143	2	...	225	19
20	Manbhum	931,307	268,923	243,678	755	141	418,706	110,740	51,740	26,708	6,030	4,015	32,292	20
21	Singhbhum	570,716	173,984	157,961	473	106	238,771	631	254	101	34	8	276	21
	(2) Native States	***3,198,816***	***977,999***	***477,107***	***3,594***	***542***	***1,743,710***	***4,155***	***1,594***	***1,733***	***30***	***13***	***8***	
22	Orissa Feudatory States	3,099,003	946,794	453,722	3,413	517	1,698,487	4,155	1,594	1,733	30	13	828	22
23	Chota Nagpur States	99,813	31,205	23,385	181	25	45,223	...	...	...	...	...	...	23

TABLE VI—OCCUPATIONS—*continued.*

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	III.—INDUSTRY.						IV.—TRANSPORT.						Serial No.
		Total number of workers and Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants (both sexes).	Total number of workers and Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants (both sexes).	
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.			
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
		13	14	15	16	17	18	19	20	21	22	23	24	
	BIHAR AND ORISSA ...	***2,796,442***	***812,634***	***724,075***	***137,422***	***37,295***	***1,259,733***	***361,049***	***149,795***	***15,103***	***14,233***	***652***	***196,151***	
	(1) British Territory ...	***2,458,873***	***721,415***	***626,899***	***119,463***	***30,190***	***1,110,566***	***339,823***	***140,744***	***12,938***	***13,556***	***520***	***136,141***	
	PATNA DIVISION ...	***627,870***	***200,006***	***136,552***	***27,632***	***6,774***	***291,312***	***89,583***	***36,545***	***3,235***	***3,403***	***76***	***49,803***	
1	Patna	175 898	55 978	35,231	5,639	1,659	84,689	30.315	12,153	1,218	901	5	16.944	1
2	Gaya	224.054	71,968	47,783	9,786	1,607	104,363	34,279	13,704	1,622	1,090	50	18,953	2
	Shahabad	227,918	72,120	53,538	12,207	3,508	102,260	24,989	10,688	395	1,412	21	13,906	3
	TIRHUT DIVISION ...	***444,510***	***128,849***	***102,183***	***28,553***	***5,899***	***213,478***	***53,293***	***24,772***	***679***	***3,968***	***108***	***27,842***	
4	Saran	126,682	34,277	34,020	8,776	3,024	58,385	13,308	5,954	262	935	16	7,092	4
5	Champaran	55,285	19.374	10 591	2,941	572	25,320	7,042	4.265	103	903	83	2.674	5
6	Muzaffarpur	115 675	33,651	25,955	8,030	1,422	56,069	12,757	5.779	20	395	5	6,958	6
7	Darbhanga	146,868	41,547	31,617	8,806	881	73,704	20,186	8,774	294	1,135	4	11,118	7
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION ...	***499,117***	***146,640***	***134,331***	***17,942***	***5,075***	***218,146***	***106,204***	***44,677***	***3,305***	***2,456***	***63***	***58,222***	
8	Monghyr	170,967	48 922	45,673	6,028	1,448	76,372	54,949	19,960	981	1,304	23	34,008	8
9	Bhagalpur	113 246	35.839	23,139	3,610	729	54,268	29,650	9,327	325	454	22	10,498	9
10	Purnea	133,888	38.030	40,546	3,529	478	55,312	18,152	9,417	581	343	3	8,154	10
11	Santal Parganas ...	81,016	23,849	24,973	4,775	2,420	32,194	12,453	5,473	1,418	355	15	5,562	11
	ORISSA DIVISION ...	***545,894***	***136,568***	***178,620***	***32,458***	***8,224***	***230,716***	***47,312***	***17,246***	***3,536***	***2,418***	***238***	***26,530***	
12	Cuttack	275,707	67.337	84 887	14,197	608	123,483	26,675	8,807	1,587	1,248	5	16,281	12
13	Balasore	64 759	13,156	27 400	3,817	350	23,003	6,047	2,506	446	433	12	3,095	13
14	Angul	16.995	4.453	4.221	917	408	8,321	463	269	9	23	...	185	14
15	Puri	104 019	27.956	30.157	3.367	636	45,906	6,853	2.759	403	354	3	3,696	15
16	Sambalpur	85,014	23,666	31,945	5,160	6,162	29,403	7,269	2,905	1,091	356	218	3,273	16
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION ...	***341,482***	***109,352***	***75,216***	***12,878***	***4,218***	***156,914***	***43,431***	***17,504***	***2,183***	***1,311***	***35***	***23,744***	
17	Hazaribagh	65 844	22.390	16.848	2.074	1,232	26,666	8,624	3.522	571	142	...	4,531	17
18	Ranchi	112,146	33,703	25,509	4.734	1,430	52,928	14,276	4,831	139	813	...	9.306	18
19	Palamau	49 256	17.027	10 507	2.537	869	21,722	4.305	2.064	465	103	35	1,776	19
20	Manbhum	84 624	25 961	17.284	2.860	592	41,379	9,087	4,006	758	162	...	4,323	20
21	Singhbhum	29,612	10,265	5,068	673	155	14,279	7,139	3,081	250	91	...	3,808	21
	(2) *Native States* ...	***337,569***	***91,219***	***97,183***	***17,959***	***7,105***	***149,167***	***21,226***	***9,051***	***2,165***	***677***	***132***	***10,010***	
22	Orissa Feudatory States ...	329 827	88 516	96.216	17,754	7,081	145,095	20,891	8,825	2,159	657	132	9,907	22
23	Chota Nagpur States ...	7,742	2,703	967	205	24	4,072	335	226	6	20	...	103	23

TABLE VI—Occupations—*continued.*

Serial No.	District or State.	V.—TRADE.						VI.—PUBLIC FORCE.						Serial No.
		Total number of workers and Dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants (both sexes).	Total number of workers and Dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants (both sexes).	
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.			
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
		25	26	27	28	29	30	31	32	33	34	35	36	
	BIHAR AND ORISSA ...	***1,650,169***	***455,803***	***453,779***	***57,894***	***16,699***	***740,587***	***180,436***	***67,926***	...	***18,785***	...	***112,510***	
	(1) British Territory ...	***1,511,875***	***420,365***	***404,799***	***51,937***	***14,002***	***686,771***	***139,870***	***54,739***	...	***14,612***	...	***85,131***	
	PATNA DIVISION ...	***354,224***	***98,820***	***83,193***	***9,356***	***2,580***	***172,211***	***29,059***	***12,096***	...	***2,761***	...	***16,963***	
1	Patna	115,565	33,130	25,548	2,365	551	56,887	13,121	5,281	...	1,267	...	7,840	1
2	Gaya	132,389	34,374	33,054	2,650	672	64,461	8,511	3,713	...	648	...	4,798	2
3	Shahabad	106,270	30,316	24,591	4,341	1,357	50,863	7,427	3,102	...	846	...	4,325	3
	TIRHUT DIVISION ...	***324,696***	***89,975***	***89,801***	***16,773***	***4,277***	***144,920***	***26,497***	***11,302***	...	***3,179***	...	***15,195***	
4	Saran	76,559	22,116	20,337	4,401	1,595	34,106	4,538	1,978	..	719	...	2,560	4
5	Champaran	46,935	15,166	10,095	2,461	420	21,675	4,147	2,100	...	550	...	2,047	5
6	Muzaffarpur	101,451	28,558	26,859	6,098	1,306	46,034	8,863	3,891	...	991	...	4,972	6
7	Darbhanga	99,750	24,135	32,510	3,813	956	48,105	8,949	3,333	...	919	...	5,616	7
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION ...	***378,335***	***109,991***	***93,696***	***9,691***	***2,016***	***174,648***	***31,655***	***12,517***	...	***2,352***	...	***19,138***	
8	Monghyr	130,320	33,579	38,197	2,876	884	58,544	6,906	2,639	...	415	...	4,267	8
9	Bhagalpur	101,448	30,745	22,291	2,776	502	48,412	8,187	3,944	...	1,045	...	4,243	9
10	Purnea	100,130	31,618	25,263	2,786	333	43,249	11,949	4,036	...	355	...	7,913	10
11	Santal Parganas ...	46,437	14,049	7,945	1,253	297	24,443	4,613	1,898	...	537	...	2,715	11
	ORISSA DIVISION ...	***258,929***	***59,578***	***93,347***	***11,376***	***4,250***	***106,004***	***34,296***	***10,750***	...	***5,812***	...	***23,546***	
12	Cuttack	131,524	27,904	47,131	5,011	634	56,489	12,126	3,133	...	1,222	...	8,993	12
13	Balasore	29,219	6,550	11,832	1,628	358	10,837	3,481	1,144	...	575	...	2,337	13
14	Angul	6,523	2,066	1,958	268	155	2,499	907	324	...	76	...	583	14
15	Puri	71,010	18,574	23,187	3,811	1,079	29,249	5,445	1,915	...	608	...	3,530	15
16	Sambalpur	29,653	4,484	9,239	658	2,024	6,930	12,337	4,234	...	3,331	...	8,103	16
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	***195,691***	***61,941***	***44,762***	***4,741***	***879***	***88,988***	***18,363***	***8,074***	...	***508***	...	***10,289***	
17	Hazaribagh	45,964	14,035	9,339	1,299	300	22,590	7,146	3,009	...	136	...	4,137	17
18	Ranchi	78,187	24,118	20,123	1,908	231	33,946	5,389	2,400	...	115	...	2,989	18
19	Palamau	22,071	7,334	4,588	622	196	10,149	2,080	896	...	73	...	1,184	19
20	Manbhum	30,766	9,874	7,243	759	94	13,649	1,680	850	...	118	...	830	20
21	Singhbhum	18,703	6,580	3,469	153	58	8,654	2,068	919	...	66	...	1,149	21
	(2) Native States ...	***138,294***	***35,498***	***48,980***	***5,957***	***2,697***	***53,816***	***40,566***	***13,187***	...	***4,173***	...	***27,379***	
22	Orissa Feudatory States ...	134,243	34,505	47,828	5,872	2,636	51,910	39,928	12,891	...	4,169	...	27,037	22
23	Chota Nagpur States ...	4,051	993	1,152	85	61	1,906	638	296	...	4	...	342	23

TABLE VI—OCCUPATIONS—*continued.*

Serial No.	District or State.	VII.—PUBLIC ADMINISTRATION.						VIII.—PROFESSIONS AND LIBERAL ARTS.						Serial No.
		Total number of workers and Dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants (both sexes).	Total number of workers and Dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants (both sexes).	
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.			
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
		37	38	39	40	41	42	43	44	45	46	47	48	
	BIHAR AND ORISSA ...	***66,969***	***23,130***	***535***	***4,055***	***9***	***43,304***	***395,107***	***143,567***	***41,274***	***28,411***	***2,674***	***210,266***	
	(1) British Territory ...	***57,561***	***19,358***	***429***	***3,450***	***3***	***37,774***	***360,354***	***129,452***	***39,555***	***25,462***	***2,605***	***191,347***	
	PATNA DIVISION ...	***9,616***	***3,091***	***24***	***469***	...	***6,501***	***110,357***	***40,535***	***10,005***	***7,769***	***853***	***59,817***	
1	Patna	3,345	1,029	21	105	...	2,295	30,464	19,015	2,530	1,674	123	17,919	1
2	Gaya	2,138	660	2	89	...	1,776	42,803	14,624	4,355	2,706	320	23,824	2
3	Shahabad	3,833	1,402	1	275	...	2,430	37,090	15,896	3,120	3,389	410	18,074	3
	TIRHUT DIVISION ...	***9,603***	***3,286***	***83***	***785***	***1***	***6,234***	***56,589***	***18,179***	***12,080***	***4,566***	***969***	***26,330***	
4	Saran	2,849	925	44	206	1	1,880	13,394	4,714	1,297	1,326	264	7,383	4
5	Champaran	1,377	505	...	139	...	872	4,941	2,492	352	401	18	2,097	5
6	Muzaffarpur	3,467	1,154	39	342	...	2,274	17,017	5,858	3,384	1,535	206	7,775	6
7	Darbhanga	1,910	702	...	98	...	1,208	21,237	5,115	7,047	1,304	481	9,075	7
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION ...	***7,256***	***2,491***	***94***	***247***	...	***4,671***	***59,626***	***19,740***	***9,494***	***3,021***	***374***	***30,393***	
8	Monghyr	1,931	647	4	64	...	1,280	27,477	7,660	5,068	1,764	250	14,749	8
9	Bhagalpur	2,451	703	47	44	...	1,701	13,668	4,623	1,901	457	85	7,144	9
10	Purnea	1,455	643	42	67	...	770	9,392	4,062	1,623	422	7	4,207	10
11	Santal Parganas ...	1,419	498	1	72	...	920	8,589	3,395	902	378	32	4,292	11
	ORISSA DIVISION ...	***22,129***	***7,405***	***34***	***1,827***	...	***14,690***	***99,698***	***38,703***	***3,748***	***8,770***	***259***	***57,247***	
12	Cuttack	11,561	3,606	4	684	...	7,951	47,627	17,287	1,399	3,337	66	28,941	12
13	Balasore	3,034	999	13	213	...	2,022	13,698	5,609	869	1,085	25	5,620	13
14	Angul	321	189	2	64	...	130	1,132	547	44	136	1	541	14
15	Puri	3,184	1,170	11	300	...	2,003	30,845	12,102	883	3,029	34	17,860	15
16	Sambalpur	4,029	1,441	4	566	...	2,584	7,996	3,158	553	1,183	133	4,285	16
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	***8,957***	***3,085***	***194***	***122***	***2***	***5,678***	***34,084***	***12,295***	***4,228***	***1,336***	***150***	***17,561***	
17	Hazaribagh	2,565	1,100	132	49	2	1,273	16,687	4,250	1,251	554	108	5,186	17
18	Ranchi	3,019	734	40	22	...	2,245	11,379	3,258	1,376	476	22	6,745	18
19	Palamau	957	333	3	31	...	621	3,308	1,472	324	112	13	1,512	19
20	Manbhum	1,382	450	19	5	...	913	5,635	2,114	997	164	7	2,524	20
21	Singhbhum	1,094	468	...	15	...	626	3,075	1,201	280	30	...	1,594	21
	(2) Native States ...	***9,408***	***3,772***	***106***	***605***	***6***	***5,530***	***34,753***	***14,115***	***1,719***	***2,949***	***69***	***18,919***	
22	Orissa Feudatory States ...	9,276	3,748	106	605	6	5,422	34,215	13,919	1,664	2,934	69	18,632	22
23	Chota Nagpur States ...	132	24	...	...	...	108	538	196	55	15	...	287	23

TABLE VI—Occupations—*continued.*

Serial No.	District or State	IX.—Persons living on their income.						X.—Domestic service.						Serial No.
		Total number of workers and Dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants (both sexes).	Total number of workers and Dependants.	Actual workers.				Dependants (both sexes.)	
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.			
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
		49	50	51	52	53	54	55	56	57	58	59	60	
	BIHAR AND ORISSA ...	***9,932***	***2,506***	***1,035***	***352***	***40***	***6,391***	***726,146***	***227,603***	***2,15,554***	***9,299***	***4,242***	***282,989***	
	(1) British Territory ...	***9,251***	***2,388***	***941***	***332***	***37***	***5,922***	***692,662***	***215,489***	***2,06,145***	***8,577***	***4,014***	***271,028***	
	PATNA DIVISION ...	***5,020***	***856***	***376***	***117***	***11***	***1,788***	***142,155***	***32,595***	***59,604***	***1,872***	***1,949***	***49,956***	
1	Patna	930	261	235	28	2	494	47,904	12,781	19,768	433	347	15,355	1
2	Gaya	944	280	78	27	5	586	62,915	14,869	23,224	894	314	24,822	2
3	Shahabad	1,086	315	63	62	4	708	31,336	4,945	16,612	545	1,288	9,779	3
	TIRHUT DIVISION ...	***1,597***	***328***	***245***	***67***	***24***	***1,024***	***121,007***	***37,560***	***43,751***	***3,693***	***1,103***	***39,696***	
4	Saran	599	155	55	44	...	389	19,887	6,144	7,511	876	389	6,232	4
5	Champaran	401	31	24	4	3	346	15,316	7,237	3,710	630	91	4,369	5
6	Muzaffarpur	238	62	28	12	6	148	44,950	12,833	16,467	1,292	392	15,650	6
7	Darbhanga	359	80	138	7	15	141	40,854	11,346	16,063	895	231	13,445	7
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION ...	***1,830***	***355***	***168***	***27***	***2***	***1,307***	***86,649***	***33,147***	***27,454***	***629***	***473***	***26,048***	
8	Monghyr	552	136	98	7	1	318	35,128	7,659	16,117	245	404	11,352	8
9	Bhagalpur	377	98	19	13	...	266	19,624	8,624	4,287	150	24	6,713	9
10	Purnea	128	32	14	1	...	82	9,883	6,023	1,266	63	3	2,594	10
11	Santal Parganas ...	773	89	37	6	1	647	22,014	10,841	5,784	171	42	5,389	11
	ORISSA DIVISION ...	***2,281***	***581***	***123***	***121***	...	***1,577***	***50,433***	***21,487***	***9,210***	***1,891***	***437***	***19,736***	
12	Cuttack	1,468	236	79	66	...	1,103	26,826	10,662	3,081	748	21	13,083	12
13	Balasore	267	127	7	10	...	133	8,312	4,091	1,796	277	18	2,426	13
14	Angul	27	7	5	5	...	15	1,175	513	417	54	2	245	14
15	Puri	280	90	5	26	...	165	7,474	4,129	1,787	254	4	1,558	15
16	Sambalpur	259	71	27	14	...	161	6,646	2,092	2,129	558	392	2,426	16
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	***523***	***268***	***29***	...	...	***226***	***292,418***	***90,700***	***66,126***	***492***	***52***	***135,592***	
17	Hazaribagh	46	6	19	...	...	21	29,655	10,526	7,066	227	13	12,063	17
18	Ranchi	119	1	7	...	...	111	71,218	24,536	21,232	98	...	25,450	18
19	Palamau	346	253	3	...	...	90	9,057	3,300	2 713	80	33	3,044	19
20	Manbhum	...	...	...	...	...	...	168,659	47,736	32,254	15	...	88,689	20
21	Singhbhum	12	8	...	...	...	4	13,829	4,602	2,861	72	6	6,386	21
	(2) Native States ...	***681***	***118***	***94***	***20***	***3***	***469***	***33,484***	***12,114***	***9,409***	***722***	***228***	***11,961***	
22	Orissa Feudatory States ...	681	118	94	20	3	469	30,894	11,036	9,004	689	225	10,854	22
23	Chota Nagpur States ...	...	...	...	...	...	...	2,590	1,078	405	33	3	1,107	23

TABLE VI—OCCUPATIONS—*concluded.*

Serial No.	DISTRICT OR STATE.	XI.—INSUFFICIENTLY DESCRIBED OCCUPATIONS.						XII.—UNPRODUCTIVE.						Serial No.
		Total number of workers and Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants (both sexes).	Total number of workers and Dependants.	ACTUAL WORKERS.				Dependants (both sexes).	
			Total.		Partially agriculturist.				Total.		Partially agriculturist.			
			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.			Male.	Female.	Male.	Female.		
		61	62	63	64	65	66	67	68	69	70	71	72	
	BIHAR AND ORISSA ...	***942,269***	***301,241***	***246,824***	***8,930***	***2,306***	***394,204***	***191,795***	***72,028***	***55,471***	***3,484***	***794***	***64,296***	
	(1) British Territory ...	***829,144***	***272,436***	***210,276***	***7,931***	***1,949***	***346,435***	***178,663***	***67,081***	***51,870***	***3,291***	***755***	***59,712***	
	PATNA DIVISION ...	***73,494***	***22,159***	***17,836***	***1,146***	***456***	***33,499***	***36,820***	***15,366***	***10,138***	***790***	***186***	***11,316***	
1	Patna	34,671	12,424	6,858	415	188	15,389	11,748	4,700	3,150	158	34	3,898	1
2	Gaya	21,445	6,584	4,268	349	33	10,593	12,688	5,026	3,331	404	45	4,331	2
3	Shahabad	17,378	3,151	6,710	382	235	7,517	12,384	5,640	3,657	228	107	3,087	3
	TIRHUT DIVISION ...	***67,650***	***23,234***	***12,388***	***2,548***	***261***	***32,028***	***46,596***	***17,162***	***15,017***	***1,312***	***307***	***14,417***	
4	Saran	17,785	6,026	4,253	720	81	7,506	10,596	4,071	3,455	356	102	3,070	4
5	Champaran	11,900	5,898	1,335	365	18	4,667	10,173	4,545	3,313	223	75	2,315	5
6	Muzaffarpur	12,254	4,369	1,419	784	129	6,466	13,369	4,357	4,447	431	91	4,565	6
7	Darbhanga	25,711	6,941	5,381	679	33	13,389	12,458	4,189	3,802	302	39	4,467	7
	BHAGALPUR DIVISION ...	***91,808***	***32,044***	***16,753***	***1,020***	***161***	***43,011***	***32,328***	***13,797***	***8,400***	***333***	***67***	***10,131***	
8	Monghyr	24,970	7,752	5,780	345	105	11,438	9,169	3,517	2,560	133	21	3,092	8
9	Bhagalpur	45,154	15,608	7,235	387	31	22,311	9,645	4,866	2,339	68	10	2,440	9
10	Purnea	11,806	5,663	668	178	5	5,475	9,351	3,761	1,981	92	13	3,609	10
11	Santal Parganas ...	9,878	3,021	3,070	110	20	3,787	4,163	1,653	1,520	40	23	990	11
	ORISSA DIVISION ...	***80,992***	***29,488***	***12,348***	***2,268***	***612***	***39,156***	***28,098***	***9,576***	***8,553***	***703***	***133***	***9,969***	
12	Cuttack	42,266	16,143	3,362	771	17	22,761	13,539	4,404	3,645	309	17	5,490	12
13	Balasore	9,397	3,539	1,388	351	99	4,470	6,641	1,957	2,599	134	59	2,095	13
14	Angul	11,115	3,307	3,258	155	26	4,550	545	267	113	5	2	165	14
15	Puri	7,929	3,156	1,015	364	6	3,758	4,769	1,745	1,476	115	10	1,548	15
16	Sambalpur	10,285	3,343	3,325	627	464	3,617	2,604	1,203	730	90	45	671	16
	CHOTA NAGPUR DIVISION	***515,200***	***165,511***	***150,948***	***949***	***459***	***198,741***	***34,821***	***11,180***	***9,762***	***153***	***62***	***13,879***	
17	Hazaribagh	70,956	17,577	28,455	140	40	24,924	8,683	3,259	2,290	67	2	3,134	17
18	Ranchi	147,159	48,876	51,745	97	8	46,538	7,909	2,226	2,034	47	11	3,649	18
19	Palamau	61,261	19,097	21,935	97	36	20,229	2,842	1,077	825	6	6	940	19
20	Manbhum	194,175	68,156	39,528	73		86,491	9,521	2,669	3,027	...	...	3,825	20
21	Singhbhum	41,649	11,805	9,285	512	366	20,559	5,866	1,949	1,586	33	43	2,331	21
	(2) Native States ...	***113,125***	***28,805***	***36,551***	***999***	***357***	***47,769***	***13,132***	***4,947***	***3,601***	***193***	***39***	***4,584***	
22	Orissa Feudatory States ...	80,818	20,863	27,988	895	338	31,967	12,632	4,812	3,501	193	39	4,319	22
23	Chota Nagpur States ...	32,307	7,942	8,563	104	19	15,802	500	135	100	...	...	265	23

CHANGES IN THE ADMINISTRATION.

Territorial Re-distribution.

261. On the occasion of the Coronation Durbar held at Delhi on the 12th December 1912, His Imperial Majesty the King-Emperor announced the transfer of the seat of the Government of India from Calcutta to Delhi, the creation at as early a date as possible, of a Governorship for the Presidency of Bengal, of a new Lieutenant-Governorship in Council administering the areas of Bihar, Chota Nagpur and Orissa and of a Chief Commissionership for Assam.

The constitution of the new Province was determined by a Proclamation, dated the 22nd March 1911. It was to include the districts of Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Purnea and the Santal Parganas in the Bhagalpur Division, and the whole of the Patna, Tirhut, Chota Nagpur, and Orissa Divisions; it was to be called the Province of Bihar and Orissa; Sir Charles Stuart Bayley, K.C.S.I., was appointed to be its Lieutenant-Governor; and the 1st April 1912 was specified as the date from which it would come into existence.

Revision of the strength of the Indian Civil Service.

262. The orders of the Secretary of State on the proposals for the revision of the strength of the Indian Civil Service for the Province of Bengal were received early in the year. Their effect was to sanction the creation of three appointments in the superior cadre of the Indian Civil Service thereby raising the total to 90, and of eight temporary appointments in the inferior cadre in excess of the standard scale to be absorbed gradually as new superior appointments were added. This was exclusive of the appointment sanctioned for the Judgeship of Manbhum-Sambalpur and the total strength of the service including this appointment was fixed at 194.

Higher Magisterial Powers for Sub-Deputy Collectors.

263. A change in the policy of Government was initiated in regard to the grant of higher magisterial powers to Sub-Deputy Collectors. In August 1911, the Commissioners of Divisions were authorised to recommend, in exceptional cases, Sub-Deputy Magistrates who hitherto could only exercise the powers of a Magistrate of the second or third class, for investment with first class powers.

Revision of the normal staff for the headquarters of districts.

264. In August 1911, the normal staff sanctioned for employment on general duties at the headquarters station of each district in Bengal was revised. The fresh distribution coincided in the main with the proposals for the reorganization of the Indian and Provincial Civil Services mentioned above, but some modifications were introduced after further consultation with the Commissioners of Divisions and in particular it was found that the strength sanctioned for the headquarters of the Sambalpur district according to this scale was insufficient for the ordinary requirements of the district administration and an additional appointment was created in the seventh grade of Deputy Magistrates and Deputy Collectors, so as to admit of an extra officer being posted there.

Retention of the Board of Revenue.

265. Since the close of the year the sanction of the Secretary of State has been obtained to the permanent retention of the Board of Revenue for the Province of Bihar and Orissa with one Member and a Bill to give effect to this arrangement is under consideration.

RELATIONS WITH TRIBUTARY STATES AND FRONTIER AFFAIRS.

POLITICAL STATES OF CHOTA NAGPUR.

[Report on these States for 1911-12 by the Commissioner of Chota Nagpur.]

[*Two States.*—(1) Seraikela; area 449 square miles; population, 106,125; income, Rs. 1,16,973; Chief, Raja Udit Narayan Singh Deo Bahadur, aged 63. (2) Kharsawan; area, 153 square miles; population, 38,809; income Rs. 48,725. The Chief, Sri Sriram Chandra Singh Deo, aged 21, ranks as a Thakur, and having completed his education at Rajkumar College, Raipur, is now undergoing training in the details of administrative work. The States pay no tribute and have no military force. They are both under the direct supervision of the Deputy Commissioner of Singhbhum. Both Chiefs are cadets of the Porahat family.]

Administration.

266. The Seraikela State was administered by its Chief, while the Kharsawan State continued under Government management owing to the minority of the Chief. The Minor Chief is now being trained in the duties of administration under the supervision of the Manager and has recently been vested with the power of a Magistrate of the 2nd class within the State.

Revenue.

267. The percentage of collections in the Seraikela State, rose from 51·4 per cent. in the previous year to 56·7 in the year under review, while in Kharsawan it fell from 96·9 to 96·6. In Seraikela a modified form of the certificate procedure of British India had to be adopted in some cases for the realization of rents. In Kharsawan no coercive measures were taken. The receipts under excise decreased in both the States. The decrease in the Seraikela State is reported to be due to the opening of an excise shop at Sakchi in the district of Singhbhum, which is within three miles of the border of the State, and that in Kharsawan to the decrease of fees at auction sales.

Material condition of the people.

268. From the agricultural point of view the year was a favourable one in Seraikela. The outturn of rice in that State is reported to have been 75 per cent. In Kharsawan the outturn was 10 to 12 annas of a normal crop. The public health was generally good in both the States. No organized emigration is allowed from these States, but voluntary emigration is not forbidden. A large number of coolies from Kharsawan emigrated to Kalimati to work at Messrs. Tata & Co.'s Iron and Steel works.

Administration of Justice.

269. There was a decrease in both the States in the number of persons brought to trial during the year. The decrease was chiefly in offences affecting the human body. In Seraikela there was a decrease in the average duration of civil and execution cases and a slight increase in that of revenue cases, being 61·92 and 51 days against 69·91 and 61 days, respectively, in the previous year. In Kharsawan there was an increase in the average duration of all classes of cases.

Jails.

270. The jail population shows an increase in Seraikela and a decrease in Kharsawan. The new jail building in Seraikela is reported to have been still under construction.

Forests.

271. There was considerable decrease in income from forests in Seraikela; the receipts during the year being Rs. 7,688 against Rs. 16,422 in the previous year. The scheme for the preservation of the forests in Kharsawan, sanctioned by Government, is being gradually given effect to and the work of demarcation will, it is expected, be finished during the course of the current year.

TRIBUTARY AND FEUDATORY STATES OF ORISSA.

[Report on the States for 1911-12 by the Commissioner of Orissa.]

[Number of States 24; aggregate area, 28,046 square miles; population, 37,98,038; gross income Rs. 52,77,292.]

Administration and Land Revenue.

272. During the year under review there were six States under the administration of Government, *viz.*, Bonai, Hindol, Kalahandi, Keonjhar, Nayagarh and Rairakhol. To these were added Mayurbhanj and Pal-Lahera towards the close of the year. As a result of the close attention which has of late years been given to the matter of proper collection of land revenue, out of the 24 States of the Orissa Agency, eight showed an improvement over last year; in four States the collections showed the same percentage as in the previous year and in twelve States there was a falling off. In the States under the administration of Government the percentage of total collection on total demand was a very satisfactory feature. It was as high as 100 per cent. in Bonai, Kalahandi and Rairakhol. In the States under the administration of their own Chiefs the percentage was good though not so high in all cases.

Settlement.

273. The settlement operations in the Gangpur State were completed during the year and the new rents assessed were fully realized. Besides Gangpur, settlement operations were actually in progress in Bonai, Keonjhar, Kalahandi, Hindol, Athmallik, Sonpur, Talcher, Tigiria, Patna and Khandpara and the first seven States are reported to have made better progress during the year under review than in the preceding year. In Tigiria the sudden death of the Settlement Officer retarded the progress of the settlement. But the operations are reported to have so far advanced that the Chief, with the help of the Dewan, will be able to complete them shortly.

274. There was an increase of 235 in the number of cases reported to the Police as compared with the previous year, which was contributed by 15 States. On the other hand, nine States showed a decrease. The largest increase in the number of reported cases occurred in Sonpur and Nayagarh, which was by 148 and 130, respectively. The largest decrease, of 308 cases, which occurred in Mayurbhanj may be accounted for by better surveillance of bad characters, improvement of the chaukidari system and appointment of a British Officer as Superintendent of the State Police. Generally speaking the year was marked with a decrease in cases of robbery and dacoity. Increased attention was paid to improving the administration of the police force both in the States under Government and also in those which are under their own Chiefs, and the result has been satisfactory. The general tone and morale of the Police is yearly improving and the general conduct of the force has been good. Crime.

275. There was a decrease of 24 in the total number of cases brought to trial during the year under review as compared with the figures of the previous year. This is said to be due chiefly to the greater care with which the courts have issued summons on complaints. The average duration in police cases for all the 24 States of the Agency fell from 7·93 days to 6·32 days, and in complaint cases from 16·52 days to 15·26 days. Administration of Justice.

The total number of civil suits for disposal was 12,080 against 12,288, showing a decrease of 208 suits in all. The decrease was largest in Keonjhar and Gangpur. It is satisfactory to notice that the year's working of the administration of civil justice shows a further remarkable improvement as regards promptitude in disposing of suits. The average duration of contested and uncontested cases was 56·46 and 29·33 days against 60·91 and 30·81 days, respectively, in the previous year.

276. The daily average population in the jails in the Agency as a whole increased from 55·47 to 60·78, though there was a decrease in the average population in 11 States. The most noticeable feature in the administration of the jails is the really substantial progress made in many States in the shape of new buildings and additions to and improvements in the existing buildings. The improvement of jail industries and training of prisoners have been given due attention and fair progress made. The discipline in the jails is reported to have been well maintained and the conduct of the prisoners and of the jail staff was better than before. There was no escape during the year. The Political Agent testifies to the general good conduct of the prisoners who receive proper housing, clothing, feeding and medical attendance. Jails.

The prisoners in all the State jails are reported to have received the benefit of the gracious clemency of His Imperial Majesty on the occasion of the Imperial Coronation Durbar.

277. The total income derived from forests amounted to Rs. 8,12,185 against Rs. 7,15,905 in the previous year, showing an increase of Rs. 96,280. This increase was shared by 18 States, especially Rairakhol, Mayurbhanj and Keonjhar. The remaining six States, *viz.*, Baramba, Bonai, Gangpur, Kalahandi, Pal Lahera and Rampur showed a decrease. The Agency Forest Officer completed a detailed examination of the forests of Bonai, Kalahandi and the Patna States. He also prepared forest rules for the administration of the Hindol, Keonjhar and Nayagarh forests, which have received approval. A very satisfactory account had been received of the work done by the Agency Forest Officer which fully justifies the wisdom of creating this appointment. There was happily no friction with the people regarding forest administration. A good start has been made in the direction of placing the forest administration on a scientific basis with a properly trained staff. The Chiefs are also realising the importance of expert advice and up-to-date methods of forest administration. Forests.

278. There was an increase of Rs. 32,234 in the total excise revenue which was shared by 16 States, the remaining eight States showing small decreases. The States of Kalahandi and Patna used to suffer formerly by considerable smuggling of indigenous *ganja* from the Jaypur zamindari. But this Excise.

smuggling has been stopped to a large extent by the action taken by the Government of Madras in prohibiting the cultivation of *ganja* in the Jaypur Agency tract. This measure has resulted in an increase of *ganja* revenue in these States.

Public works.

279. The total expenditure on public works during the year under review was Rs. 9,80,119 against Rs. 9,54,447, showing an increase of Rs. 25,672. The steady increase in the expenditure under this head bears testimony to the active interest taken by the Chiefs in erecting good public buildings and improving communications. The Chiefs are also alive to the necessity of providing irrigation works as a preventive measure against the occurrence of famine. Generally speaking there was an improvement everywhere on modern lines both in communications and buildings which is highly creditable.

Material condition of the people.

280. The year was fairly prosperous from an agricultural point of view, but not so good as the previous year. A long break in the rains from the close of June hampered agricultural operations. Subsequently crops in the villages on the bank of the Mahanadi in the States of Daspalla, Narsingpur, Khandpara and Athgarh were damaged by floods. The outturn of winter rice was only 11 annas on an average. The stocks in hand were ample and trade brisk. The condition of the people was good.

Public health.

281. There was no outbreak of epidemic disease. Most of the States are provided with good dispensaries at headquarters and several of them have good dispensaries in the interior. During the year under report two new dispensaries were opened in the States of Kalahandi and Gangpur. Vaccination and re-vaccination continued to spread rapidly and to gain popularity and a further satisfactory advance was made in this direction during the year. Seven female vaccinators were successfully employed in the States of Nayagarh, Narsingpur, Hindol and Nilgiri. Pan vaccinators were employed in Daspalla, Hindol and Talcher as in the previous year to deal with low-caste people.

Education.

282. The number of schools rose from 2,072 to 2,092, showing an increase of 20. The total number of boys and girls attending school rose from 68,707 to 73,309. It is satisfactory to note that attendance in the schools is becoming more regular. The system of training girls as village mistresses is reported to have made fair progress. There is, however, room for improvement in the matter of female education, the number of girls attending schools being very small in comparison with that of boys.

CONDITION OF THE PEOPLE.

[Report on the Land Revenue Administration, 1911-12.]

Patna Division.

283. Owing to a succession of good harvests a steady improvement in the condition of the people was maintained. Inter-district immigration showed no appreciable variation but there was more emigration from Patna, as coolies were recruited there for five colonies against three in 1910-11.

Tirhut Division.

284. All the main crops of the year under report were excellent; *there* was a marked fall in prices and the material condition of the people, *most of* whom derive their livelihood from agriculture, was consequently good. There was practically no immigration into the districts of Saran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. People emigrated temporarily as usual from the districts of this division to the labour centres of Bengal and Assam.

Bhagalpur Division.

285. The year under review was the third year of a succession of splendid crops due to timely but not excessive rainfall, with the result that the people continued prosperous. Prices of food-grains, however, ruled a little higher than in the previous year, which shows, that there were large exports. The rate of wages was almost stationary, except in some towns where it has risen, particularly in the case of ordinary coolies.

Orissa Division.

286. The crops were not quite so good as in the previous year but the condition of the people remained on the whole satisfactory. A large number of poor agriculturists and landless labourers went as usual to Calcutta in search

of employment. The Mahanadi rose in August as high as in the record years of 1872 and 1892. The flood caused some temporary distress in the districts of Cuttack and Puri and a good deal of house property was destroyed. There was no loss of life and less damage was done than might have been expected.

287. Though the rains held off in July and August the year was on the whole one of marked agricultural prosperity throughout the division. There is no organised immigration into any district but 10,595 labourers, including dependants, were registered as emigrants to the tea gardens of Assam. The development of the mineral resources of Chota Nagpur is of the utmost importance and considerable progress in this direction has been made during the year.

Chota Nagpur Division.

CHAPTER II.—ADMINISTRATION OF THE LAND.

REALIZATION OF THE REVENUE.

[Report on the Land Revenue Administration of the Province of Bihar and Orissa for the year 1911-12.]

Collection of land revenue.

288. The total number of estates paying land revenue rose to 102,629, the increase, 865 on the previous year for the area now constituting the Province, being mainly due to partitions. The current demand of the year was Rs. 1,50,05,919 or Rs. 3,184 in excess of that of the previous year. The percentage of total collections on total demands amounted to 97·62 which was slightly less than that of the previous year. The percentage of total collections on current demands and of current collections on current demands amounting, respectively, to 99·68 and 98·25 fell short of last year's figures 100·19 and 98·35. The remissions of land revenue allowed during the year amounted to Rs. 31,369 or Rs. 13,759 more than in 1910-11; this was chiefly due to acquisition of lands for public purposes, diluvion, surrender of holdings, deterioration of soil and cancellation of settlements already made.

Operations of the Sale Law.

289. In comparison with the previous year, the number of defaults in the payment of land revenue increased in all divisions excepting Orissa; *but out* of 9,526 estates, shares and interests which became liable to sale for the non-payment of Government revenue 378 or 3·9 per cent. were only actually sold in the whole Province as compared with 391 or 4·2 per cent. in the previous year. Of the total number sold 199 were whole estates and 179 shares. The amount realised by sale was Rs. 2,35,280 or 11 times the Government revenue of the properties sold as against 7 times in 1910-1911. There were 84 appeals preferred to Commissioners against sales, of which 19 were successful, while recommendations for the annulment of sales on the ground of hardship were made to Government in 9 cases.

Redemption of land revenue.

290. Thirteen petty estates were redeemed during the year; the total revenue of these estates was Rs. 18 and the price realised on redemption was Rs. 221.

Miscellaneous revenue.

291. The total collections of miscellaneous revenue, including receipts from forest lands in Government estates, amounted to Rs. 7,22,740 against Rs. 11,06,983 in the previous year. The decrease occurred mainly under the heads, survey and settlement charges, sales of Government estates, grazing fees in Angul, and tolls on *sabai* grass in the Santal Parganas which are no longer credited as revenue. Recoveries on account of survey and settlement amounted to Rs. 5,56,659 as compared with Rs. 8,96,527 in the preceding year.

Sale of Government estates.

292. No sale of a Government estate or of a share in such estate took place during the year; eleven plots of land covering an area of 16·02 acres were sold; one of these measuring 8 acres was sold subject to a revenue demand of Rs. 116; the remainder were sold revenue-free for Rs. 3,698.

Payment of revenue and rent by money-orders.

293. The number of money-orders and the amount of land revenue and cesses remitted thereby were 1,58,879 and Rs. 11,18,144 against 1,53,945 and Rs. 11,45,069, respectively, in the previous year. The aggregate of the remittances exceeded Rs. 50,000 in nine districts and in five of them the amount was more than a lakh of rupees. There was again an increase in the number and value of rent money orders, the amounts rising from 21,030 and Rs. 3,78,081 in the preceding year to 21,819 and Rs. 3,87,326, respectively. This increase was shared by all the divisions except Orissa, but the percentage of refusals rose from 20·8 in 1910-11 to 22·8 which shows that the system is growing in favour with the tenants but is disliked by the landlords as it deprives them of the opportunity of realizing interest and other perquisites from their tenants.

Road and Public Works Cesses.

294. Compared with 1910-11, the current demand of the year (Rs. 50,37,731) increased by Rs. 43,210 due chiefly to revaluations of portions of Monghyr and Bhagalpur districts; but the actual collections were less than

those of the preceding year by Rs. 1,43,741, the percentage falling from 102·2 to 98·4. The prevalence of plague in Gaya, the introduction of the system of amalgamated land revenue and cess accounts in Muzaffarpur where the zamindars were under the impression that payments on account of land revenue would not be accepted if cesses remained in arrears, and large payments made in Darbhanga after the close of the year are the principal causes of this decrease in collection. In six districts, however, the collections exceeded the prescribed standard of a hundred per cent. on the current demand.

Certificate procedure.

295. The Bengal Public Demands Recovery Act, I of 1859 was extended, during the year, to the portion of Boinchee Trust Estate in Balasore. The total number of certificates issued on account of all demands, including those for cesses, decreased from 94,340 to 86,852; the decrease was shared by all the divisions. The number of cases disposed of amounted to 85,367 as compared with 90,707 in the preceding year. The number of cases pending at the close of the year was 25,313 of which 3,596 cases were more than six months old.

Land Registration.

296. Thirty-nine thousand eight hundred and sixty-three applications were made during the year for the registration of succession to proprietary interests in land by purchase, inheritance, gift or otherwise of which 36,430 were granted before the close of the year. The number of old interests removed and new interests recorded were 43,505 and 51,086, respectively. There was again an increase in the total number of recorded interests in the Province which was 854,630 as against 847,049 at the beginning of 1910-11. In Sambalpur, 290 mutations were registered under section 125 of the Central Provinces Land Revenue Act, XVIII of 1881. The registers are generally reported to be in good order. In Patna Register D is being revised after comparison with the settlement *khewats*. The expenditure on account of Land Registration work amounted to Rs. 10,324 and the fees realised under Section 64 of the Land Registration Act to Rs. 1,263.

Partition.

297. The number of partition cases instituted was 366 as against 259 in the previous year; but the number of disposals fell off from 301 to 284 with the result that the total number of pending cases at the close of the year increased from 917 to 999 of which 466 were more than two years old. The Estates Partition Act, V of 1897, in its present form, offers innumerable opportunities for obstruction and delays are unavoidable in contested cases; moreover, in the districts of the Tirhut Division, the subdivision of some estates has now reached such a stage that it is necessary for the revenue officer either to refuse partition or form estates, which scarcely deserve the name consisting as they do of small blocks scattered throughout the parent estate. The amendment of the Act is under consideration.

SURVEYS.

[Report of the Survey Department, Bihar and Orissa, for the year ending the 30th September 1912.]

Outturn for the year.

298. The outturn of traverse survey during the year (not including the Ganges *diara* Special Survey) was 2,962 square miles. The special demarcation survey of the Ganges *diara* was continued during the year under report. It is being undertaken with a view to providing maps which will show permanent marks and other prominent marks in *diara* tracts, also the modern survey, and Revenue and *diara* Survey boundaries. The tract dealt with covers the Ganges *diara*, from Fatwah in Patna, to a point opposite Mokameh Ghat in Monghyr, and is about 56 miles in length measured along the main channel of the river.

The report on the working of the Drawing Office shows satisfactory results.

Administrative and other changes.

299. No innovation of any importance has been effected during the year. All the expenditure of the year under report is a little above normal, as it includes the cost of giving retrospective effect to the re-organization scheme of the ministerial and menial establishments, which was sanctioned during the year.

LAND RECORDS AND SETTLEMENTS.

[Annual Report of the Director of Land Records for the year ending the 30th September 1912, and Land Revenue Administration Report for the year ending 31st March 1912, for minor Settlements under the control of District Officers and Commissioners of Divisions.]

General.

300. Survey and settlement operations were in progress during the year in 10 districts of the Province. The area cadastrally surveyed was 2,662 square miles. Preliminary records were written for the same area. Records were prepared for attestation in 4,353 square miles, attested in 4,122 square miles and finally published in 4,907 square miles. The rents of 48,531 tenants were settled and the expenditure for the year amounted to Rs. 11,35,411.

Land Revenue Settlements.

301. By far the most important work under this head—Land Revenue Settlements—was in connection with the resettlement of the Khurda Government Estate comprising 833 square miles in the district of Puri, the term of the last settlement of which extended up to October 1912. Under Bengal Government Notification No. 1808T.R, dated 16th October, 1911, the operations in this estate were undertaken. The annual *milan khasra* operations in this estate had practically brought the records up to date down to October 1910 and in the present proceedings it is only necessary to collect informations of the mutations that have occurred since that date, to survey all new reclamations and to make enquiries into encroachments in order to arrive at up-to-date records of the holdings. During the cold weather of 1911-12 good progress was made in bringing the records up-to-date, and in preparing fair copies of the khatians. As soon as the attestation is completed in the cold weather it is proposed to prepare fair rent schedules.

The operations in the Bichitrapur Government estate in the district of Balasore were completed during the year. The cultivated area and rental have risen from 2,267 acres and Rs. 4,599 to 2,468 acres and Rs. 5,273, respectively.

Bihar.

South Monghyr.

302. The survey and settlement operations in the district of South Monghyr were completed during the year with the exception of the Section 112 proceedings in respect of the estate of Babu Sukan Singh, which proved to be a troublesome work. This Estate is the first area in which Section 112 of the Bengal Tenancy Act has been applied. The proceedings have since been completed with the exception of a few cases covered by injunctions obtained by the landlord from the Civil Court and have disclosed some radical defects in the law and procedure which will be considered during the next amendment of the Bengal Tenancy Act.

Patna.

303. The operations in the district of Patna had reached the last stage, which comprised the disposal of case work under sections 105, 106 and 40 of the Bengal Tenancy Act and recovery of costs. In the settlement of fair rents under section 105, enhancements were allowed on the grounds of rise in prices and excess area. The increase in rents did not exceed 11 per cent. The demands for *dahiak* were held to be illegal and disallowed. To contest this finding the landlords filed section 106 suits which were tried and dismissed. There was an appeal to the Special Judge who, without entering into the legality or otherwise of the demand, has since decided that the Revenue Officer preparing the record-of-rights was not authorised to scrutinise the same as his sole duty was to record existing conditions.

Shahabad.

304. Taking into account the progress achieved since the inception of the operations in the district of Shahabad in 1908, cadastral survey and preliminary record-writing in thanas Ariah, Buxar, Dumraon, Shahpur, Piro, Bikramganj, and Mohania were completed and were in progress in thanas Dehri and Sasaram. Attestation, draft publication and disposal of objections of all these thanas except the last two were completed before the close of the year; case work and settlement of rents were done for a considerable area. Owing to the minute subdivision of proprietary interests, the record of these interests as well as the verification of the numerous revenue-free estates was found extremely arduous. The disputes about possession and title were very numerous and keenly contested, the parties being often found to be armed with conflicting Civil Court decrees. The most important question dealt with was the status of the tenants known as *guzashtadars*. The term

uzashtadars, specially in the Dumraon Raj area, generally connoted fixity f rent, though, detailed enquiries, in some cases, shewed that the tenancies were merely occupancy holdings with no fixity of rents. Owing to the objections preferred mostly by the Dumraon Raj, the entries about fixity of rent, in respect of such tenancies, had to be revised in some cases in the light of the detailed enquiries made in connection with the objections. Settlement of fair rents under section 105 was made in a large number of cases, the enhancements being allowed mainly on the ground of rise in price and excess areas, amounting to below 7 per cent. of the existing rentals. Numerous long-standing disputes were satisfactorily cleared up with the help of section 109C, which appears to have been very advantageous to the parties. In holdings held on produce rents, it was found that the landlord's share was half the produce in most cases, though in the case of transplanted rice the common system was for the landlords to take only $\frac{2}{5}$ths of the produce. Some commutations of rents were effected, the rents settled being moderate.

Killa Bishunpur, Cuttack.

305. The survey and settlement of the difficult area of Killa Bishunpur was completed during the year. The settlement of rents appears to have been accepted by the parties as no appeals were preferred. The cases under section 106 concerned mainly rent-free claims.

Dhalbhum.

306. The rent settlement work in pargana Dhalbhum in the district of Singhbhum was completed during the year. A commutation of produce rents was also made. The results of the combined fair rent settlements and commutations may be represented briefly as follows :—

Total previous rent of the pargana.	Total settled and recorded rent.		
	For first five years.	For second five years.	For third five years.
Rupees 1,36,236 *plus* 26,785 maunds of paddy *plus* 6,268 maunds of rice.	Rupees 1,82,912 *plus* 6,737 maunds of paddy *plus* 861 maunds of rice.	Rupees 1,89,220 *plus* 6,737 maunds of paddy *plus* 861 maunds of rice.	Rupees 1,93,627 *plus* 6,737 maunds of paddy *plus* 861 maunds of rice.

Manbhum.

307. Attestation proceedings in parganas Barahbhum and Patkum in the district of Manbhum were completed and fair rent settlement was in progress when the year closed. Some test cases have been decided and the decision appealed against to the Commissioner of the Division. Some difficult suits were disposed of, the most important being those relating to the status of *tabidar* ghatwals. The landlords claimed that they were resumable service tenancies while after very full and detailed enquiries it was decided by the Revenue Officer that they were non-resumable *khuntkatti* holdings. The decision of the Revenue Officer has been upheld by the Divisional Commissioner.

Hazaribagh.

308. The survey and settlement operations in the district of Hazaribagh were initiated in 1909. Cadastral survey and preliminary record-writing were completed in about 5,000 square miles while attestation, draft publication and disposal of objections were completed in a little over 3,000 square miles. The first area taken up was the Paresnath Hill covering an area of 25 square miles where the difficulty about the rival claims of the Digambar and Swetambar Jains to the lease of the hill necessitated the taking up of the area in advance of the rest of the district. The operations resulted in throwing much light on this vexed question.

The settlement operations, so far, reveal that the tenantry are mostly backward and are in a generally oppressed condition which from sheer force of habit they continue to acquiesce in. The condition in the thikadari villages is miserable. The raiyats were as a body under the heel of the landlord and absence of litigation was due to the ignorance of the tenants and their despair of successful resistance to the landlords in the courts. It was found to be a common practice with some landlords to bring no rent suits but to evict any tenant whose rent was in arrears. Cases have been found where the cash rents of an entire village were exchanged by the landlord for half produce rents. Illegal enhancements were found in almost every village. Though the incidence of legitimate praedial conditions were generally light, the claims for illegal

abwabs made the situation too trying for the tenants. On the borders of Manbhum serf cultivators known as *kamias* were found. A raiyat whose ordinary credit is exhausted will borrow money from a landlord or well-to-do raiyat and engage himself generally by a written contract to work continuously for his creditor by way of interest upon the loan. The so-called loan really represents the price for which the man sells himself to perpetual service, because it is obvious that a man in his position can never repay the money. The *kamia* agrees not to work for any one except his creditor or master; his wife and children are also the creditor's servants. The purchase-money is generally from Rs. 20 to 40, a strong man or a married man getting more than a weak man or a bachelor. It is said that the position becomes hereditary, the son continuing to carry the father's debt. The *kamia* gets from 5 to 10 cottahs of land for his own cultivation and some payment in kind proportionate to the amount of work done by him.

The operations in the district have thus not been started too soon. The record of the rights of the tenantry under the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act has amply safeguarded them. The percentage of non-occupancy raiyats has now been found to be about 1 per cent. In the wilder parts of the district the village headmen system, so common elsewhere in Chota Nagpur and in the Santal Parganas, was met with. In the areas bordering the Bihar districts conditions approach those obtaining in Bihar.

Orissa Revision Settlement.

309. The revision settlement operations in the districts of Balasore, Cuttack and Puri are on the point of completion. Some case work under sections, 40, 106, 108 and 108A only remains to be done. The records and maps of these districts have now been brought up to date. Fair rents have been settled in the course of the operations for about 20,000 tenants and the increase in rents allowed was mainly on account of new reclamations.

Agreeably to the views of the Secretary of State contained in his Despatch No. 18, dated 21st February 1911, the annual maintenance experiment in the district of Balasore was abandoned and arrangements were made for starting the triennial maintenance scheme. The districts of Balasore and Cuttack were divided into circles and a staff of a superintendent and recorders employed. Khanapuri was not completed when the year closed. The operations comprised 1,887 villages with nearly 14 lakhs of plots. As this work too has proved expensive and arduous the question of a further extension of the operation is under the consideration of the Government of India. In Sambalpur the work of maintenance continued to be satisfactory. The North Bihar mutation offices continued to work at a loss and their abolition is under contemplation. The record of mutation in the Government estates was on the whole fairly adequate and some improvement has been noticed in the work concerning the Wards' Estates. The inspection of rent rolls in Government and Wards' Estates is reported to have been satisfactorily made.

Utilization of Land Records.

310. In all areas which have been cadastrally surveyed and settled, the maps and records continue to render invaluable help in almost all branches of the administration though there is still room for their wider use in some branches. In criminal cases involving disputes about possession, the records and maps have been of great assistance, and such cases are steadily declining in surveyed and settled areas where they were common before those operations were commenced.

Maintenance of boundary marks.

311. District Officers appear to have bestowed much attention on the maintenance of boundary marks and several cases of missing and lost marks have been brought to notice and steps taken for their restoration or repairs. A fund for the maintenance of boundary marks has been constituted in Government order No. 1451T.R., dated 20th September 1911, from amounts recovered for surveyed and settled areas along with ordinary survey and settlement. Costs and allotments are made from the fund for the upkeep of the marks.

WASTE LANDS.

Nil.

GOVERNMENT ESTATES.

[Land Revenue Administration Report of Bihar and Orissa for 1911-12.]

Number and management.

312. The total number of estates under direct management, including those of private individuals, was 278, with a current demand of Rs. 16,59,733. The percentage of cost of management on the current demand was 8·5. There were few changes of any importance in the system of management. The estates in Darbhanga are few and scattered and the cost of managing them is consequently very high; it was therefore decided to sell some of these estates to reduce the establishment. Some of the *bhaoli* lands in Gaya were converted into tenancies paying a money rent.

Improvements.

313. The total expenditure on miscellaneous and sanitary improvements was Rs. 1,13,832, or Rs. 248 less than in the previous year. The total unspent balance amounted to Rs. 14,266.

Education.

314. The total expenditure on education in the estates was Rs. 26,739 against a Government grant of Rs. 19,916; the excess expenditure, which occurred mainly in Cuttack, was met from the grant for primary education and from money contributed by local bodies. Special measures were taken to improve female education in Cuttack with the result that there was an increase in the Banki Government Estate of ten schools and of 512 pupils, of whom 356 were girls.

Roads and Communications.

315. The actual expenditure on roads and communications amounted to Rs. 75,849 which exceeded the 1½ per cent. grant by Rs. 42,530, the balance being met from District Board or other local funds.

Condition of raiyats.

316. Good harvests in the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur divisions brought about a considerable improvement in the material condition of the raiyats generally. In Monghyr, the *rabi* crop was damaged by the strong west wind which blew almost continuously throughout the whole of March and the tenants in the Supaul subdivision of Bhagalpur suffered from floods. The continued depression of the lac market affected the condition of the tenants in Gaya and in the Palamau Government estate and in the Kolhan a partial failure of the rains did some damage. The poorer classes, however, found work at Messrs. Tata and Company's Works at Sakchi and at Selai, where the Bengal Iron and Steel Company are working their iron mines. With these places to resort to and the high wages paid, the labouring classes had a prosperous year. Plague occurred in the Government estates of the Patna and Tirhut divisions but was less severe than in the previous year.

WARDS' AND ATTACHED ESTATES.

[Report on the Administration of Wards' and Attached Estates for the year 1911-12.]

Number of estates and the payment of Government demands.

317. The number of estates under management at the end of the year was 172 as compared with 180 at the close of the preceding year. During the year 97·9 per cent. of the revenue and cesses due to Government were paid. The heaviest defaulters were again the estates in Patna; but instructions have been issued to the managers of these estates not to withhold payment except in absolutely unavoidable circumstances.

Rent and cesses due to superior landlords.

318. 76·7 per cent. of these dues were paid as against 78 per cent. in the preceding year. The total unpaid balance at the close of the year amounted to Rs. 56,556. The balances were heaviest in Maksudpur in Gaya, in Surajpura No. I. in Shahabad and in Murho in Bhagalpur.

Collection of rents and cesses.

319. The collection of rent and cesses due to the estates increased to 98·6 per cent. of the current demand as compared with 92·9 per cent. in the preceding year. The standard of 100 per cent. was exceeded in the Tirhut, Bhagalpur and Orissa divisions; there was an improvement in the Patna division where the percentage rose from 74 to 84·7 during the year. Thesurvey and settlement operations in Hazaribagh interfered with collections in that district as they prevented the raiyats from leaving their homes to earn money elsewhere and the recovery of settlement costs had a similar effect in Ranchi and in Manbhum.

Balances of rents and cesses due to estates.

320. The outstanding balances under this head amounted to Rs. 78,41,940 or 116·8 per cent. of the current and 49·5 per cent. of the total demand against 108·8 per cent. and 49·5 per cent., respectively, in the previous year. The balances exceeded the current demand in the Patna division (328·7); in the remaining divisions the percentages were 51·5 in Tirhut, 73·8 in Bhagalpur, 18 in Orissa and 74·2 in Chota Nagpur. There was a decrease in the number of certificates filed during the year in all the divisions except Patna and it was most marked in Orissa. The number of disposals was 70 per cent. of the certificates filed and the amount realized was 44 per cent. of the demand against 42·66 per cent. in the previous year. A similar decrease occurred in the number of civil suits instituted during the year on behalf of Ward's estates; 3,186 cases were disposed of out of 5,775 instituted, and the amount recovered was Rs. 46,148.

Management charges.

321. The percentage of the cost of management on the current demand was 11·5 against 10·6 in the preceding year. Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur were again the only divisions in which the cost did not exceed the standard of 10 per cent. There was a satisfactory decrease to 12·3 per cent. in Orissa, but in Tirhut the percentage rose to 13·4. Management charges were higher (11·4 per cent.) in the Patna division owing to the entertainment of special and better paid establishments.

Improvements.

322. The total expenditure on schools, dispensaries and works of improvement was Rs. 3,64,597 against Rs. 5,58,336 in the previous year. The Commissioner of Tirhut sanctioned the expenditure of Rs. 10,660 for starting an experimental farm and has under consideration the opening of a cattle-breeding farm, in the Bettiah estate. On the whole the agricultural experiments conducted in the various estates were attended with good results.

Education of the wards.

323. The arrangements made for the education of the wards and the results attained continued to be satisfactory.

REVENUE AND RENT-PAYING CLASSES.

[Land Revenue Administration Report, 1911-12. Divisional Miscellaneous Reports, 1911-12.]

Tenancy Acts.

324. The Bengal Tenancy Act is in force in the greater part of the Province. Some of its provisions have also been extended to the districts of Cuttack, Balasore and Puri in the Orissa division. The Act continued to work smoothly. The Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act (Bengal Act VI of 1908), also worked well; in many respects, it has yielded excellent results and, throughout the Chota Nagpur division, is being wisely and cautiously administered. A Bill to consolidate and amend the law relating to landlord and tenant in the districts of Cuttack, Puri and Balasore of the Orissa division was passed by the Bengal Legislative Council on the 27th March 1912. But, being actuated by important political and administrative considerations the Governor-General, under section 40 of the Indian Councils Act, decided to withhold his assent from the measure and to leave it to the Government of Bihar and Orissa to introduce a measure regulating the relations of landlord and tenant in Orissa if such a course appears desirable. The Bill has been recast, omitting the chapter on maintenance and is now awaiting discussion in the Legislative Council of this Province.

Rent-receipts.

325. The use of rent-receipts printed in Government presses has practically ceased in private estates as private presses supply the forms at cheaper rates. Contrary to the provisions of the Bengal Tenancy Act palm-leaf and other receipts are still granted by some of the zamindars in the Orissa division. The practice of giving plain paper receipts is still largely in vogue in Darbhanga. Complaints regarding the failure of landlords to grant proper rent-receipts to their tenants still continued and fines were imposed on a number of the offenders. Complaints of wrongful confinement and of attempts at dispossessing tenants of their lands, by petty landlords, for the purpose of enhancing rents and realising illegal cesses are not uncommon in Purnea although the record-of-rights exists. With the preparation of the record-of-rights in Patna, the motive for withholding printed receipts has to a great extent disappeared and there are indications that the landlords are at length taking to grant printed receipts.

Rent-suits.

326. No change in the local jurisdiction of the various rent laws administered by Revenue Courts took place during the year. The total number of suits of all kinds instituted in the Orissa division rose to 40,541; the increase is attributed to the vigorous measures adopted by a large number of landlords in the district of Cuttack to recover arrears of rent. In the Chota Nagpur division, 9,722 suits for arrears of rent were instituted during the year.

The instructions of the Board of Revenue regarding the use to be made of the record-of-rights in the trial of rent-suits were duly observed. It is satisfactory to notice the improvement that has been effected in the disposal of such suits in the Chota Nagpur Division.

Relations between landlords and tenants.

327. The relations between landlords and their tenants were on the whole of the normal kind. In Cuttack, in certain localities, they were slightly strained owing to the revision settlement which occasioned disputes between the landlord and tenants in respect of *bhag* cultivation and *anabadi* lands reclaimed by the tenant. Certain zamindars attempted to realize rent from their tenants in excess of the settled rent. In Hazaribagh the working of the Settlement Department, brought to light serious and wide-spread abuses of the familiar type connected with illegal enhancement of rent, illegal *abwabs*, withholding of rent-receipts and the use of forged papers in suits relating to land.

CHAPTER III.—PROTECTION.

Legislating Authority.

The Provincial Legislative Council.

328. The local legislative authority in Bengal, which has hitherto included Bihar and Orissa, was the Bengal Legislative Council, established by proclamation of the Governor-General of India in Council published in the *Calcutta Gazette* on the 17th January 1862. The proclamation was made in exercise of powers conferred by section 44 of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, and it took the form, contemplated by that section, of extending to Bengal the provisions of that Act touching the making of laws and regulations for the peace and good government of the Presidencies of Fort St. George and Bombay. The proclamation was declared to take effect from the 18th January 1862, and the first meeting of the council was held on the 1st February in that year.

Constitution.

329. The council at first consisted of twelve members and a President, namely, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal, the members being nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor with the sanction of the Governor-General. By section 1(2) of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, the Governor-General in Council was empowered to increase the number of members up to a maximum of twenty, and by a proclamation, dated the 16th March 1893, the number was increased to twenty, all being nominated, as before, by the Lieutenant-Governor with the sanction of the Governor-General. By regulations made under the Indian Councils Act, 1892, it was provided—

(1) that not more than ten of the twenty members should be officials;

(2) that nominations to seven seats should be made on the recommendation of (*a*) the Corporation of Calcutta, (*b*) such Municipal Corporations or group or groups of Municipal Corporations (other than the Corporation of Calcutta) as the Lieutenant-Governor might prescribe, (*c*) such District Boards or group or groups of District Boards as the Lieutenant-Governor might prescribe, (*d*) such association or associations of landholders as the Lieutenant-Governor might prescribe, (*e*) such association or associations of merchants, manufacturers or tradesmen as the Lieutenant-Governor might prescribe, and (*f*) the Senate of the University of Calcutta, each of these six bodies having at least one councillor nominated upon its recommendation, and the District Boards two councillors; and

(3) that the Lieutenant-Governor might, at his discretion, nominate persons to the remaining seats so as to secure a fair representation of the different classes of the community.

By the Indian Councils Act, 1909, two important changes were made in the constitution of the council. The principle of direct elections was introduced, and the maximum number of members was raised from twenty to fifty. By regulations made under this Act on the 15th November 1909, it was provided—

(1) that twenty-six members should be elected as follows :—

By the Corporation of Calcutta	...	1 Member.
„ University of Calcutta	...	1 „
„ Municipal Commissioners	...	6 Members.
„ District Boards ...	...	6 „
„ Landholders ...	...	5 „
„ Muhammadan community	...	4 „
„ Bengal Chamber of Commerce		2 „
„ Calcutta Trades Association	...	1 Member.

(2) that not more than twenty-two members should be nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor, with the sanction of the Governor-General, and that of these members—

(*a*) not more than seventeen might be officials, and

(*b*) two should be non-official persons to be selected—one from the Indian commercial community and one from the planting community, and

(3) that the Lieutenant-Governor might with the sanction of the Governor-General nominate two more persons, whether officials or non-officials, having expert knowledge of subjects connected with proposed or pending legislation.

The regulations thus authorised the constitution of a council of the full number of members allowed by the Act., *viz.*, fifty. To this number should be added the President himself and the Members of the Bengal Executive Council, who are *ex-officio* members of the Legislative Council by virtue of section 3 (*4*) of the Act. The regulations declared that the power of nominating officials was not to be exercised so as to produce an official majority. They also contained provisions as to the qualifications of candidates for election, the making by elected and nominated members of an oath or affirmation of allegiance to the Crown, bye elections, corrupt practices at elections, the quorum at meetings of the council and other matters, and they increased from two years to three the term of office of members. Section 4 of the Act provides for the appointment of a Vice-President of the council. The first meeting of the council, as constituted under the new Act and regulations, was held on the 4th January 1910.

The administrative changes announced by His Majesty the King-Emperor at the Delhi Durbar necessitated the formation of a new legislative council for Bihar and Orissa, but the regulations were not published till late in 1912 and the council has not yet met.

Legislative powers.

330. The legislative authority of the Bengal Council was declared by the proclamation of 1862 to extend to all the provinces, districts and places administered by the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal. The council had power to make laws for the peace and good government of these territories, and for that purpose to repeal and amend any laws and regulations made before the 1st August 1861, by any authority in India; but it might not make laws which in any way affect any Act of Parliament (*see* the Indian Councils Act, 1861, sections 42 and 48). The implied prohibition to repeal or amend laws made after the 1st August 1861, by any authority in India was removed by the Indian Councils Act, 1892, section 5, which authorises local legislatures to make such repeals and amendments with the previous sanction of the Governor-General. It was further provided by section 43 (read with section 48) of the Indian Councils Act, 1861, that the Bengal Council may not, without the previous sanction of the Governor-General, make or take into consideration any laws for any of the following purposes, namely :—

(1) affecting the public debt of India, or the customs duties, or any other tax or duty imposed by the authority of the Government of India for the general purposes of such Government ;

(2) regulating any of the current coin, or the issue of any bills, notes or other paper currency ;

(3) regulating the conveyance of letters by the post-office or messages by the electric telegraph within the Presidency ;

(4) altering in any way the Penal Code of India, as established by Act of the Governor-General in Council, No. 45 of 1860 ;

(5) affecting the religion or religious rites and usages of any class of His Majesty's subjects in India ;

(6) affecting the discipline or maintenance of any part of His Majesty's military or naval forces ;

(7) regulating patents or copyright ; or

(8) affecting the relations of the Government with foreign princes or states.

Rules for the conduct of legislative business.

331. Revised rules for the conduct of legislative business in the Bengal Legislative Council were made by the Council on the 18th January 1890, and some new rules were added in March 1904.

Validity of Bengal Council Acts.

332. Acts passed by the Bengal Council were subject to the assent of the Lieutenant-Governor and the Governor-General, and no such Act has validity until the assent of the Governor-General has been signified to, and published by, the Lieutenant-Governor: if the Governor-General withholds his assent the reason therefor must be signified by him to the Lieutenant-Governor in writing (*see* the Indian Councils Act, sections 39, 40, 48). Any Act made by the Bengal Council might be disallowed by the Crown (*see* Indian Councils Act, sections 41, 48), or may be repealed or amended by an Act of the Governor-General in Council (*see ib.*, section 22), or by a regulation made by the Governor-General in Council under the Government of India Act, 1870 (33 & 34 Vict, c. 3, s. 1.)

Other functions.

333. Legislation was not the only function of the Bengal Legislative Council. By section 2 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, the Lieutenant-Governor of Bengal was empowered to make rules for authorising the discussion of the annual financial statement of the Government of Bengal, and the asking of questions at meetings of the council, but it was provided that no member should have power to submit or propose any resolution or to divide the council in respect of any financial discussion or the answer to any question. This section was repealed *in toto* by the Indian Councils Act, 1909, by section 5 of which the Lieutenant-Governor is required to make rules for the same purposes and also for the discussion of matters of general public interest at meetings of the council. Rules under the new Act were made in December 1909 and are described below. The rules for the council in Bihar and Orissa are likely to be very similar.

Rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement.

334. The rules for the discussion of the Financial Statement provided in the first instance for the preliminary consideration by a finance committee of the council of the distribution of the funds which are available under the budget for expenditure which may be described as optional. The committee consisted of twelve members of the council, six of whom are nominated by the Lieutenant-Governor and six elected by the non-official members of the council. It was directed that tabular statements should be laid before it showing—

(*a*) the opening balance of the provincial account;

(*b*) the estimated provincial revenue under the various major heads of account;

(*c*) the estimated provincial expenditure, under specific major heads, on existing establishments and schemes, and on new schemes, the cost of which is not considerable or which the Local Government considers to be of an absolutely obligatory character;

(*d*) the amounts available for maximum recurring expenditure and for total expenditure upon other new schemes, the latter being provisionally included under a head "Unallotted Expenditure";

(*e*) the estimated closing balance; and

(*f*) a memorandum detailing as fully as possible the manner in which the Local Government proposes to allot the sum available for total expenditure on new schemes as in clause (*d*) above and also indicating, if thought desirable, alternative methods of distributing this expenditure. In respect of each suggestion thus made, the maximum recurring expenditure, and the total expenditure—(*a*) recurring and (*b*) non-recurring—which it is proposed to incur in the next financial year, is stated separately.

The finance committee submitted its report to the Local Government indicating the changes which it recommended in the draft Financial Statement, upon receipt of which the Local Government might revise the statement as they thought fit. A report was then submitted to the Government of India stating the modifications suggested.

After revision by the Government of India the draft was reprinted under the title of the Revised Financial Statement, and after circulation to members of the council was laid before the council for discussion, being introduced and explained in sections dealing with the receipts and expenditure under particular heads, by the members in charge of the different departments concerned. Members might then move resolutions relating to entries in the statement, subject to certain restrictions which bar certain matters for discussion. Time limits were imposed for speeches, and the President was empowered to assign a limit of time for the discussion of all resolutions or of any particular resolution. When resolutions were carried, they had effect only as recommendations to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The next stage was to amend the Financial Statement with reference to resolutions carried in council and accepted by the Lieutenant-Governor and to any special circumstances not previously foreseen, and to submit it to the Government of India. The statement in the form in which it was finally sanctioned by that Government, was known as the "Budget." This was circulated to members of the council, and was open to general discussion in council; but no resolution might be moved upon it, and it was not submitted to the vote. The discussion was limited to those branches of revenue and expenditure which are under the financial control of the Local Government, and the President was again empowered to prescribe a time-limit for speeches.

Questions.

335. The rules for the asking of questions admitted of any member of the council asking any question on any subject, except matters affecting Foreign States or Native States and matters under adjudication by any court of law. Some restrictions upon the form of questions also are imposed and ordinarily ten days' notice of questions is required. The President was empowered to disallow any question without assigning any reason other than that it could not be answered consistently with the public interest or that it should be put in another legislative council. Questions were printed in the list of business, and were taken as read, but the answers were delivered at length. A member who had asked a question might put a supplementary question for the purpose of further elucidating any matter of fact regarding which a request for information had been made in his original question. The official member in charge of the subject-matter, however, might decline to answer a supplementary question without notice, and the President had power to disallow any supplementary question without assigning reasons. The President was also empowered to rule that an answer to a question entered in the list of business for the day should be given on the ground of public interest, even though the question may have been withdrawn. No discussion was permitted in respect of any question or answer. The President was empowered to assign a limit of time for the putting and answering of questions.

Discussion of matters of general public interest.

336. The rules for the discussion of matters of general public interest admitted of any member of the council moving a resolution on any subject, with certain restrictions designed to prevent fruitless discussion and certain restrictions as to form. Fifteen days' notice of resolutions was ordinarily required. The President was empowered to disallow any resolution without assigning any reason other than that it could not be moved consistently with the public interest or that it should be moved in another legislative council. Time-limits were imposed for speeches on resolutions, namely, thirty minutes for the mover of a resolution, the same for the official member in charge of the subject-matter and fifteen minutes for other members; and the President was empowered to assign a limit of time for the discussion of resolutions, or of any particular resolution. Speeches might be printed and circulated to members in advance, and might, when the council meets, be taken as read. The discussion on a resolution was limited to the subject of the resolution, and might not extend to any matter as to which a resolution might not be moved. When a resolution was under discussion, any member might move an amendment. When resolutions were carried, they had effect only as recommendations to the Lieutenant-Governor.

The Governor-General in Council.

337. In addition to the Provincial Legislative Council, the Governor-General in Council has legislated in the past for Bengal and may do so in the future for Bihar and Orissa. Such legislation takes the form of—

(1) Acts passed at Legislative meetings under the Indian Councils Acts, 1861, 1892 and 1909, and

(2) Regulations made in Executive Council under the Government of India Act, 1870.

Acts of the Governor-General in Council affecting Bihar and Orissa apply for the most part to other provinces as well and as a rule affect the whole of British India. Some such Acts were passed for Bengal alone, but the number has of late steadily diminished since section 5 of the Indian Councils Act, 1892, has provided a means for removing the bar which used to cripple the powers of the local legislature. Regulations under the Government of India Act, 1870, are only made for backward tracts, such as the Angul district and the Santál Parganas, to which the Act is specially applied by resolution of the Secretary of State for India in Council.

Parliament.

338. Lastly, Parliament retains power to legislate for Bihar and Orissa in common with other British possessions.

COURSE OF LEGISLATION.

Acts passed.

339. Of the Acts which were passed by the Bengal Legislative Council during the year, two related to districts now constituting the province of Bihar and Orissa. These were the Bengal Mining Settlements Act, and an Act further to amend the Chota Nagpur Encumbered Estates Act, 1876. The leading provisions of these are set forth in the appropriate sections of the summary.

The Orissa Tenancy Bill.

340. The Orissa Tenancy Bill, which provides a self-contained agrarian code for Orissa, was passed after considerable debate through the Bengal Legislative Council on the 27th March 1912. His Excellency the Governor-General, however, was pleased to withhold his assent from the measure, leaving it to the Government of Bihar and Orissa to undertake such legislation as might be deemed expedient.

POLICE.

[Report on the Administration of the Police Department for the year 1911. Statistics of British India. Part VI.—Administrative and Judicial.]

Political crime.

341. During 1911 no political crime was reported from the districts that now comprise the Province of Bihar and Orissa and the efforts of the Special Department were directed principally to maintaining surveillance over political suspects and to preventing the formation of associations of an undesirable character.

Professional crime.

342. Useful work was done by the Criminal Investigation Department. In addition to their ordinary work officers were employed to conduct confidential enquiries in connection with the Royal visit and the brunt of the police arrangements necessary for the Royal journeys in the Province fell on the department. A staff of specially selected officers and men were deputed to Delhi in connection with the Coronation Durbar. The measures adopted in 1909 for preventing thefts from running goods trains on the East Indian Railway were continued during the year, and these in conjunction with a system of patrol resulted in an appreciable decrease in crime in the affected area from 47 cases reported in 1910 to 20 in 1911. The Finger-print and the Photograph Bureaux did very successful work. The Criminal Intelligence Bureau was sanctioned in July 1911 for the province of Bengal, and although the records in the department were not complete it gave in a few cases information of an important nature to the local police.

Ordinary crime.

343. Cases of rioting and unlawful assembly decreased in all the divisions except Patna where the figure (120) remained the same as in 1910. The figures for the Tirhut, Bhagalpur, Orissa and Chota Nagpur divisions were

78, 81, 38 and 48 against 105, 95, 61 and 65, respectively, in the preceding year. There was a decline in the number of proceedings under section 145, Criminal Procedure Code, in all the divisions except Chota Nagpur, and the decrease in rioting shows that this had no harmful effect. The practice in the use of preventive measures varied greatly in different districts.

Dacoities and burglaries declined in the Patna, Tirhut and Bhagalpur divisions, but increased slightly in the other two divisions. The satisfactory decrease in dacoity from 17 cases to 6 in Shahabad was due to the successful prosecution of an Ahir gang and to the patrols introduced in the previous year. The special measures taken during the last two years to control dacoities in Purnea resulted in a decrease of cases from 63 in 1909 and 12 in 1910 to 8 during the year under report. There were 6 cases of dacoity in Singhbhum, three of which were the precursors of a rather serious outbreak in the current year attributed to an old Sambalpur gang of Erenga Kols.

Charges against the Police.

344. This subject received special attention and under orders passed at the beginning of the year all cases involving charges of ill-treatment or torture against the police are now specially reported to Government. The rules for the investigation of such cases have recently been revised so as to ensure that a prompt magisterial enquiry shall be held into all the more serious charges; the particulars given by the Inspector-General reflect the determination of Government to have all charges against the force investigated fully and promptly and offences if proved dealt with strictly; they show also the anxiety of the superior officers of police to give effect to the policy of Government.

Remands of cases.

345. Remands continued to be granted as freely as in the previous year. The Patna division shows the most dilatory procedure with 31 per cent. of cases concluded at the first 3 hearings in Shahabad, 46 in Patna, and 52 in Gaya.

Additional police.

346. The additional police parties entertained in 1910 in the villages of Choramba (Monghyr) and Kissenpur (Purnea) remained employed during a part of the year, while a force of one head constable and 8 constables was quartered during the year in village Chainpur (Muzaffarpur) to preserve peace.

Rural police.

347. In order to remove the tendency for the chaukidár to report crime to the Presidents of panchayats and not to the police, orders were issued reviving the practice of holding weekly or fortnightly parades of chaukidars at the thana which had been abandoned. In certain selected subdivisions where the presidential system was in force, Circle Officers of the rank of Sub-Deputy Collector were introduced to control and guide the Presidents and to improve the working of the President panchayat system. Mr. D. Weston, I.C.S., was appointed to supervise the experiment. The inadequacy of the rates of pay permissible for chaukidars and the consequent difficulty in getting a suitable class of men as chaukidars was again a general complaint. In Shahabad an extraordinary stimulus to applications for appointments from men of respectable castes was given by raising the pay from Rs. 4 to Rs. 5-8. The system of service of processes by dafadars which was in force in the districts of Muzaffarpur, Balasore and Puri as an experimental measure for the preceding five years was continued in those districts for another year.

MORTALITY CAUSED BY WILD ANIMALS AND SNAKES.

[Report on the above, and measures taken during 1911 for their destruction. Statistics of British India, Part V.—Area, Population and Public health.]

Wild animals.

348. The number of persons killed by wild animals during the year under report decreased from 875 in 1910 to 669. The decrease was most marked in the Bhagalpur division where the number fell from 226 to 96. The number of deaths caused by tigers rose from 83 to 112 in the Orissa division where the presence of man-eaters was reported in the Khondmals subdivision of the Angul district. The total number of deaths caused by tigers for the whole Province was 294. Wolves were accountable for the death of 134 persons against 216 in the previous year. In the district of Darbhanga the mortality caused by these animals fell from 130 to 74.

Snakes.

349. The number of persons who died from snake-bite was 6,579 as against 5,377 in 1910. The increase chiefly occurred in the Tirhut and Bhagalpur divisions; the high rate of mortality in the latter division is attributed to heavy floods which usually drive snakes to enter human habitations. Sixteen thousand three hundred and one snakes are reported to have been killed during 1911 as against 13,363 during the previous year.

Cattle killed by wild animals.

350. Seventeen thousand two hundred and sixty head of cattle were killed by wild animals as against 20,206 in 1910, the decrease is shared by all the divisions. It was chiefly noticeable in the Bhagalpur division where 1,858 were killed as compared with 3,242 during the preceding year.

Destruction of wild animals.

351. The total number of wild animals destroyed during the year under report was 1,373 against 1,435 in the preceding year. The number of wolves killed fell from 219 in 1910 to 200 in 1911 and the number of tigers killed rose from 104 to 109 during that period. The amounts paid in rewards for the destruction of wild animals and snakes were Rs. 9,391-6 and Rs. 71-15, respectively; the corresponding figures for 1910 were Rs. 6,938 and Rs. 50-8.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE.

[Report on the Administration of Criminal Justice in the Province of Bengal during the year 1911. No separate figures are available for Bihar and Orissa. Statistics of British India, Part VI.—Administrative and Judicial.]

Judicial staff.

352. For sessions work, the staff consisted of 21 Sessions Judges and 1 additional Sessions Judge employed throughout the year. Four subordinate Judges were vested with the powers of an assistant Sessions Judge. They were employed in five districts, where they decided 18, 17, 12, 8 and 4 cases, respectively. Besides the above, temporary additional Sessions Judges were employed during the year in the districts of Bankura, Hooghly, the 24-Parganas, Muzaffarpur and Patna.

The magisterial staff employed at the close of the year, including that of the Presidency town, consisted of 427 stipendiary and 956 honorary magistrates. These figures represent an increase of 23 and a decrease of 33, respectively, on the numbers of the previous year. Four special magistrates appointed under section 14 of the Code of Criminal Procedure were employed on criminal work at Jessore, Khulna, Shahabad, and Bhagalpur and decided 31 cases. Of the 427 stipendiary magistrates, 257 exercised first, 117 second and 53 third class powers. There were 145 benches of magistrates constituted from among 895 honorary magistrates working during the year in the mufassal. Of the total, 133 were independent, and 12 were restricted to the trial of cases under the Municipal Act.

Offences reported.

353. There were 270,547 criminal offences reported during the year, an increase of 16,095 on the figures of 1910. Of the total, 140,298 were under the Indian Penal Code and 130,249 under special and local laws. These totals are less by 543 and more by 16,638, respectively, than those of 1910. The decrease under the first head was most marked in Hazaribagh and Midnapore and the increase under the second in the 24-Parganas, Ranchi and Howrah.

False cases.

354. The number of cases found to be false, or in which complaints were dismissed, was 43,719, or 16·1 per cent. of the number reported during the year. These figures include cases pending inquiry at the close of 1910. The percentage for the preceding year was 17·2. Complaints were dismissed in 38,705 cases, or 342 more than in 1910. The number of cases declared to be false after trial or inquiry was 5,014, or 407 less than in 1910.

True cases.

355. Of the total number of cases under inquiry during the year, 226,847 were found to be true, and of those 192,036 were brought to trial. Inquiries were pending at the close of the year in 10,089 cases. Compared with 1910, the number of cases found to be true and of cases brought to trial, shows an increase of 16,361 and 15,927, respectively.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

1.—*Magistrates' Courts.*

Total cases for trial.

356. Of the total number of cases brought to trial, 71,894 were in the courts of the police and municipal magistrates in the Presidency town, and 120,142 in the courts of magistrates in the mufassal.

Magistrates outside Calcutta. Cases for trial.

357. At the opening of the year, 3,449 cases, besides cases of lunatics, were pending before magistrates outside Calcutta. During the year, 120,184 cases, including references under sections 347 and 349, Criminal Procedure Code, were brought to trial, and 120,146 were disposed of, 3,400 remaining pending at its close. Cases brought to trial were more than in 1910 by 4,170. Under the Indian Penal Code the increase was chiefly in offences affecting the public health (1,324), and in offences affecting the human body (129). On the other hand, the decrease was most marked in offences against property (576). There was a considerable increase in cases under special and local laws. The variations under the other heads call for no remark. An increase in number of cases instituted is reported from 18, and a decrease from 13, districts. The increase was marked in the 24-Parganas (5,577), Saran (407), Gaya (398), Hazaribagh (336), and Bhagalpur (318); while the decrease was greatest in Ranchi (1,209), Midnapore (765), Birbhum (418) and Jessore (344). The increase in the 24-Parganas was both under the Penal Code and under special and local laws, and was most marked, under the former head, in offences affecting the public health, etc.

The disposals were distributed as follows :—

	Tried regularly.	Tried summarily.
District Magistrates	359	57
Subordinate stipendiary magistrates	64,694	30,286
Honorary magistrates	12,044	576
Benches of magistrates	5,811	6,208
Special magistrates	31	...

Of the 359 cases tried regularly by District Magistrates, 36 were decided in the exercise of special powers under section 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure by Deputy Commissioners in Chota Nagpur and Manbhum-Sambalpur. This figure is an increase of four on the figure for 1910. In addition to the cases shown above, District and subdivisional magistrates decided 80 cases referred to them under sections 347 and 349 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

The number of cases decided during the year was more than the number decided in 1910 by 4,340. The increase occurred chiefly in the courts of subordinate stipendiary magistrates and special magistrates, who disposed of 7,064 and 28 cases more, respectively, than in the preceding year. The number of cases disposed of by District Magistrates, benches and honorary magistrates shows a decrease of 50, 1,634 and 1,068, respectively, as compared with 1910. The total number of cases disposed of by District Magistrates was 496. The largest numbers of cases were decided by the District Magistrates of Bankura (139) and Midnapore (79) and the Deputy Commissioner of Palamau (70). The District Magistrates of Hooghly, Jessore, Shahabad, Bhagalpur, Cuttack and Balasore did not dispose of any criminal cases.

Results of trials.

358. Of the total number of cases shown in the preceding paragraph, 1,007 were committed or referred to the sessions, and 1,19,139 were finally disposed of by magistrates. In these latter, 1,68,296 persons were accused, this number being 4,754 more than that of 1910. Of the total, 96,087, or 57·1 per cent., were convicted, and 72,209 or 42·9 per cent. were acquitted or discharged. In 1910, 55·8 per cent. of the persons tried were convicted. Of persons acquitted or discharged the cases of 38,966 were compounded, withdrawn or dismissed for default. The percentage of convictions of persons actually tried was 74·2. Of the persons tried for offences under the Indian Penal Code, 32,843, or 36·6 per cent., were convicted, and 56,890 or 63·4 per cent., were acquitted or discharged. Of the latter, 32,408 persons were acquitted otherwise than on a trial. The percentage of convictions of persons actually tried under the Penal Code was 57·1. The total number of persons awaiting trial before magistrates at the close of 1911 was 6,744, as compared with 7,092 in 1910. Of these, 43, all of whom were on bail, were awaiting trial for more than six months. Explanations of the delay in the disposal of all cases pending for more than

three months, submitted by the magistrates concerned, have been considered by the High Court, and the necessary orders have been passed on them. The number of persons in custody at the close of the year was 536, against 654 at the close of 1910.

The general result of trials before magistrates of each class was as follows:—

	Acquitted or discharged.	Convicted.	Percentage of conviction..
Benches of magistrates	4,558	10,259	69·2
Subordinate stipendiary magistrates ...	59,332	76,252	56·2
Honorary magistrates	7,821	9,052	53·6
Special magistrates	48	230	82·7
District Magistrates	450	294	39·5

Of the persons shown as convicted above, the numbers tried summarily were, by benches of magistrates, 6,613 ; by subordinate stipendiary magistrates, 32,578, by honorary magistrates, 402, and by District Magistrates, 57.

The mode of trial of the total number of persons convicted and the nature of the sentences passed were as follows :—

	Appealable sentence.	Non-appealable sentence.
On regular trial	43,799	12,638
On summary trial	5,424	34,226

Punishments.

359. The sentences passed on persons convicted were as follows :—

	Transportation for a term of years...	3
Imprisonment ...	Rigorous	15,252
	Simple	754
Fine	With imprisonment	2,348
	Without imprisonment ...	73,540
Whipping	Sole punishment	560
	Additional punishment ...	20

A term of solitary confinement was included in 184 of the sentences of rigorous imprisonment, and in the case of 59 youthful offenders the sentence of imprisonment was commuted to one of detention in a reformatory school. Two thousand four hundred and fifteen persons were called upon to give security to be of good behaviour, 2,264 of whom were sentenced to terms of imprisonment not exceeding one year on failing to comply with the orders. Three hundred and forty persons, against 293 in 1910, were released on probation under section 562 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Against persons who had previously been so released, proceedings were subsequently taken in 50 cases, involving 55 persons, all of whom were convicted and punished. In addition to substantive punishments, 3,907 persons were required to execute bonds to keep the peace, of whom 2,870 were convicted of offences involving a breach of the peace. The sentences of transportation were passed by a Deputy Commissioner in exercise of special powers under section 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Of the sentences of imprisonment imposed, 3,364 were for terms not exceeding 15 days ; 10,215 for terms not exceeding 6 months ; 4,575 for terms not exceeding 2 years, and 57 for terms exceeding 2 years.

Sentences of whipping were passed on 580 persons, as against 663 in the preceding year. Of these, 21 were not in accordance with the law as altered by Act IV of 1909. The fines imposed aggregated Rs. 5,40,237. During the year Rs. 4,74,174 were realized, and Rs. 64,918 were paid as compensation to complainants out of the fines realized.

360. In addition to criminal trials, the following were the more important classes of work dealt with by magistrates in the mufassal during the year.

Miscellaneous proceedings under the Code of Criminal Procedure.

There were 1,570 proceedings under chapter VIII, Criminal Procedure Code, to prevent a breach of the peace, in which 8,176 persons were involved. The cases and the persons involved therein were more numerous than in 1910. Of the persons concerned, 2,870 were required to execute bonds to keep the peace, in addition to the persons mentioned in the preceding paragraph as having been similarly bound down on conviction. The number of persons dealt with under this chapter was largest in Khulna (1,098), Jessore (996), Saran (901), Shahabad (478), Midnapore (456), Champaran (450), and the 24-Parganas (425). The increase in the number of proceedings of this class, as compared with 1910, was marked in Saran, Champaran, Khulna, Jessore, Bhagalpur and the 24-Parganas ; while the decrease was prominent in Darbhanga and Midnapore. In 1,575 cases, 3,343 persons were called upon to show cause why they should not give security to be of good behaviour, and the orders were made absolute against 2,642 of them. Of these, 2,491 failed to give the required security and were imprisoned in default, 227 after reference to the court of session under section 123 of the Code and 2,264 under orders of magistrates for terms not exceeding one year.

Chapters X, XII and XXXVI.

361. Proceedings for the abatement of nuisances under Chapter X of the Code were taken in 1,106 cases, and in the cases of 29 persons a reference was made to a jury under section 138 of the Code. The number of cases under chapter XII of the Code, involving questions of the possession of land, decided by magistrates during the year, was 1,984, a decrease of 422 on the figures for 1910. Under section 250 of the Code, 639 complainants were ordered to pay compensation to accused persons, their accusations having been found to be frivolous or vexatious. Proceedings for maintenance under chapter XXXVI of the Code were taken against 803 persons, and orders were made absolute against 222.

Witnesses.

362. The number of witnesses examined in the courts of magistrates in the mufassal was 296,623 as compared with 319,101 in 1910. The number who attended and were discharged without examination, was 100,346, or 25·2 per cent. of the whole number in attendance. In the preceding year, the percentage was 25·6. The amount paid to witnesses on account of the expenses of their attendance fell from Rs. 78,005 in 1910 to Rs. 75,323 in 1911. Of the total number in attendance, 3,13,373 (78·8 per cent.) were discharged on the first day, 62,751 (15·7 per cent.) on the second, 16,001 (4·3 per cent.) on the third, and 4,844 (1·2 per cent.) after the third day. The number of witnesses detained for more than three days was 759 less than the number so detained in 1910. The results show an improvement as compared with the previous year. The districts in which the largest percentage of witnesses was detained for more than three days were Patna (3·4), Birbhum (3·2), Shahabad (2·3), and Hazaribagh (2·2). Explanations of all these detentions have been considered by the High Court, and orders passed thereon.

II.—Courts of Session.

Commitments, etc.

363. The number of cases committed for trial or referred during the year was 1,007, or 80 less than in 1910, and the number decided, inclusive of pending cases of the previous year, was 1,016, or 68 less than in 1910. There were 132 cases pending at the close of the year. Commitments decreased in 18 districts and increased in 14. The decrease was marked in the following districts :—in Birbhum from 44 to 18 ; in Murshidabad from 32 to 18 ; in Patna from 59 to 45 ; in Saran from 38 to 24 ; in Burdwan from 39 to 26 ; and in Bankura from 25 to 13. On the other hand, the increase was noticeable in Muzaffarpur from 38 to 61 ; in Shahabad from 37 to 54 ; in Bhagalpur from 35 to 44 ; in the 24-Parganas from 83 to 92 ; in Gaya from 24 to 33 and in Cuttack from 19 to 26. The number of commitments was largest in the 24-Parganas (92).

Results of trials.

364. There were 2,594 persons, or 19 more than in 1910, under trial before courts of session during the year. The cases of 2,259 persons were decided and 328 remained under trial at the close of the year. Of the 2,259 persons

tried, 1,367, or 62·5 per cent., were convicted and 819 were acquitted or discharged, and the cases of 73 persons were referred to the High Court under sections 307 and 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure.

Punishments.

365. The following sentences were passed by the courts of session during the year :—

Death			31
Transportation	For life		79
	For a term of years		63
Imprisonment	Rigorous		978
	Simple		8
Fine			62
Whipping			5

In the case of 22, out of the 978 persons sentenced to rigorous imprisonment, the sentences included terms of solitary confinement; and in the case of two youthful offenders the sentences of imprisonment were commuted to detention in a reformatory school. Fifty-three of the sentences of fine and two of whipping were additional punishments. Besides the above, 227 persons were sentenced to rigorous or simple imprisonment (22 for terms not exceeding one year and 205 for terms between one year and three years) on failure to furnish security for good behaviour.

Sentences of imprisonment were passed for the following terms :—

Not exceeding	15 days	5
	6 months	112
	2 years	215
	7 years	714
Exceeding	7 years	65

Fines to the amount of Rs. 8,325 were imposed by Courts of Session, as compared with Rs. 7,981 imposed in the preceding year. The total realisations of the year aggregated Rs. 2,637, as compared with Rs. 3,217 in 1910. The amount of fines realised and paid as compensation to complainants was Rs. 1,285 in 1911, as compared with Rs. 1,281 in 1910.

Jury trials.

366. The number of persons tried by jury during 1911 was 675, and of the persons so tried, the Sessions Judge approved of the verdict of the jury in respect of 612 persons, and disapproved of it in respect of 63. In the case of 42 persons, the Sessions Judge disagreed with the verdict and referred the case to the High Court under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. The results of these references are given under the head "Superintendence, reference and revision."

Trials with the aid of assessors.

367. The number of persons tried with the aid of assessors during the year under review was 1,179, with the result that in the case of 900 persons, the Sessions Judge concurred with the opinion of both the assessors; in the case of 96 he differed from the opinion of one; and in the case of 183 he differed from the opinion of both the assessors. The corresponding figures of 1910 were 1,207, 925, 98 and 184, respectively.

Duration of cases.

368. The average duration of sessions trials, from the date of commitment to the date of decision, rose from 41·5 days in 1910 to 44·2 days in 1911. Notice was, as usual, taken by the High Court of all cases of unusual duration. The duration of cases was notably high in the districts of Birbhum (80·2 days), Burdwan (65·1 days), Santal Parganas (64·6 days), Patna (64·5 days), Howrah (57 days), Monghyr (55·5 days) and the 24-Parganas (54·1 days). The increase in the duration of cases from 36·6 days to 80·2 days in Birbhum, from 37·1 days to 57 days in

Howrah, and from 37·1 days to 64·6 days in the Santal Parganas is noticeable; but there was an appreciable reduction from 56·1 days to 37·3 days in Cuttack and from 50 days to 32·7 days in Puri.

369. The number of witnesses in attendance before the courts of session was 14,958. Of these 10,450 were examined, and 4,508 discharged without examination. In 1910 the corresponding figures were 10,532 and 5,554, respectively. Of the total number in attendance, 6,921 (46·3 per cent.) were discharged on the first day; 4,057 (27·2 per cent.) on the second day; 2,031 (31·5 per cent.) on the third day; and 1,949 (13 per cent.) after the third day. The proportion of witnesses discharged after the third day is larger than in 1910. The Court have taken due notice of the excessive detention of witnesses, in reviewing the district reports. The amount paid to witnesses on account of the expenses incurred by them in attending sessions trials was Rs. 32,000, as compared with Rs. 28,145 in 1910. **Witnesses.**

370. Two cases were pending at the opening of the year, and 85 cases were brought to trial in the High Court during the year. Of these, 71, including the case of a European British subject committed from Darjeeling, was tried during the year, and 16 remained undecided at its close. Altogether 96 persons were tried, of whom 84 were convicted and 12 acquitted. The number of witnesses examined was 388, and the average duration of cases from commitment, 28·8 days, against 41·3 days in 1910. **Commitments, etc., to the High Court.**

III.—High Court Special Bench.

371. Three cases committed from Khulna, Howrah and the 24-Parganas, involving 16, 46 and 6 persons, respectively, were pending from the previous year, for trial by Special Benches under Act XIV of 1908. Two persons in the first case, who had absconded, were committed during the year. All these cases were disposed of. **Results of cases.**

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

I.—High Court.

372. At the opening of 1911, there were 44 appeals pending before the High Court from sentences or orders of criminal courts. During the year, 623 appeals were preferred, and 607 were decided, leaving 60 pending at its close. The numbers preferred and decided show a decrease of 19 and 22, respectively, as compared with the figures of 1910. The pending file shows an increase of 16. **Appeals.**

Of the appeals against sentences preferred during the year, 473 were from courts of session, 138 were from Presidency magistrates, and nine from Deputy Commissioners exercising special powers under section 34 of the Code of Criminal Procedure. Three appeals were preferred by the Local Government against orders of acquittal.

373. Four hundred and fifty-eight appeals against sentences of courts of session were decided during the year. The orders of the lower courts were upheld in 345 instances, reversed in 39 and modified in 68. Five cases were remanded for retrial, and the proceedings were quashed in one. **Results of appeals.**

One hundred and thirty-nine appeals from the orders of Magistrates of the Presidency town were decided during the year, the orders being affirmed in 134 cases, and modified in four. The proceedings in one case were quashed. Seven appeals from sentences of Deputy Commissioners were decided during the year; the orders were confirmed in five cases, and modified in two. The results of the appeals decided during the year, as affecting individuals, were that appeals of 629 persons were summarily dismissed under section 421 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and that in admitted appeals, sentences on 145 appellants were confirmed, on 99 reduced or altered, and on 100 annulled. In the case of 13 a new trial or further inquiry was ordered, and in the case of two the proceedings were quashed.

Appeals against acquittals.

374. Three appeals by the Local Government against orders of acquittal were decided during the year. Of these, two were against orders of acquittal passed by Sessions Judges. In one case, the order of acquittal was reversed and the accused person was convicted of the offence of murder and sentenced to transportation for life. In the second case, the High Court declined to interfere with the order of acquittal passed on appeal. The remaining case related to an order of a Presidency magistrate acquitting five persons charged with the offence of theft. The High Court convicted and sentenced three persons to 18 months' rigorous imprisonment, and upheld the order of acquittal in respect of the remaining two persons.

II.—Appellate Courts Subordinate to the High Court.

Sessions Courts.

375. There were 125 appeals pending before the courts of session at the opening of the year. During the year, 3,098 appeals were preferred, 3,087 were decided, and 127 remained pending at its close. The number of appeals preferred was 70 more than in 1910. In the appeals decided during 1911, 5,429 persons were concerned. The appeals of 1,672 of these, or 30·7 per cent., were summarily dismissed; 1,780 appellants whose appeals were admitted, were altogether unsuccessful; 867 obtained a reduction or alteration of sentence, and 948 were acquitted; in the cases of 161 appellants, a new trial or further inquiry was ordered. The case of one person was referred to the High Court. The proportion of persons whose appeals were wholly unsuccessful, successful in obtaining a modification of the original orders, and successful in obtaining their reversal, was 63·5, 15·9 and 17·4, respectively. Of those concerned in admitted appeals only, the same proportions, were 47·3, 23 and 25·5 per cent. If admitted appeals only are considered, these results were on the whole less favourable to appellants than those of the previous year.

Magistrates' Courts.

376. In the courts of magistrates, 176 appeals were pending at the opening of the year. During the year, 3,670 appeals were preferred, 3,625 were decided and 215 remained pending at its close. The number preferred was less than in 1910 by 55. The number of persons whose appeals were decided by courts of magistrates was 6,327. Of these, the appeals of 1,555 were summarily dismissed, and the sentences on 2,435, whose appeals were admitted, were confirmed, making a total of 3,990 wholly unsuccessful appellants, or 63 per cent. Of the remainder, 787 appellants, or 12·4 per cent., obtained a modification of the sentences passed on them, and 1,480, or 23·3 per cent., their total annulment. In the case of 70 appellants, a new trial or further inquiry was ordered. These results were slightly more favourable to appellants than those of the previous year.

SUPERINTENDENCE, REFERENCE AND REVISION.

I.—High Court.

References under section 307, Code of Criminal Procedure.

377. Five references under section 307 of the Code of Criminal Procedure from verdicts of juries were pending in the High Court at the opening of the year, and 21 were made during the year. Twenty-two of these references were decided during the year and four remained undecided at its close. The result of the 22 cases disposed of was that the verdict of the jury was accepted in seven cases, set aside in 13 and modified in one. One case was remanded for retrial.

References under section 374, Code of Criminal Procedure.

378. Twenty-four references under section 374 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for confirmation of death sentences were made to the High Court during 1911, and four were pending before the Court at the opening of the year. Twenty-eight were decided, during the year, in which 35 persons were concerned. Of these, the death sentence on nine was confirmed; and in the case of 10 the sentence was commuted to transportation for life. In the case of two persons, a sentence of seven years' rigorous imprisonment was substituted, the accused being convicted of a minor offence. Twelve persons were acquitted, and the cases of the remaining two persons were remanded for retrial.

379. The cases of four persons, who, though not insane, could not be made to understand the proceedings, were referred for the orders of the High Court. All the cases were disposed of during the year. The convictions were approved and sentences were passed upon the accused persons in two cases. In one case, the accused, convicted of an offence under section 457, Indian Penal Code, having been in custody for two months, was discharged without further punishment. In one case, the accused was acquitted. **References under section 341, Code of Criminal Procedure.**

380. During the year 169 cases were reported for the orders of the High Court by Sessions Judges and District Magistrates under section 438 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, and 11 were pending at the opening of the year. Of these, 165 were decided and 15 remained pending. The number reported was 17 more than in 1910. In 87 cases, the orders sent up for revision were set aside, or the proceeding quashed, and in 21 a new trial was ordered. Sentences were reduced or altered in 16 cases, and enhanced in 7. In the remaining 34 cases the High Court declined to interfere. Under section 435 of the Code of Criminal Procedure, orders were passed in 1,045 cases, an increase of 33 on the figures of the previous year. Of these, 1,044 came before the High Court on applications made to it, and one was taken up on review of a sessions statement. Of the applications for the issue of rules, 531 were rejected. Of 513 rules issued, 156 were finally discharged, 184 were made absolute in their entirety, the orders complained of were modified in 96 cases and quashed in 11; in 66 cases a new trial was ordered. In the case taken up by the High Court on review of a sessions statement, the order passed by the lower court was not disturbed. **Revision.**

381. Seventy-eight applications under section 526 of the Code of Criminal Procedure for the transfer of cases (69 original cases and 9 appeals) from one court or district to another were on the files; 72 of them were disposed of; and 6 remained pending at the close of the year. Twenty-three were summarily rejected, and in 24 cases transfers were granted without the issue of a rule. In 25 cases rules were issued, with the result that transfers were granted in 15 and refused in 10 cases. **Applications for transfer.**

II.—Courts Subordinate to the High Court.

382. Including accused persons who themselves applied for revision of the orders passed on them in the courts of magistrates, and accused persons against whom such applications were made by complainants, the cases of 4,356 persons were decided on revision by courts of session during the year. The number was more than in 1910 by 506. The applications of 1,911 persons were rejected and as regards 939, the orders of the lower court were confirmed. Orders passed in the cases of 34 persons were reversed; in 8 instances proceedings were quashed; and the order of the lower court was modified in the cases of 10 persons. The cases of 363 persons were referred to the High Court, and in the cases of 1,091 persons, new trials or further inquiries were ordered. **Sessions courts.**

383. The cases of 2,727 accused persons who applied for revision, or against whom applications were made by complainants, came before District Magistrates for revision. The number was less by 84 than in 1910. Of the total, the applications of 896 persons were rejected, and in the cases of 826 the original sentence or order was upheld. Sentences or orders affecting 38 persons were modified, and those affecting 322 were reversed. In the cases of 26 persons, proceedings were quashed, and in those of 562 new trials or further inquiries were directed. The cases of 57 persons were referred to the High Court. **Magistrates' courts.**

III.—General.

384. The cases of 65 European British subjects were decided during the year, as against 88 in the previous year. Of these, 64 were dealt with by magistrates, and 1 by the High Court. Of the accused persons, none claimed to be tried by a mixed jury. In the cases disposed of by magistrates, 27 persons were convicted and 37 acquitted. The convictions were in 14 cases for offences under special and local laws, in 6 cases for offences affecting the human body, in 3 cases for offences against property, in 2 cases for offences affecting the public health, safety, convenience, etc., in 1 case for criminal **Trials of European British subjects.**

intimidation, insult or annoyance, and in 1 case for an offence by or relating to a public servant. The person tried by the High Court was committed from the district of Darjeeling for trial for the offence of criminal breach of trust, and was convicted. The largest number of European British subjects were tried in Darjeeling (23), in the 24-Parganas (18) and in Burdwan (8).

Results of criminal work.

385. During 1911, there was a considerable increase, as compared with the previous year, in the number of criminal cases decided by magistrates both in the mufassal and in the Presidency town. There was a decrease in appellate and revisional work disposed of by magistrates. In the courts of session there was a decrease of original work, but an increase of both appellate and revisional work. In the High Court a decrease of appellate work and an increase of revisional work are noticeable. Fifty-two persons (45 in Howrah and 7 in the 24-Parganas), against 85 in the previous year, were under trial for offences against the State. Of these, 7 were convicted, 44 were acquitted or discharged, and 1 died. The High Court regret to observe that the subordinate courts in some cases again overlooked the changes made in the law of whipping by Act IV of 1909. Sentences of whipping were passed on 28 persons in contravention to the provisions of the Whipping Act, 1909 (Act IV of 1909). The court issued special instructions on the subject in the course of the year and trust that such instances will not recur.

Receipts and charges.

386. Debiting, as usual, to the administration of criminal justice, a portion of the salaries of judicial officers fixed according to the time which their returns show them to have devoted to it, the total charges for the year amounted to Rs. 24,85,150. Of this amount, Rs. 14,97,104 were for the salaries of judicial officers; Rs. 1,24,122 for fixed and temporary copying establishments; Rs. 71,326 for process-servers; Rs. 3,78,874 for other establishments; and Rs. 4,13,724 for contingencies and refunds. The receipts amounted to Rs. 13,45,253. Of this amount, Rs. 6,35,827 were under fines; Rs. 1,34,597 under process fees; Rs. 1,53,328 under copying and comparing fees; Rs. 3,18,271 under court-fee stamp receipts other than the above; and Rs. 1,03,230 were miscellaneous receipts. The receipts and charges were less than those of 1910 by over nineteen thousand, and one lakh and seventy-thousand rupees, respectively.

CRIMINAL JUSTICE IN SCHEDULED DISTRICTS.

Santal Parganas and Angul.

387. The number of cases brought to trial during 1911 in the scheduled districts of the Santal Parganas and Angul (including the Khondmals) was 6,575 against 6,984 in the previous year. The total number of cases disposed of was 6,467 as against 6,860 in 1910. The total number of persons under trial including those awaiting trial from the previous year was 10,005, of whom 5,020 were acquitted and 4,660 convicted. Of the cases brought to trial, 1,072 were for criminal force and assault, 712 for theft, 619 for criminal trespass and 2,371 for offences under special and local laws. The punishment of whipping was inflicted in 40 cases against 72 in the previous year. This represents less than 4 per cent. of the cases in which whipping might have been awarded. The total number of appellants and applicants for revision was 601, of whom 127 were wholly or partially successful.

JAILS.

[Report on the Administration of the Jail Department for the year 1911. Statistics of British India, Part VI—Judicial.]

General condition of prisoners.

388. The average mortality among the jail population during the past six years was 27 per mille, the death rate for 1911 being only 19·1 per mille. The decrease in jail mortality is one of the most gratifying features of jail administration in recent times. Even if due allowance be made for the absence of over-crowding much of the credit is due to the careful attention to the prisoners' health which has been shown by the head of the department and the officers in charge of the various jails. There was a decrease in the number of admissions to the jails, the average daily number of prisoners of all classes falling from 7,937 in 1910 to 7,608 in 1911. The number of prisoners remaining at the close of the year was 6,218 against 7,520 in the preceding year, the decrease being principally due to the release of convicts on the 12th December 1911, the date of the Coronation Durbar at Delhi.

389. The present position of affairs in regard to jail manufactures cannot but be regarded as unsatisfactory, and the Inspector-General of Prisons is anxious that the orders laid down in the Home Department Resolution No. 10-605-18, dated the 7th May 1886, under which the public consuming departments were compelled to take articles of jail manufacture, provided that they could be supplied by the jails of suitable quality and at suitable prices, should be re-affirmed and enforced. He observes that the Army Department has practically ceased to place orders with the Jail Department. The question has been under the consideration of the Government of India and instructions have recently issued which modify the orders of 1886 referred to above. Though the large consuming departments of the Government of India have been asked to place orders where possible with the Jails Department, it is the desire of the Government of India that jail manufactures should, so far as possible, be provincialised. The matter is under the consideration of this Government and efforts will be made to give effect to the wishes of the Government of India. **Jail industries.**

390. The question of the treatment of juvenile prisoners and the feasibility of a Juvenile Jail in this Province similar to the one at Alipur in the Bengal Presidency are now under discussion. **Juvenile offenders.**

391. The question of the provision of some means of subsistence for prisoners on release from jail has recently been before the Imperial Legislative Council, and the opinion of this Government has been submitted to the Government of India as to how far the rules in force in this Province are liberal enough in respect of the payment of convict warders and how far existing arrangements enable an indigent prisoner on release to go back to his home and to look round and find employment. Another report will be submitted discussing the scope which the subject offers for charitable effort on organized lines and showing whether it is possible to organize in this Province a Prisoners' Aid Society like the one at Calcutta. **Means of subsistence for prisoners on release from jail.**

392. The Government of India have passed provisional orders on the grading of Jailers, Deputy Jailers and Assistant Jailers for this Province on the accepted principles, and have asked for a report as to whether the scale of Assistant Jailers and of Probationers sanctioned by them should be modified, for purposes of leave reserve and annual recruitment. A report is now under submission to the Government of India proposing certain modifications in the scale of Assistant Jailers and in the number of probationers so as to admit of a leave reserve and in order to provide for the usual annual recruitment. As regards head warders and warders a broad division has been proposed into two classes, *viz.*, head warders and warders in place of the existing classification into several divisions, *viz.* head warders, warders, reserve warders, etc. etc. **Revision of the Subordinate Jail Establishment.**

393. In April the Jail Department was informed that a large number of tents would be required for the Government of India and Government of Bengal Camps at the Durbar, and particulars regarding the exact requirements were obtained from time to time up to August. For five months, from April to the beginning of September, the Buxar Jail, in addition to complying with their usual orders from civil departments, manufactured and supplied 236 tents with fittings complete, for which Rs. 1,33,496 was received but which at market rates would have cost Rs. 1,54,362, as it was agreed to supply the tents for Bengal Government Camp and for the Government at as near as possible actual cost price for the Durbar. **Delhi Durbar.**

CIVIL JUSTICE.

[Report on the Administration of Civil Justice in the Province of Bengal during the year 1911. No separate figures are available for Bihar and Orissa. Statistics of British India, Part VI—Administrative and Judicial.]

394. The permanent civil Judicial staff employed in the province of Bengal during 1911, consisted of 15 High Court Judges; 21 District Judges; one additional District Judge; a Chief Judge and four Judges of the Presidency Small Cause Court; two provincial Small Cause Court Judges, who exercised also the powers of a Subordinate Judge; 36 Subordinate Judges; and 170 Munsifs. In addition, eight executive officers exercised the powers of a **Judicial staff.**

Subordinate Judge or Small Cause Court Judge, and seven the powers of a Munsif. In addition to the permanent staff, there were some temporary appointments sanctioned for districts now in the Province of Bengal.

ORIGINAL JURISDICTION.

I.—High Court.

Original suits instituted.

395. The number of civil suits pending on the Original side of the High Court at the end of 1910 was 1,361, including 25 pending suits received by transfer from other courts ; and the number instituted during 1911 was 1,277, including 17 suits received by transfer from other courts and two remanded for re-trial during the year, making a total of 2,638, for disposal in 1911. Of the suits instited during 1911, 842 were for money or movable property, 114 were mortgage suits, and 36 were for immovable property. The value of suits for specific money claims was Rs. 79,72,332-8-0 as compared with Rs. 74,65,045-0-5, in the previous year.

Original suits disposed of.

396. The number of suits decided in 1911 was 795, and the number left undisposed of at the end of the year was 1,843. The number of suits under trial was 482 more than at the commencement of the year. There were 882 suits pending over one year, showing an increase of 391 on the figures of the previous year. Of the suits decided 101 were dismissed for default or want of prosecution, five were withdrawn with leave, 16 were determined by compromise, 74 were decreed on confession, 320 were decreed *ex-parte*, 12 were dismissed *ex-parte*, 14 were disposed of by reference to arbitration, 179 were decreed after contest, and 74 were dismissed after contest.

Cases under the extraordinary jurisdiction.

397. At the commencement of the year, 11 suits were pending in the High Court in its extraordinary original civil jurisdiction, and two suits were transferred to it during the year. Three of them were disposed of during the year, and 10 remained pending at its close.

Probates and letters of administration, etc.

398. There were disposed of during the year 381 petitions for probate and letters of administration, and 5,231 interlocutory applications (including applications for the appointment of guardians under the Guardians and Wards Act, 1890, for the appointment of guardians *ad litem*, for the appointment of receivers, for injunctions, for discovery of documents, for execution, etc.). Of the interlocutory applications, those for the appointment of guardian *ad litem*, for the discovery of documents, for special leave to file written statements after time for summonses as to chamber applications, and for summonses to witnesses were disposed of by the Registrar and the Master. The number of such applications was 2,955. The remaining applications (2,276) were disposed of by the Court or a Judge in Chambers.

References to take accounts, etc.

399. The number of references to take accounts, to make inquiris as to estates to be administered or partitioned, as to debts and incumbrances, as to allowances to be made for maintenance, on questions of title, on questions affecting minors in proposed terms of settlement, to settle conveyances, etc., pending at the commencement of the year, was 169. Fresh references were directed by the court in 288 cases. Of the total number of references, 282 were disposed of by the Registrar, the Official Referee and Master and their assistants.

Proclamations under Order XXI, rule 66.

400. During the year, the Registrar settled the proclamation of sale by the Sheriff in the ordinary course of execution in one case only, in which it was found necessary to examine witnesses. The rest of the proclamations were settled by the Master. The Registrar also settled 27 conveyances and inquired into the sufficiency of sureties in 62 cases under the Civil Procedure Code. The Registrar further inquired into the sufficiency of sureties in 135 matters in which administration bonds were executed.

Appeals from the original jurisdiction.

401. The number of appeals from the original to the appellate side of the Court pending at the commencement of 1911 was 44, and 70 new appeals were preferred. Of these appeals, nine were dismissed for default and 54 were decided ; the decrees of the Court of first instance were affirmed in 35 cases, modified in six and reversed in 11. Two cases were remanded for re-trial. Fifty-one appeals remained undecided at the close of the year, none of which had been pending for more than two years.

Insolvency cases.

402. The number of cases, under the old and new Acts, pending in the insolvency court at the commencement of the year was 222 and 188, respectively, and the number instituted during the year was 274. Of the 684 cases for disposal, 42 were disposed of, the adjudication being set aside or superseded, or the petition being withdrawn or dismissed, in 12 cases, and the insolvents obtaining relief in 30. Of the 42 cases disposed of, 22 were under the repealed Indian Insolvency Act, 1848 (11 and 12 Vict., c. 21), and of the persons who sought relief in these cases, 13 were traders within the meaning of section 9 of that Act, seven were private persons, and two were persons employed in public and other offices.

Duration of sittings.

403. For the hearing of original suits and applications one Judge sat alone for 10 days, two Judges sat separately and simultaneously for 33 days, and three Judges sat separately and simultaneously for 152 days. The insolvent court engaged the time of one Judge for 14 days. Appeals from the original side occupied a bench of two Judges for 63 days.

Appeals to the Privy Council.

404. Seven appeals from the original side were pending from the previous year, and two were admitted during the year.

Receipts and expenditure.

405. The receipts and expenditure of the High Court on the original side during 1911 were Rs. 7,54,186-15-4 and Rs. 4,55,491-0-2, respectively.

Taxing Office.

406. The number of bills taxed during the year was as follows:—

Between party and party	814
„ attorney and client	434

The court-fees for taxation during the year amounted to Rs. 20,791. This sum is also included in the item "Other fees realized by means of stamps."

II.—Civil Courts in the Mufassal Subordinate to the High Court.

Original suits instituted.

407. The number of suits instituted in 1911 was 4,22,002, an increase of 6,287 on the figures of the previous year. The increase occurred in rent and title suits to the extent of 3·3 and 3·1 per cent., respectively, while there was a decrease of 1·5 per cent. in the institutions of suits for money or movables. The number of rent suits instituted was 2,21,533, against 2,14,317 in 1910. The total value of suits instituted in 1911 amounted to Rs. 6,84,21,801, showing a decrease of over 2½ crores from the total for 1910. The decrease is accounted for by the institution of fewer suits of high values during the year.

Local distribution.

408. The number of suits instituted in 1911 was greater than the number instituted in 1910 in twelve districts. The figures for Cuttack, Chota Nagpur and Manbhum-Sambalpur are excluded from the comparison as affected by charges in jurisdiction during 1910. The increase was most marked in Shahabad, Darbhanga, Muzaffarpur, Khulna and Birbhum, and occurred chiefly in rent suits. The increase is due, in the case of Shahabad and Darbhanga, partly to the survey and settlement proceedings, while in the case of Muzaffarpur and Birbhum, one of the causes assigned is the existence of strained relations between landlords and tenants. The reclamation of the Sunderbans is reported to account for the increase of rent litigation in Khulna. On the other hand, there was a notable decrease in institutions in the 24-Parganas and Jessore. The largest number of suits was instituted in the district of the 24-Parganas (42,968).

Nature of suits instituted.

409. The majority of suits instituted were, as usual, for small sums, as the following figures show:—

	Suits for money and movables.	Suits under the rent law.	Title and other suits.
Rs.			
Not exceeding 10	14,485	60,846	3,024
Not exceeding 50	72,423	106,352	11,906
Not exceeding 100	30,359	30,607	8,270
Not exceeding 500	29,907	21,317	18,192
Exceeding Rs. 500, or value not stated ...	3,749	2,411	7,654
Total ...	151,423	221,533	49,046

In suits for money or movables 57·4 per cent., and in rent suits 75·4 per cent. were for sums of less than Rs. 50. In suits under the rent law 99·5 per cent. were for realisation of arrears of rent. Of the suits classified as title suits, 39·3 per cent. were mortgage suits, 45·7 suits for immovable property, and 4·9 suits for specific relief. The suits, which come under this head represent in value more than one-half of the total litigation of the Province. All the 37 suits instituted during the year, which were valued at over a lakh, were title suits.

Number of suits disposed of.

410. In addition to the 422,002, suits instituted during the year, and the 114,900 suits pending trial from the previous year, 7,677 suits were revived or received on remand or review, during the year, making a total for disposal of 544,579. The number of suits disposed of was 420,748, showing an increase of 25,888 on the figures of 1910. Of the total disposed of, 396,016, were disposed of by Munsifs, 12,969 by Subordinate Judges, 11,358 by Small Cause Court Judges, and 405 by District and additional Judges. The figures show a decrease of disposals in the courts of Small Cause Court Judges and District and additional Judges.

Results of suits decided.

411. In the suits disposed of during the year plaintiffs were unsuccessful in 82,623 cases, or 19·6 per cent., of which 58,158 were dismissed for default; in 72,683 cases, or 17·3 per cent., a compromise was effected; and plaintiffs were successful in 265,442 cases, or 63·1 per cent. The results show little variation from those of the preceding year. Of the 68,718 suits decided on contest, 55,822 or 81·3 per cent. resulted in favour of plaintiffs, and 12,896, or 18·7 per cent. in favour of defendants.

Applications for re-trial.

412. The percentage of applications for retrial to the number of cases which were dismissed for default, or in which decrees were made *ex parte* was 6, the numbers being 15,837 and 260,054, respectively. The applications were successful in as many as 6,690 cases, or 42·2 per cent.

Suits decided by Munsifs.

413. The number of suits disposed of by Munsifs shows an increase of 25,897 on the figures of 1910, of which 2,353 were contested and 23,544 uncontested. The average number of suits disposed of by each Munsif employed throughout the year was 2,237. Disposals under the Small Cause Court procedure formed 24·7 per cent. of the total. The number of contested suits disposed of by Munsifs in 1911 was 61,930, or 15·6 per cent. of the total. The average number of contested suits decided by each Munsif was 349. In suits under ordinary procedure disposed of by Munsifs, the percentage of those contested was 16·6, and in suits under the Small Cause Court procedure, 12·5. The figures are :—

Under ordinary procedure.		Under Small Cause Court procedure.		Total.
Contested.	Uncontested.	Contested.	Uncontested.	
49,633	248,542	12,297	85,544	396,016

The number of cases decided by Munsifs under the ordinary procedure shows an increase of 26,762, as compared with 1910.

Suits disposed of by Subordinate Judges.

414. The number of original suits disposed of by Subordinate Judges in 1911 was 12,969, an increase of 568 on the figures of the previous year. The increase was in cases decided under the Small Cause Court procedure, and was spread over both contested and uncontested suits. The number of suits decided under the ordinary procedure was 5,082 and under the Small Cause Court procedure 7,887; of these, 48·5 per cent. and 19·3 per cent., respectively, were contested. The percentage of suits decided after contest under the ordinary procedure increased, as compared with the previous year.

415. The average duration of suits (contested and uncontested) decided during the past year by the several grades of courts is given in the following statement :— Average duration of cases.

		District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	Munsifs.	Small Cause Court Judges.
		Days.	Days.	Days.	Days.
Under ordinary procedure.	Contested ...	195	352	182	...
	Uncontested ...	171	194	98	...
Under Small Cause Court procedure.	Contested ...	...	75	67	59
	Uncontested ...	...	48	44	41

The results show an appreciable improvement in the duration of both contested and uncontested suits decided under the ordinary procedure by District Judges and Subordinate Judges. The duration of contested suits tried by Subordinate Judges under the Small Cause Court procedure shows a slight increase, while the variation as regards uncontested suits tried by them under the same procedure calls for no notice. There was an increase in the duration of cases tried by Munsifs. The Small Cause Court figures show a slight improvement, as compared with the preceding year.

416. The number of suits pending at the close of the year was 124,626, as against 114,900 in the previous year. The increase in the pending file is mainly due to the rise in the number of institutions during the year. Of the pending cases, 2,841 had been pending for more than a year, 16,192 for more than six months, and 54,885 for more than three months. The figures show a considerable increase in the long-pending arrears. Of the suits pending over one year, 1,962 were in the Courts of Munsifs, and 879 in the Courts of District and Subordinate Judges, the figures showing an increase of 566 and 420, respectively, on those of 1910. The number of suits pending over a year was largest in Patna (873), Hooghly (433), Nadia (312), the 24-Parganas (208), Midnapore (202), Burdwan (159), Muzaffarpur (157) and Shahabad (122). In each of these districts the long pending arrears were greater than in the preceding year. The majority of the year old suits in Patna were rent suits pending before Munsifs. The rise in the long pending file in Hooghly was considerable, but a large proportion of the suits undisposed of were suits under section 106 of the Bengal Tenancy Act, triable in batches. In Nadia most of the long pending cases were analogous and awaited the result of connected appeals in the High Court. In the 24-Parganas, Burdwan, Midnapore and Shahabad, the congestion was principally in the superior Courts. The increase in Muzaffarpur was due partly to the fact that one of the Munsifs was engaged in the hearing of a single suit for nine months. Additional assistance was given after the close of the year to those districts where the arrears were too heavy for the normal staff. Pending suits.

417. There were 65,048 applications for execution of decrees pending from the previous year, and 262,485 applications were made during the year. Realization was complete in 97,953 cases and partial in 55,861. In 102,482 cases proceedings were returned as infructuous, and 63,778 remained pending at the close of the year. Execution proceedings were markedly unsuccessful in Chota Nagpur, Cuttack and Manbhum-Sambalpur, the percentages of totally infructuous proceedings being 56·1, 52·7, and 52·3, respectively. The results show continued, though slight, improvement in the case of Chota Nagpur and Cuttack, while the percentage of Manbhum-Sambalpur shows a slight increase from 50·1 to 52·3. The total amount realised in Courts other than Small Cause Courts was Rs. 1,58,13,286. Debtors were imprisoned in 203 cases, movable property was sold in 4,866 and immovable in 47,936. Execution proceedings.

418. The number of miscellaneous cases of a judicial nature instituted rose from 50,726 in 1910 to 52,454. The number disposed of fell from 52,329 to 51,198, and the number pending rose from 11,528 to 13,153. Of the cases Miscellaneous cases.

disposed of, 22,827 were withdrawn, compromised or confessed; 12,934 were decided *ex-parte*; and 15,437 were contested. Of the total number of applications disposed of after contest, 52·6 per cent. were granted. Of the pending cases, 73 had been pending more than a year, of which the largest number was in Burdwan (36).

The miscellaneous cases of a non-judicial nature instituted during the year were 11,608 in number, showing an increase of 1,695, as compared with the preceding year. Of these, about two-thirds were applications for the deposit of rent. Disposals numbered 11,335, and the pending file rose from 1,247 to 1,520. The number of applications for the deposit of rent, was, as usual, highest in Hooghly (1,511), followed by the 24-Parganas (955), Muzaffarpur (880), Bhagalpur (560) and Midnapore (515). The increase in the number of applications from 453 to 880 in Muzaffarpur is noticeable.

APPELLATE JURISDICTION.

I.—High Court.

Appeals under the Letters Patent.

419. Seventy appeals under section 15 of the Letters Patent were filed during the year, and 44 were pending at its commencement. Of the total, 63 were decided, and 51 remained pending at the close of the year. The number of appeals disposed of was 33 less than in 1910. Of the number undecided, none were pending for more than two years. One hundred and sixty-four third appeals were filed during the year, and 151 were pending at its commencement. Of these, 68 were decided, and 247 remained pending at the close of the year.

II.—Appeals from the Subordinate Civil Courts.

Appeals to the High Court from Subordinate Courts.

420. The number of first and second appeals from the decrees and orders of the Provincial Courts as Courts of Original and Appellate jurisdiction, respectively, which came before the High Court and were decided during the year, is shown in the margin. The figures include appeals from the Courts of the province of Eastern Bengal and Assam. The institutions of first and second appeals from decrees were, respectively, 120 and 591 less than in 1910. The number of first and second appeals from orders, on the other hand, was more by 10 and 51, respectively, than in the preceding year.

	Pending at the end of 1910.	Preferred.	Decided.	Pending at the end of 1911.
First Appeals.				
From decrees	1,463	475	291	1,647
From orders	480	374	302	552
Second Appeals.				
From decrees	6,082	3,738	2,353	7,467
From orders	254	306	203	357
Total	8,279	4,893	3,149	10,023

Appeals decided.

421. The disposals of first appeals from decrees and of second appeals from decrees and orders show a decrease of 157, 491 and 23, respectively, on the figures of the previous year. First appeals from orders were more by 5 than in 1910.

Appeals pending.

422. At the close of the year, there were pending 2,199 first appeals, of which 1,647 were from decrees and 552 from orders, and 7,824 second appeals, of which 7,457 were from decrees. The total is more than the number pending at the close of 1910 by 1,744.

Results of appeals.

423. Of the 291 appeals from original decrees decided during the year, 17 were uncontested being dismissed on default, withdrawn or compromised. The result of the appeals decided after contest was that the decrees of the lower courts were confirmed in 64 cases, reversed in 55 and varied in 55, while 100 cases were remanded. Of the 2,353 appeals from appellate decrees decided during the year, 92 were uncontested, and 885 were dealt with under Order XLI, rule 11, of the Civil Procedure Code. One thousand three hundred and

seventy-six were heard and determined, with the result that 847 decrees of the lower courts were affirmed, 193 reversed and 102 varied while 234 cases were remanded. Of the 505 appeals from orders decided during the year, 35 were uncontested, 92 were dealt with under Order XLI, rule 11, of the Civil Procedure Code, and 378 were decided after trial, with the result that 206 orders of the lower courts were affirmed, 78 reversed, and 29 varied, 65 cases being remanded. The following table shows the result of appeals decided by the High Court as affecting District Judges and Subordinate Judges:—

		Affirmed.		Modified or reversed.	
		District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.	District Judges.	Subordinate Judges.
Appeals from	Original decrees ...	23	41	42	68
	Appellate decrees ...	427	420	184	111
Miscellaneous appeals		96	110	45	62

Appeals to the Privy Council.

424. At the opening of the year 38 appeals to the Privy Council were under preparation for despatch to England, and 85 were pending for orders. Thirty-six new appeals were filed during the year. Of the total for disposal, 25 were struck off or compromisd, 29 were despatched to England, and 105 appeals—1 of 1902, 1 of 1907, 7 of 1908, 9 of 1909, 57 of 1910 and 30 of 1911 were pending at the close of the year. Of the pending appeals, 59 were under preparation for despatch to England at the close of the year.

Results of appeals to the Privy Council.

425. The results of 6 appeals to the Privy Council were received during the year. The decisions of the High Court were affirmed in 3 instances and reversed in 3.

III.—Appellate Courts Subordinate to the High Court.

Appeals instituted.

426. Thirteen thousand three hundred and eight appeals were instituted in 1911, an increase, as compared with the previous year, of 670. The increase in the appellate work coming before the Courts is small when compared with the large increase in the disposals of original suits. Of the appeals instituted in 1911, 5,623 were in title suits, 6,214 in rent suits and 1,543 in suits for money or movables. There was thus an increase in the institutions of appeals in rent and money suits, but a decrease in appeals in title suits. The number of appeals valued at sums below Rs. 10 and between Rs. 10 and Rs. 50 was 1,415 and 3,803 respectively. The total value of the appeals instituted in the Subordinate Courts in 1911 was Rs. 27, 83, 131, being less than the total of 1910 by over thirty-four thousand rupees. The number of cases in which an appeal lay, decided by Subordinate Courts during the year, was 47,603, and the proportion of appeals instituted to appealable decisions excluding appeals from decisions, of revenue officers, was 26·3 per cent. as against 27·3 in 1910. The highest percentages were 42·9 in Cuttack, 40·8 in Chota Nagpur, 37·2 in Patna and 36·9 in Gaya; and the lowest were in Nadia (16), Purnea (16·3), and Birbhum (16·8). The number of appeals instituted in 1911 was larger than in the previous year in 11 districts and smaller in 7, while in the case of three districts, Cuttack, Chota Nagpur and Manbhum-Sambalpur, no comparison is possible. The largest increases were in Midnapore (371), Hooghly (240), Khulna (144) and Saran (111), while the noticeable decreases were in Bhagalpur (221) and Nadia (120). In the remaining districts the variations were less than 100. The fluctuations were due in most cases to the appeals preferred against the decisions of settlement officers.

Appeals decided.

427. The number of appeals decided (11,349) was less by 2,056 than in 1910. In the courts of District and Additional Judges disposals decreased by 1,162, and in those of Subordinate Judges by 894, as compared with the previous year.

The number of appeals disposed of after contest (9,541) was 1,418 less than in 1910. Excluding Cuttack, Chota Nagpur and Manbhum-Sambalpur, the decrease in disposals was spread over 10 districts, and was greatest in Bhagalpur (488), Midnapore (433), Hooghly (415) and Murshidabad (345). The falling off in disposals in Bhagalpur and Midnapore is explained by the heavier criminal work coming before the District Judges and by the smaller staff employed during the year. In Hooghly the decrease is due to the fact that a larger number of settlement appeals were decided by the District Judge in the previous year, and that the Subordinate Judges were engaged in the hearing of several protracted cases. The diminutions of the appellate outturn in Murshidabad is not satisfactorily accounted for. The explanations given, where there has been a decline in disposals, have been considered by the High Court in reviewing the district reports. The noticeable increases, on the other hand, were in Nadia (232) and Patna (226). In Nadia the result is due to the larger outturn of the District Judge.

Appeals pending.

428. There were 10,250 appeals pending at the close of the year, the number being 2,421 more than at the end of 1910. The number of appeals pending for more than one year increased from 307 in 1910 to 635 at the close of the year under review. The number was largest in Midnapur (255), and assistance has, therefore, been given to the Judge of that District.

Result of Appeals.

429. The result on the decisions of the lower courts of the appeals decided during the year was as follows :—In 5,705 cases, or 50·3 per cent. of the whole, the judgment of the lower court was affirmed; in 1,594 cases, or 14 per cent., it was modified; and in 1,964 or 17·3 per cent., it was reversed. Six hundred and forty-three appeals, or 5·7 per cent., were remanded, and 1,443, or 12·7 per cent. were either not prosecuted, or dismissed for default. The results are less favourable to the lower courts than those of the preceding year.

Miscellaneous appeals.

430. There were 2,289 miscellaneous appeals instituted during the year, and 2,308 were disposed of, 785 remaining pending at the close of the year. The number pending is 23 more than in the previous year.

General.

431. The year under review was marked by a further increase in the number of original suits instituted in the mufassal courts. There was a considerable increase in disposals by Munsifs, both contested and uncontested, in spite of which, the pending file rose as regards both the total and the number pending more than a year. There was a large increase of the appellate arrears owing to a diminution in the outturn of all classes of courts. The smaller outturn of both original and appellate work by District and Additional District Judges is accounted for by the fact that owing to the pressure of criminal work, they were able to devote to civil work 2,614 days only, or 255 less than in 1910. Subordinate Judges disposed of fewer appeals, but more original suits than in the preceding year. There was a further increase in the number of appeals pending on the appellate side of the High Court. In this connexion it may be observed that 3 Judges were occupied for 65 days on Special Benches constituted under Act XIV of 1908, and that the pressure of criminal work necessitated the formation of additional Criminal Benches in August and September, and again from November 20th to the end of the year.

Inspection.

432. The Courts of 11 Subordinate and Small Cause Court Judges and 53 Munsifs were inspected by District and Additional District Judges during the year under report.

Receipts and charges of the Civil Courts.

433. The receipts of the Civil Courts for the year under review amounted to Rs. 92,42,438, a decrease of Rs. 1,44,272 from those of the previous year, and the charges to Rs. 45,45,577, an increase of Rs. 1,73,291 on those of 1910. Inclusive of the amount realised on account of duty* on probates, etc., there was a profit to the Government from Civil litigation of Rs. 46,96,861, or Rs. 3,17,563 less than in 1910 and, exclusive of the item referred to, the surplus amounted to Rs. 41,22,490.

	Rs.
In the High Court	3,38,243(*a*)
In other Courts	1,36,128(*a*)
	* 5,74,371

(*a*) The figures are for the financial year 1911-1912.

CIVIL JUSTICE IN SCHEDULED DISTRICT.

434. The total number of suits instituted during the year in the Civil Courts in the scheduled districts of Angul including the Khondmals and the Santal Parganas was 18,089 as against 16,529 in 1910. The number of suits for money or movable property was 7,741, of rent suits 9,151 and of title and other suits 1,189. Rent suits and title suits increased by 28 and 23·5 per cent., respectively, in the Santal Parganas, while money suits decreased by 8·7 per cent. The total number of civil suits for disposal was 21,089 and the number pending at the close of the year was 3,326. There were 16,302 applications for execution of decrees of which 2,866 were pending at the close of the year. The total number of appeals from decrees was 656 and the number disposed of 547. Out of 219 miscellaneous appeals, 196 were decided. **Santal Parganas and Angul.**

REGISTRATION.

[Statistical returns showing the operations under the Registration Act in Bengal during 1911. Statistics of British India, Parf II,—Commercial, Part VI,—Administrative and Judicial.]

435. During the year a temporary office was opened at Thikaha to register *Kabuliyats* executed in favour of a local factory in the district of Muzaffarpur. **Changes.**

Sanction of Government was accorded during the year under report to the payment of rents and taxes for the first time for the offices of the Sub-Registrars paid by commission and to the employment of menials in their offices. The pay and status of certain muharrirs in mufassal offices were raised to those of clerks. A scheme for the revision of the ministerial establishment of Sadar Registration offices was submitted to Government, but it was postponed in view of the territorial reconstitution. With the approval of the Governor-General in Council the table of Registration fees was revised. Procedure for dealing with applications for extension of service from the various classes of officers of the Department was laid down by the Local Government.

436. The total number of registrations affecting immovable property, movable property and wills increased from 3,78,232 in 1910 to 3,85,706 in 1911, *i.e.*, by 2·0 per cent. The total receipts rose from Rs. 5,12,840 in 1910 to Rs. 5,22,998 in 1911, *i.e.*, by 2·0 per cent. and the total expenditure decreased from Rs. 2,99,631 in 1910 to Rs. 2,98,687, *i.e.*, by 0·3 per cent. **Statistics.**

437. In this division, crops were good; and whilst in the district of Patna there was a small increase of 2·4 per cent., the total number of registrations decreased in Gaya and Shahabad by 3·9 per cent., and 8·7 per cent., respectively, in 1911 as compared with 1910. In Patna, sales of the value of Rs. 100 and upwards increased by 14·3 per cent., owing, it is said to a larger number of transfers effected to raise money for marriage expenses and to greater activity among auction purchasers. The decrease in Gaya and Shahabad are ascribed to the general prosperity of the people on account of successive good harvests. **Registration in the various divisions. Patna.**

438. Registrations increased in all the districts of this division. The increase (8·9 per cent.) was remarkable in Muzaffarpur and here, as in Patna, marriages played a part in swelling registrations, and increased the number of sales of higher value by 19·9 per cent. The settlement of lands with raiyats by the zamindars of Nanpur and Jajuara and the managers of the factories at Pupri and Thikaha also led to a large increase in leases for terms of years (34·2 per cent.). In Champaran, the effect of the floods in 1910 and the fall of hail-stones in the beginning of 1911 led to an increase of 9 per cent. in the total number of registrations in 1911 as compared with 1910. **Tirhut.**

439. The crops were generally good in this division, and the total number of registrations decreased in all the districts, except Monghyr and Purnea. In Monghyr, registrations were nearly the same in 1911 as in 1910, and the increases in sales and mortgages were counterbalanced by a large decrease (29·5 per cent.) in term leases which is attributed to the **Bhagalpur.**

stoppage of the system of conversion of *bhaoli* lands into *nagdi* in the Banaili and Darbhanga estates. In Purnea, the increase (4·7 per cent.) is ascribed to the popularity of the new office at Katihar. In the Santal Parganas, part of the decrease is ascribed to the operations of Regulation III of 1908.

Orissa.

440. In Cuttack, the high floods in 1911, which washed away promising crops in some parts of the district, caused temporary scarcity and a rise in the prices of food-grains. The result was a rise of 9·1 per cent. in registrations in 1911 as compared with 1910. The completion of the revisional settlement also contributed to the increase, chiefly under term leases. On the other hand good agricultural conditions prevailed in Puri and Balasore, and led to a decrease (11·9 per cent. and 3·1 per cent., respectively) in registrations.

Chota Nagpur.

441. The remarkable feature in this division during 1911 was that while registrations decreased in almost all the districts of the division as a result of the restrictions upon transfers imposed by the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act of 1908, in Manbhum registrations increased by no less than 32·5 per cent. as compared with the previous year. In this district the introduction of the Chota Nagpur Tenancy Act in December 1909 reduced the total number of registrations from 28,229 in 1909 to 7,280 in 1910. The present rise indicates only partial recovery of the lost ground. The Registrar has reported that the Act is now better understood both by the raiyats and the money-lenders, and the latter are not now afraid to lend money on mortgages for short terms of five and seven years, as allowed by the Act.

Working of the Indian Companies Act.

442. The total number of companies limited by shares working at the close of the year under report was 42, having an aggregate nominal capital of Rs. 41,29,454 and an aggregate paid up capital of Rs. 4,93,652 against 35 companies with a nominal capital of Rs. 15,18,454 and an aggregate paid up capital of Rs. 4,44,379, in the previous year; thus there was an increase of seven companies and of Rs. 26,11,000 in the nominal capital and Rs. 49,273 in the paid up capital during the year under report. The total number of companies limited by guarantee working at the close of 1910-11 was three. There was no increase or decrease in the number of such companies during the year under report. The number of companies limited by shares registered during the year under report was 8, namely :—

Banking and Loan Companies	3
Trading Companies...	4
Sugar Manufacturing Company	1
Total	8

Seventeen companies increased their paid up capital during the year under report. No company reduced its capital during the year. One company (the Bihar Swadeshi Company, Limited) limited by shares having a nominal capital of Rs. 2,00,000 and paid up capital of Rs. 30,600 wound up its business.

Working of Act XXI of 1860.

443. Two societies, namely (1) Bihar Sanskrit Sanjiwan Samaj (Bankipore, Patna) and (2) Utkal Brahmin Samiti (Puri), were registered under the Societies Registration Act, Act XXI of 1860, during the year. There were in all 10 such societies in this Province at the close of the year 1911-12. The fees realized during the year amounted to Rs. 2,275. The provisions of section 69 of the Act were complied with by all banking companies, as far as could be ascertained from the reports of the District Officers. No company availed of the provisions of the Indian Companies Branch Register Act, Act IV of 1900, during the year under report.

Working of the Brahmo marriage Act, III of 1872.

444. Only two marriages were registered, one by the *ex-officio* Marriage Registrar of Giridih and the other by the Marriage Registrar of Balasore. The ages of the bridegrooms were about 27 years, and that of the brides ranged from 16 to 24. No widow was re-married.

445. Act I (B.C.) of 1876 for the voluntary registration of Muhammadan marriages and divorces, was in force in six districts of the Province. The total number of registration offices at the close of the year increased from 28 to 30, owing to the opening of two new offices in the district of Balasore. Registration took place in 14 offices there being no work in the remaining 16 offices while the total number of ceremonies registered during the year under report was 167 against 176, in the preceding year, showing a fall of nine. The Muhammadan population in Ranchi and Purnea do not seem to appreciate the services of Muhammadan Marriage Registrar and prefer the heriditary *mullas* in whom they have more confidence. Some of the District Registrars and the Muhammadan Marriage Registrars are of opinion that no improvement can be expected unless the registration of marriages is made compulsory. The total receipts of the Kazi Registrars including gratuities amounted to Rs. 421 against Rs. 438 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 17. **Working of the Muhammadan Marriage Registration Act.**

MUNICIPALITIES.

[Reports from the Commissioners of Divisions on the working of Municipalities in Bihar and Orissa during the year 1911-12. Statistics of British India, Part VIII—Local Funds.]

446. There was no change in the number of Municipalities during the year which remained at 54, but the population within municipal limits fell from 1,203,129 to 1,170,530. The Patna Division alone shows a decline of 49,128 due to the prevalence of plague, and this more than counterbalanced the increase in other parts of the province. **Number.**

447. Following the recommendations of the Royal Commission upon Decentralization it had been decided in the previous year to extend the elective system to 13 Municipalities and this change was effected in six of them during the year. General elections were held in 17 Municipalities, but only 8 of these (all in the Patna Division) were contested. The total number of elected Commissioners rose from 362 to 408. **Elections.**

448. The total number of meetings held was 786 against 781 in the previous year, while the number of those which were adjourned or could not be held for want of a quorum, fell from 52 in 1910-11 to 38. The largest number of meetings was held by the Municipalities of Chatra (27), Arrah (22) and Gaya (21), but those of Jagdispur (9), Revelganj (10), Purulia (11) and Chaibassa (11) failed to meet at least once a month. The average attendance at each meeting was on the whole satisfactory, but was exceedingly low in Buxar. **Number of meetings and attendance of Commissioners.**

449. The total number of rate-payers (205,074) and the proportion of the population assessed to the total population (17·5 per cent.) remained practically unchanged. **Number of rate-payers.**

450. There was no change in the methods of taxation. A tax on holdings was in force in 23 Municipalities, a tax on persons in 28, a latrine tax in 35, a water rate in 3, and the octroi in 1, while the personal tax and the rate on holdings were both in force in two Municipalities. The provincial average incidence of taxation was Re. 1-1-4 against Re. 1-0-2 during 1910-11 and varied from Re. 0-15-9 in the Tirhut Division to Re. 1-4-5 in the Bhagalpur Division. **Assessment and taxation.**

451. Assessments were revised in 30 Municipalities. In the following cases the results were highly satisfactory:— **Revision of assessment.**

	Increase of revenue.
	Rs.
Gaya	19,323
Arrah	11,499
Hazaribagh	3,910
Motihari	2,360
Hajipur	2,069

Collections.

452. The percentage of total collections on current demand fell from 96·2 in the previous year to 94·9, the Municipalities in Tirhut and Bhagalpur Divisions being responsible for this result. Ten Municipalities were able to shew collections of cent. per cent. and over, and it is satisfactory that Jamalpur and Tikari continue to maintain a high standard of efficiency in this respect. The percentage of total remissions on current demand (3·3) remained the same as in the previous year, but the average was greatly exceeded in Monghyr (10·65), Darbhanga (9·5) and Hazaribagh (7·5). In the cass of Monghyr the high percentage is explained by the fact that old arrears were remitted and that the system of assessment was defective, and in Hazaribagh by an exodus of assessees; no explanation has been given in the case of Darbhanga. The aggregate outstanding balance rose from Rs. 80,067 in 1910-11 to Rs. 1,25,324, all the divisions sharing the increase, the Bhagalpur Division alone to the extent of Rs. 35,074. Of individual Municipalities Lalganj, Sitamarhi and Madhubani shewed no outstanding balance, while in Khagole, Tikari, Bhabua, Hajipur, Rosera, Samastipur and Lohardaga outstanding balances were insignificant. Arrears of Rs. 5,000 and over occurred in Monghyr (Rs. 28,105), Bhagalpur (Rs. 16,699), Patna (Rs. 13,184), Chapra (Rs. 8,867), Gaya (Rs. 7,112), Ranchi (Rs. 6,000) and Balasore (Rs. 5,928), and it is disappointing to find that results in Bhagalpur, Patna and Balasore were again unsatisfactory. In the case of the Monghyr Municipality the outstanding balance was as much as 35 per cent. of the current demand and was due to the inclusion of arrear taxes amounting to Rs. 21,000, while in Bhagalpur and Patna the failure to collect taxes is reported to be due to the prevalence of plague. The outstanding balances in the remaining Municipalities have not been explained. The accumulation of heavy arrears is one of the most serious defects in Municipal administration, and the Lieutenant-Governor in Council trusts that local bodies will use every effort to ensure prompt collections and to write off irrecoverable amounts.

Income and Expenditure.

453. The total receipts including opening balances amounted to Rs. 34,37,753 while the total disbursements amounted to Rs. 23,93,063, leaving a closing balance of Rs. 10,44,690. The main items of income and expenditure during 1910-11 and 1911-12 are compared below:—

Income.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase (+) or decrease (−).
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Opening balance	7,31,281	8,90,748	+1,59,467
Municipal rates and taxes	12,38,221	12,88,494	+50,273
Realization under special Acts	35,714	34,427	−1,287
Revenues derived from Municipal property and powers apart from taxation.	1,60,169	1,73,123	+12,954
Grants and contributions	5,14,248	6,61,764	+1,47,516
Miscellaneous	17,474	15,643	−1,831
Extraordinary debt	3,07,962	3,73,554	+65,592
	30,05,069	34,37,753	+4,32,684

	Expenditure.		Increase (+) or decrease (−).
	1910-11.	1911-12.	
1	2	3	4
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
General Administration and collection charges ...	1,43,037	1,52,340	+9,303
Public safety	75,020	79,298	+4,278
Public health and convenience	14,44,633	14,79,344	+34,711
Public Instruction	57,029	58,651	+1,622
Contributions	10,106	18,650	+8,544
Miscellaneous	72,623	77,508	+4,885
Extraordinary debt	3,10,601	5,27,272	+2,16,671
Total ...	21,13,049	23,93,063	+2,80,014
Closing balance	8,92,020	10,44,690	+1,52,670
	30,05,069	34,37,753	+4,32,684

Closing balances.

454. The aggregate closing balances rose from Rs. 8,92,020 in 1910-11 to Rs. 10,44,690, the bulk of the increase representing the unspent balances of loans and contributions received by different Municipalities from Government. The largest balances were held by Monghyr (Rs. 3,02,910), Gaya (Rs. 1,62,033), and Patna (Rs. 94,081). The financial condition of the Buxar Municipality was unsatisfactory. Its closing balance apparently fell short of two months' working expenses—the minimum prescribed in Resolution No. 200T.M., of the Government of Bengal, dated the 16th May 1896; and when the accounts up to the end of September 1911 were audited, it was found that liabilities exceeded assets, that bills were being held over and that the balance of the latrine fund was being drawn upon for general purposes.

Income.

Total receipts.

455. The total income, excluding that under the heads of "Opening balance" and "Extraordinary and Debt" amounted to Rs. 21,73,451, shewing an increase of Rs. 2,07,625 over the income of the preceding year. Details of the main items of revenue are given below.

Tax on houses and lands.

456. The income rose in 31 Municipalities and fell in 19 (resulting in a net increase of Rs. 2,672), while four Municipalities derived no income from this source. The Municipalities of Dinapur-Nizamat (Rs. 2,936), Cuttack (Rs. 2,672), Puri (Rs. 2,517), Gaya (Rs. 2,196) and Ranchi (Rs. 1,522) showed the heaviest increases, while in Bhagalpur (Rs. 4,359), Monghyr (Rs. 3,845), Chapra (Rs. 2,948) and Jamalpur (Rs. 2,653), the most marked decreases occurred. In Monghyr and Bhagalpur the reason is said to be the prevalence of plague; in Chapra the tax could not be realised pending the disposal of a large number of appeals, while in Jamalpur the falling-off is more apparent than real, being due to the fact that in 1910-11 collections were abnormally high owing to the realisation of old arrears from the Railway Company.

Tolls on roads and ferrie

457. Eleven Municipalities against 12 in the previous year derived income from this source. It is to be noted that ferry revenue was realized in 10 Municipalities while tolls on roads were levied in Sambalpur only. It is

satisfactory that the realization of arrears and more favourable settlements of ferries have resulted in an increase of Rs. 5,955. The largest increase occurred in Muzaffarpur (Rs. 2,940), Patna (Rs. 1,863) and Monghyr (Rs. 1,034).

Water-rate.

458. Water-rates are levied in three Municipalities only, *viz.*, in Arrah, Bhagalpur and Daltonganj. The income from this source increased by Rs. 3,826 in Arrah which more than counterbalanced the decline of Rs. 2,461 and Rs. 48 in Bhagalpur and Daltonganj, respectively, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 1,317.

Lighting-rate.

459. No lighting-rate is levied in any Municipality in the province.

Conservancy, including scavenging and latrine rates.

460. The total income under this head showed an increase of Rs. 29,698 and was shared by all the divisions except Tirhut and Bhagalpur, the latter showing a decline of Rs. 3,007 which has been attributed to the outbreak of plague. The largest increase (Rs. 22,426) occurred in the Patna Division. The fees from the sale of night-soil fell from Rs. 3,525 in the previous year to Rs. 2,479.

Grants from Provincial and Local Funds

tions from private individuals.

461. The net receipts under this head rose from Rs. 5,14,248 in 1910-11 to Rs. 6,61,764, the increase being shared by all divisions except Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur, the Municipality of Gaya being responsible for the bulk of the increase (Rs. 1,07,819). The most noticeable grants made during the year were those to the Municipalities of Gaya (Rs. 62,000 for drainage and water works), Monghyr (Rs. 50,000 for the installation of a pumping station), Puri (Rs. 35,831 for drainage), Bhagalpur (Rs. 24,195 for improvements to the water works), Sahibganj (Rs. 21,000 for drainage), Arrah (Rs. 20,000 for water works and a Municipal market), Jamalpur (Rs. 13,230 for the construction of a market and the flushing of drains) and Kishanganj (Rs. 10,000 for drainage). The Monghyr Municipality benefited by the liberality of Babu Dalip Narayan Singh, who contributed Rs. 25,000 towards the cost of a pumping station, while a generous donation of Rs. 20,000 for the improvement of the Chapra Hospital was made by Rai Gulab Chand Sahib. The citizens of Monghyr, at a public meeting, held on the 1st July 1911, decided to commemorate the Coronation of His Imperial Majesty by an electrical installation in the town and subscriptions amounting to about a lakh of rupees have been promised. The scheme is now said to be under preparation.

EXPENDITURE.

Office and collection establishment.

462. The total expenditure under this head increased by Rs. 8,010. In 11 Municipalities expenditure under this head exceeds 15 per cent. of the total ordinary income although the provincial percentage was only 7·8; among these were Dumraon (21·7 against 14,3 in 1910-11), Sambalpur (21·6 against 15·24 in 1910-11), Tikari (21·2 against 15·6 in 1910-11) and Samastipur (19·4 against 7 in 1910-11) and in these cases the increase in establishment charges is very marked. The tendency unnecessarily to increase Municipal establishments and to create posts or to increase rates of pay without sufficient justification should be resisted and every effort should be made by Municipal Commissioners to restrict establishments within proper limits.

Lighting.

463. Expenditure on lighting increased in 32 and fell in 19 Municipalities, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 5,390. The Municipalities of Daudnagar and Jagadispur failed, as in the previous year, to incur any outlay on street lighting although the attention of the local officers was drawn to this matter in paragraph 22 of the Resolution of the previous year; no explanation of the continued failure to attend to this important branch of Municipal administration has been furnished.

Water-supply.

464. The expenditure under "Capital outlay" increased by Rs. 24,025 while that under "Establishment, repairs, etc.," fell by Rs. 1,128. As in the previous year, the outlay under this head was very small in the Tirhut (Rs. 3,774), Orissa (Rs. 4,735) and Chota Nagpur (Rs. 7,621) divisions. The expenditure incurred in Gaya on works in progress was debited to the Gaya Water Works Trust Fund and has been included in the Municipal accounts but this procedure appears to be incorrect as the Government of Bengal sanctioned

the transfer of this Fund to the Gaya Municipality. New wells were constructed in 11 Municipalities, while all the Municipalities in the Tirhut Division and the Ranchi Municipality paid increased attention to the improvement of existing wells. The most important works in progress during the year were at Gaya (water works) and Monghyr (installation of an independent pumping station), while important water-supply schemes for the Patna, Muzaffarpur, and Puri Municipalities are still in the preliminary stages. Since the close of the year a rough project for a water-supply scheme for the Ranchi Municipality has been prepared and proposals for financing the project are under consideration.

Drainage.

465. The total capital outlay declined from Rs. 97,507 to Rs. 75,711 while the expenditure on account of establishment, repairs, etc., rose from Rs. 44,298 to Rs. 45,120. The Puri Municipality was responsible for the bulk (Rs. 20,039) of the decline under the former head, as work was at a standstill throughout the year for want of a suitable contractor. The largest capital outlay was incurred by the Municipalities of Arrah (Rs. 44,887) and Daltonganj (Rs. 20,782) while Patna incurred the largest expenditure (Rs. 11,351) on establishment and repairs. During the year a revised drainage scheme for the Monghyr Municipality was sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 2,22,000; a scheme for Gaya at an estimated cost of Rs. 6,80,000 received administrative approval and detailed plans and estimates for a portion of the scheme were sanctioned; while drainage projects for the Kishanganj and Sahibganj Municipalities were sanctioned at an estimated cost of Rs. 24,274 and Rs. 56,000, respectively. Since the close of the year surveys in connection with the preparation of drainage projects for the following Municipalities have been undertaken by the Sanitary Engineer; the Bihar and Buxar Municipalities in the Patna Division; the Madhupur and Purnea Municipalities in the Bhagalpur Division; the Kendrapara Municipality in the Orissa Division; and the Chatra and Giridih Municipalities in the Chota Nagpur Division. The Bettiah project has been delayed for want of funds while the Cuttack and Purulia schemes have been postponed for the present, the cost being prohibitive. The Municipalities of Chapra and Ranchi apparently desire to combine a flushing with a drainage scheme. In Bhagalpur a drainage scheme has been kept in abeyance, pending further investigation as to the course of the river Ganges. Both in regard to water-supply and drainage the programme is a heavy one. A large number of projects are in various stages of progress but delay is inevitable as work cannot be started until the tedious but necessary stages of preliminary examination have been passed and the method of financing the scheme settled. The Imperial grants recently made have fortunately removed to a large extent anxiety on the latter score and have rendered it possible to make a real advance in the improvement of urban sanitation but experience has shewn that these grants cannot be fully utilized unless local authorities themselves cordially co-operate in this important work.

Conservancy including road-cleaning and road-watering and latrines.

466. The total expenditure under this head shewed an increase of Rs. 16,307, the increase being shared by all the divisions except Patna. At his inspection of the Municipality of Muzaffarpur the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, noticed several defects in the conservancy arrangements and, although the divisional report is silent on the point, it appears probable from the figures of expenditure that the matter received attention and the flushing scheme now under consideration should greatly improve the sanitation of the place. Defects were also discovered in the conservancy arrangements of the Monghyr Municipality, and it is reported that the Commissioners have since the close of the year begun to take action on lines indicated by the Civil Surgeon. It is difficult, from the divisional reports received, to gather whether conservancy arrangements are adequate or not. A number of small improvements are recorded, but it would be well if in future reports Commissioners would give some indication, with reference to the inspection notes of Sanitary Officers, of the general standard of efficiency in this important branch of administration in each town.

Hospital and dispensaries.

467. The expenditure fell in Patna and Orissa but rose in the remaining divisions, resulting in a net increase of Rs. 18,260. The largest increase occurred in Hajipur (Rs. 15,569) but this is more apparent than real, being due

to the fact that a large portion of the dispensary fund which had up to the 31st March 1911 been kept with the Municipal Fund was withdrawn for deposit in the Postal Savings Bank. There was an increase of Rs. 3,550 in Chapra on account of the acquisition of land for a new out-door dispensary, and of Rs. 12,706 in Darbhanga on account of the construction and equipment of a new surgical ward at the Banwari Lall Hospital. The reports only shew that the construction of the buildings undertaken in the previous year was continued or completed but no new project has been mentioned.

Plague and other Epidemic Disease charges.

468. Forty Municipalites against 34 in the previous year incurred expenditure under this head though the total shews a decline of Rs. 2,209. It is reported that people have now learnt the advantages of evacuating infected areas. Inoculation is generally unpopular, though efforts were made with some success, to induce the population of Bhagalpur to accept it.

Public Works.

469. The expenditure under this head showed an increase of Rs. 5,056 over the figures of the previous year. The expenditure on buildings and stores declined from Rs. 33,453 and Rs. 11,685 to Rs. 22,057 and Rs. 1,529, respectively, while that on establishment and roads rose from Rs. 25,093 and Rs. 2,08,625 to Rs. 29,857 and Rs. 2,30,469, respectively. In six Municipalities the percentage borne by the outlay on Public Works to the total ordinary expenditure was 25 per cent. or more, while the provincial percentage ranged from 53·5 in Purnea to 5·4 in Revelganj.

Public Instruction.

470. The total expenditure rose by Rs. 1,622, the increase being shared by all the divisions except Tirhut. The ratio of expenditure on primary education to total ordinary income varied from 8·9 in Jagadispur to 0·5 in Madhupur while 20 Municipalities spent less than 3·2 per cent. Although the obligation to spend a percentage of income on primary education no longer exists, the Lieutenant-Governor in Council trusts that the withdrawal of the orders prescribing a rigid standard will not lead to the neglect of Municipal schools by local bodies.

Loans.

471. Twelve Municipalities were in debt at the close of the year and their total indebtedness amounted to Rs. 7,48,299 against Rs. 7,10,932 in 1910-11. The largest outstanding liabilities were those of Bhagalpur (Rs. 2,90,719) and Patna (Rs. 2,06,070). Two Municipalities only received loans during the year, namely Monghyr (Rs. 78,500, *i.e.*, Rs. 67,000 for the construction of drains and Rs. 6,500 for the purchase of a steam road-roller, and Rs. 5,000 for the installation of an independent pumping station for water works) and Jamalpur (Rs. 1,335 for the construction of a *dhobi ghat*).

Liabilities.

472. On the 31st March 1912, 27 Municipalities against 24 in the previous year, had outstanding liabilities amounting to Rs. 28,643, an amount equivalent to 3·2 per cent. of the current demand. In four cases (Cuttack, Jajpur, Balasore and Gridih) liabilities exceeded the closing balance. As was the case a year ago the excess was most marked in Balasore were liabilities amounted to Rs. 3,934 against a closing balance of Rs. 1,992, Cuttack following with liabilities amounting to Rs. 7,764 against a closing balance of Rs. 5,890. Under the orders contained in the Resolution of the Government of Bengal No. 200T.M., dated the 16th May 1896, the budget should provide a closing balance equal to the total average charges of two months and the importance of observing this salutary rule can scarcely be exaggerated.

Audit of Accounts and Embezzlements.

473. It is satisfactory that there were no serious cases of embezzlement during the year. A case of temporary misappropriation was reported from Monghyr and one of embezzlement from Puri. In the former, the offender was dismissed from service and in the latter the culprit was prosecuted and convicted.

THE PURI LODGING HOUSE ACT.

[Report on the working of the Puri Lodging House Act during the year 1911-12.]

Extent of application.

474. The Act was in force in the same towns and places as in the year 1911-12.

Number of licensed lodging houses.

475. A marked decrease took place both in the total number of licensed lodging houses and in the number of lodgers for whom accommodation was provided, the figures falling from 1,614 and 63,605 in 1910-11 to 1,294 and

48,835, respectively. In Gaya the number of persons for whom accommodation was provided fell from 30,067 to 26,648 and in Deoghur from 6,074 to 2,150. In Deoghur the decrease of 71 in the number of lodging houses and of 3,924 in the number of lodgers was due to the fact that licenses were issued twice in 1910-11, once in April under the old system of licensing for the financial year and again in January under the new practice of licensing according to the calendar year. The decrease of 118 in the number of lodging houses and of 6,821 in the number of lodgers in the town of Puri and in the *Chatties* was due to a smaller influx of pilgrims during the last Car and *Dol* festivals, to the destruction by fire in 1910 of lodging houses in Bhubaneswar, which have not yet been re-built, and to the failure on the part of lodging house-keepers to carry out necessary sanitary improvements.

476. The number of cases disposed of under the Act fell from 372 to 303 and the amount of fines imposed and realised from Rs. 6,550 to Rs. 2,915. **Offences under the Act.**

477. The total income of the lodging house funds during the year (excluding the opening balance of Rs. 90,394) was Rs. 66,527 against Rs. 76,274 in 1910-11, showing a decrease of Rs. 9,747. The most noticeable decrease occurred in Gaya where the income fell from Rs. 34,436 to Rs. 29,948, the decrease occurring under all heads except "Fees for the issue of Health Officer's Certificates" which rose from Rs. 497 to Rs. 1,282. No explanation is given of the decrease. At Deoghur, Puri, Cuttack and Balasore receipts also declined. In Deoghur this was due to the grant of fewer licenses owing to a stricter application of section 6 of Act IV of 1871 and to effect having been given to the suggestions made by the Deputy Sanitary Commissioner regarding the sanitary condition of lodging houses. In Puri the decrease of Rs. 1,875 was for the most part due to a reduction in the number of houses certified by the Civil Surgeon. The decrease of Rs. 1,005 in Cuttack was due to abnormally heavy receipts in 1910-11. **Income.**

478. The total expenditure incurred during the year amounted to Rs. 80,767 against Rs. 47,755 in the preceding year, showing an increase of Rs. 33,012. The large increase (Rs. 27,878) in Gaya was due to the contribution of Rs. 30,000 made towards the water-works and drainage of that town. The increase of Rs. 2,763 in Puri is explained by a special grant of Rs. 2,500 which was made to the Puri Pilgrim Hospital, while the grant of Rs. 1,000 made to the Raisungra Dispensary accounts for the increase of Rs. 1,070 in Cuttack. In Jajpur the increase of Rs. 917 was due to a contribution of Rs. 465 made to the local dispensary and to the construction of a pilgrim shed at a cost of Rs. 549. The year closed with a total balance of Rs. 76,154 compared with Rs. 90,400 at the end of the preceding year. **Expenditure.**

479. The mortality from all causes rose from 181 in 1910-11 to 219. The increase in the number of deaths in Puri was from 97 to 131, cholera alone accounting for 76 deaths. In Gaya the number of deaths from cholera fell from 87 to 78. No death either from plague or cholera occurred in Deoghar. A new dispensary was established during the year at Basta in Balasore. The sanitary arrangements made in the places chiefly frequented by pilgrims were better than in the preceding year. The drainage and water-supply works taken up by the Municipality in Puri are still in progress. The proposal for supplying water to Deoghar from the Teor hill has been abandoned as the cost is prohibitive, and an alternative scheme of obtaining water from wells in the river is under consideration. **Health and sanitation.**

DISTRICT BOARDS.

[Reports from the Commissioners of Divisions on the working of District Boards in Bihar and Orissa during the year 1911-12. Statistics of British India, Part VIII, Local Funds.]

480. There was no change in the number of District and Local Boards which remained at 18 and 40, respectively, but the number of Unions fell from 6 to 5 owing to the abolition of 4 Unions in the district of Balasore and the formation of new Unions at Nawadah and Jahanabad in Gaya and Kasba in Purnea. Three more Unions have been formed since the close of the year **Number of District and Local Boards and of Union Committees.**

at Gopalganj in Saran, Bagaha in Champaran and Jagatsingpur in Cuttack, and a proposal for the formation of a Union at Sherghati in Gaya is under the consideration of Government.

District Boards. Number of members and meetings and attendance of members.

481. The number of members of District Boards increased from 388 in 1910-11 to 391 in 1911-12 owing to the reconstitution of the District Board of Gaya. Of these 128 (against 133 in the previous year) were officials and 263 (against 255) non-officials. The District Boards held altogether 270 meetings (against 287), of which 11 (against 21) either could not be held for want of a quorum or were adjourned. All the District Boards with the exception of those at Cuttack and ambalpur met at least once a month. In Cuttack only 10 meetings were held for which no better reason has been assigned than that this number was sufficient to conduct the business in hand. The District Council of Sambalpur held 11 meetings. Since the close of the year a minimum of eight meetings has been prescribed in the case of this body. The percentage of attendance of official members varied between 43·3 at Patna and 84·8 at Darbhanga, and of non-officials between 34·3 at Sambalpur and 67·1 at Cuttack, the provincial average being 61·1 for officials and 53 for non-officials.

Local Boards. Number of members and meetings and attendance of members.

482. The total number of members of the Local Boards was 489 as against 490 in the previous year, the decrease of one occurring in the Local Board of Bargarh in Sambalpur The official members numbered 76 against 79 and the non-officials 413 against 411 in the previous year. There was no official member on the Sadr Local Boards at Patna or Monghyr. Four hundred and seventy-seven meetings (against 459 in 1910-11) were held in all, of which 49 as against 31 failed for want of a quorum or were adjourned. Ten Local Boards failed to meet at least once a month and these included Bihar, Balasore Sadr, Bhadrak, Puri Sadr and Khurda, which failed also in the previous year in this respect. In the case of Bihar the apathy of the non-official members was discreditable and out of 9 meetings held 6 were abandoned. A marked improvement took place at Dhanbaid where 13 meetings (against 2 in the previous year) were held. The provincial percentage of attendance shows a slight improvement, being 64·8 (against 63·8 in 1910-11) for officials and 46·1 (against 45·7) for non-officials. The percentage of attendance of official members of the Local Boards of Arrah (21·2), Sasaram (6·4), Balasore Sadr (0) and of the non-official members of Bihar (25·5) and Sitamarhi (28·2) was highly unsatisfactory.

Elections.

483. The only districts in the province where the elective system was in force were Patna and Sambalpur. It has since been extended to the district of Shahabad, and its extension to Gaya is likely to follow. The question of the extension of the system to the other districts of Bihar engaged the consideration of the Government of Bengal during the year under review, and it was found that there was no evidence of any general demand for a change. General elections were held for the Patna Local Boards on the 27th February 1912. The Commissioner reports that the elections failed in Maner and Harnaut thanas in the Dinapore and Barh subdivisions, respectively. In the former the number of voters present was less than 10 per cent. of the number registered, and in the latter the nominations of the candidates were received after the prescribed time. The voters, however, on the whole showed a keener interest in the elections than in the previous years.

Union Committees.

484. Of the 5 Union Committees only 3 (Jahanabad, Dalsingsarai and Bhadrak) were in working order; at Nawada in the Gaya district work was confined to the preparation of an assessment list and at Kasba in the Bhagalpur district it is discouraging to find that a year was lost in inducing the Committee to impose taxation. The three Committees at Jahanabad, Dalsingsarai and Bhadrak appear to have done some useful work, but it is significant that in each case the funds available were not fully utilized.

Financial Results.

485. The year opened with a gross credit balance of Rs. 13,17,763 and the total receipts of District Boards from all sources amounted to Rs. 48,58,853. The total amount available for expenditure was thus Rs. 61,76,616, of which a sum of Rs. 48,70,278 was disbursed, leaving a balance of Rs. 13,06,338 at the close of the year.

INCOME.

Provincial rates.

486. Receipts from this source show a marked decrease of Rs. 1,08,811 shared by all divisions except Bhagalpur where an increase of Rs. 27,429 occurred, due to recent revaluations in the districts of Bhagalpur and Monghyr. The Tirhut division is responsible for the largest decrease which was as much as Rs. 67,689 owing chiefly to smaller voluntary payments in Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga. The prevalence of plague in Gaya, the payment of revaluation charges from Road Cess collections in Hazaribagh, the slackness of the coal trade in Manbhum, and the reduction of arrears due in Balasore, have all been advanced in explanation of the short collections.

Police (Pounds.)

487. Although the total number of pounds maintained increased from 1,308 to 1,337 receipts fell from Rs. 2,15,240 to Rs. 2,11,809. In reviewing the annual reports on the working of the District Boards during 1910-11 the Government of Bengal commended the system of triennial settlements which had yielded satisfactory results in the Tirhut division. A trial is being given to the system in Gaya.

Ferries.

488. Receipts from ferries rose in 8 and fell in 9 districts and yielded a net increase of Rs. 31,740 to which Darbhanga contributed Rs. 13,960 owing to more favourable settlements. Substantial increase also occurred in Monghyr (Rs. 12,912) and Muzaffarpur (Rs. 7,037). In Bhagalpur the tolls on the Tilabeh and Parwan bridges were discontinued. No complaint has been received against the levy of tolls on the 4 bridges in Tirhut on which toll-bars have been established.

Loans.

489. No loan was taken by any District Board during the year.

EXPENDITURE.

Education.

490. Educational expenditure increased by Rs. 28,995 in 13 and decreased by Rs. 31,143 in 5 districts, showing in the aggregate a decrease of Rs. 2,148. Increased expenditure is reported to have been due to one or more of the following causes:—payment to maktabs out of special grants made for the purpose by Government, purchase of medallions in connection with the Delhi Durbar celebrations and building grants. The reason generally put forward in explanation of reduced expenditure is the non-payment during the year of deferred allowances to gurus under the new model rules, but the District Boards of Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga curtailed educational expenditure by Rs. 2,800 and Rs. 5,000, respectively, on the ground that funds were required for other purposes, and the same course appears to have been followed by the District Board of Patna, although to what extent is not clear. It is true that within certain well-understood limits a District Board may fix its educational allotment, but any sudden and marked reduction of expenditure, involving, as it must, the closing of existing schools is strongly to be deprecated. Ninety-seven middle schools against 98 in the preceding year were managed and maintained by District Boards at an aggregate cost of Rs. 65,645. The total number of primary schools (102) maintained by District Boards, confined as they are to the districts of Cuttack and Sambalpur, remained unchanged, but the cost of maintenance declined from Rs. 28,022 to Rs. 27,188. There was a falling-off of Rs. 16,187 in the amounts of grants paid to schools aided by Boards, but the number of pupils who attended these institutions rose by 17,495 boys and 1,314 girls.

Special schools.

491. Three Dome Technical Schools continued to be maintained in the district of Saran and an Industrial school at Samastipur in Darbhanga. In Palamau a Weaving school with 7 pupils was started during the year as an experimental measure. These were the only institutions of the kind maintained directly by Boards. Twelve Industrial schools (one at Balasore and 11 in Chota Nagpur) were aided against 16 in the previous year, the decrease being due to the abolition of three schools in Hazaribagh and of the Weaving school at Pokhuria in Manbhum.

Shows and Exhibitions.

492. Agricultural shows or exhibitions assisted by District Boards were held during the year at Bankipore and Bihta (Patna), Pusa and Sitamarhi (Muzaffarpur), Ranchi and Hazaribagh. At the Bankipore Exhibition, to the cost of which the District Boards of Gaya and Shahabad also contributed, lectures were delivered by agricultural experts on various subjects and leaflets were widely distributed. The Tirhut Agri-horticultural Exhibition, which was for the first time held at Pusa, was assisted by all the Boards of the Tirhut Division.

Medical.

493. The aggregate increase of Rs. 10,170 in the expenditure under this head was contributed by all the divisions except Tirhut where a decrease of Rs. 10,857 occurred in Saran alone, due to the discontinuance of rat-killing operations as a measure of plague prevention and to the fact that in the previous year a building grant of Rs. 4,000 had been made to the hospital at Siwan. The number of dispensaries maintained by District Boards increased from 101 to 104 as new dispensaries were established at Sheohar in Muzaffarpur, Islampur in Purnea and Basta in Balasore. The number of aided institutions increased by one. Where dispensaries are not numerous, medical relief can usefully be rendered to the people by the deputation of medical officers to local markets and it is satisfactory to find that the District Boards of Gaya, Shahabad, Saran, Purnea and Monghyr have done this. The Civil Surgeon of Purnea reports, however, that the three market dispensaries maintained by the District Board have done little real good as they are largely taken advantage of by people who while not requiring medical treatment avail themselves of the opportunity to obtain a stimulant free of cost. In Muzaffarpur medical officers were deputed to factories with a stock of simple remedies to treat cases of malarial fever. The District Boards of Patna, Gaya, Saran, Darbhanga and Champaran employed temporary establishment on the outbreak of cholera and other epidemic diseases while the Champaran Board employed a permanent itinerant doctor who distributed medicines to the sick in the course of his tours. In the Resolution on the working of District Boards during the year 1910-11, instructions were given that in future reports clear statements of the consumption of quinine should be furnished and that reports should contain information as to the number and class of vendors employed. These instructions have not in all cases been followed. From the figures received it appears that in the Patna division there was a noticeable decrease in consumption. In the Tirhut division there was a falling off in sales in all districts except Champaran where tabloids appear to have gained in popular favour. It is reported that in Champaran and Muzaffarpur the value of quinine is appreciated but in Darbhanga the people are indifferent. In Ranchi consumption increased from 800 to 12,550 pice packets.

Sanitation.

494. There was an increase of Rs. 6,304 in the expenditure under this head, which was shared by all divisions. As in the previous two years, the largest expendifure was incurred by the District Boards of Gaya (Rs. 7,671) and Patna (Rs. 5,268). All Boards except those of Darbhanga, Champaran, Palamau, Balasore, Puri and Sambalpur employed Sanitary Inspectors, generally of the rank of Sub-Assistant Surgeon. The sanitary work done included the scavenging of villages by gangs of sweepers, the disinfection of wells, the draining of bazars, the cutting of jungles and of rank vegetation, the filling up of unwholesome pools and the clearing of old tanks and wells. The problem of rural sanitation is a very thorny one and although the work now being done by Sanitary Inspectors is useful, especially in its educative aspect, it must be recognized that no real progress can be made until ample funds are available and until an effective mufassal agency has been organised.

Veterinary charges.

495. There was a decrease of Rs. 5,784 in the expenditure under this head. The decrease is shared by all divisions except Orissa (where a small increase of Rs. 106, occurred) and is mainly accounted for by the transfer of Veterinary Assistants to the service of Government on the creation of a provincial cadre, District Boards being only responsible for five-sixths of cost in the case of stationary and for one-half in the case of the itinerant Assistants. Much useful work is being done and the Department is gaining in popularity.

District Boards should aim at the employment of an itinerant Veterinary Assistant for each subdivision and the establishment of a Veterinary Dispensary at each district and subdivisional headquarters.

Famine relief.

496. No expenditure on famine relief was incurred during the year.

Civil Works.

497. The expenditure on public works rose in the Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur and Orissa divisions, and fell in the Patna and Tirhut divisions; the net result being a decrease of Rs. 74,650 as compared with the previous year. In Saran there was a decrease of Rs. 91,909, on communications (original works) and of Rs. 6,727 on repairs, while in Darbhanga expenditure on repairs fell from Rs. 1,45,520 to Rs. 94,680. No explanation of these fluctuations has been offered. The total length of district roads maintained by Boards was 1,455 miles metalled and 13,887 miles unmetalled, the average cost per mile being Rs. 306·3 and Rs. 38·2, respectively. Village roads to the extent of 8,108 miles were also maintained at an average cost of Rs. 13·2 per mile. The roads appear to have been kept on the whole in fairly good order.

Water-supply and water works.

498. The total expenditure under this head on original works and repairs rose during the year by Rs. 27,965. The increase was shared by all Divisions and was most marked in Bhagalpur (Rs. 13,739). It is, however, clear that the repeated injunctions of Government that at least Rs. 5,000 should be spent annually by each Board have in many cases been disregarded and although the offer has been made that up to a limit of Rs. 3,000 in each case one-third of the expenditure on the improvement of the rural water-supply will be met from Provincial revenues, it is disappointing to find that as many as ten Boards failed to spend the minimum prescribed. The explanation of failure to attain this not unreasonable standard which have been offered are not convincing.

Drainage.

499. Contributions made by the Gaya (Rs. 10,000) and Shahabad (Rs. 25,000) District Boards towards the cost of the Gaya and Arrah drainage works, respectively, account for the bulk of the expenditure under this head. The balance was spent on the drainage of a few bazars, the highest expenditure (Rs. 4,952) having been incurred in the district of Manbhum which received a special contribution from the Commissioner for the purpose.

Arboriculture.

500. There was an increase of Rs. 6,838 in expenditure under this head. The reports show that the subject of arboriculture received attention during the year. The heaviest expenditure was incurred by the District Board of Gaya which increased its expenditure from Rs. 7,790 to Rs. 11,043. The District Boards of Patna, Shahabad and Monghyr spent between four and five thousand rupees each.

Railways and Tramways.

501. There are three guaranteed lines working in the province, all in the Patna division, the Bakhtiarpur-Bihar line in Patna and the Arrah-Sasaram and Dehri-Rohtas lines in Shahabad. The share of the surplus profits of the Bakhtiarpur-Bihar line enjoyed by the District Board of Patna was Rs. 2,851 against Rs. 5,122 in the preceding year, but the former amount represented the profits of six months only. The Silao-Rajgir extension of the Bakhtiarpur-Bihar Railway to which the District Board of Patna had agreed in the previous year was opened for traffic in November 1911. Surveys for a light railway from Fatwa to Islampur in the district of Patna, a distance of 26 miles, and of another from the Gaya Station to Sherghati in Gaya, a distance of 29 miles were sanctioned. The proposal to construct a light railway from Monghyr to Gangta *via* Khargpur, which had been under the consideration of the District Board of Monghyr, was dropped.

Closing balance.

502. The aggregate closing balance of the District Boards (excluding deposits) was Rs. 11,28,477 as against Rs. 11,26,948 in the preceding year. The closing balances of two districts Balasore and Ranchi, fell short of the prescribed minimum but audit reports have since brought to light the fact that the finances of the District Council of Sambalpur also were in a very unsatisfactory condition. The closing balance of Balasore was rather less than 4 per cent. of the payments within the year, and while the ordinary receipts had fallen from Rs. 99,483 in 1909-10 to Rs. 94,014 in the year under review, the ordinary expenditure had increased from Rs. 93,147 to Rs. 1,07,392.

VOLUNTEERING.

Total strength.

503. The undermentioned Volunteer Corps were in existence during 1911-12 in the area now constituting this Province :—

1. Bihar Light Horse.
2. Chota Nagpur Light Horse.
3. St. Michael's School Cadet Corps, Bankipore.

The total number of Volunteers was 915, of whom 860 qualified as efficient. The sanction of Government was accorded during the year to the formation of two new troops in the Chota Nagpur Light Horse.

MARINE.

[Administration Report of the Orissa Ports for 1911-12 and Annual Report of the Bengal Steam-boiler Commission for 1911-12.]

The Ports of Orissa.

Finance.

504. The earnings of the ports decreased from Rs. 13,536 to Rs. 13,285 owing to the fluctuation in trade.

The expenditure was Rs. 3,477 more than that of 1910-11 and the result was that the fund closed with a debit balance of Rs. 1,363-8-6, which was made good by the Government of Bengal.

Trade.

505. The import trade in Cuttack shows a heavy decrease. As was the case in the previous year, this was due to the non-importation of rice and paddy from Burma, as there was no demand for foreign grain in the local markets on account of the good rice harvest in Orissa. There was, however, an increase in the value of the export trade in Balasore but a decrease in that of Cuttack and Puri. In the case of Cuttack the decrease was due to the small demand for rice in foreign ports, and in the case of Puri to a fall in the export of rice, owing to higher prices prevailing within the district. The total value of trade, imports and exports, rose from Rs. 98,93,045 to Rs. 1,04,28,752.

Arrivals of vessels.

506. The total number of vessels visiting the ports during the year was 168, with an aggregate tonnage of 144,814 against 188 with an aggregate tonnage of 154,293 in the previous year.

Inspections.

507. The Port Officer of the Cuttack and Balasore Ports inspected all the ports several times during the year, and made a triangulation survey of Shortt's Island, which was found to have changed its shape considerably since the last survey in 1899.

Health of the ports.

508. The health of the ports was fairly good throughout the year under report.

Steam-Boiler Commission.

Extension of the Act.

509. The provision of the Bengal Steam-boilers and Prime-movers Act, 1879, were extended during the year under report to the municipality of Jamalpur with effect from the 1st January 1912.

On the recommendation of the Boiler Commission the extension of the Act to the districts of Champaran, Muzaffarpur and Darbhanga was under consideration.

Inspection of boilers

510. During the year under review 1,158 boilers were inspected in the areas of the province of Bihar and Orissa to which the Act had been extended and a sum of Rs. 20,179 was realized as inspection fees.

The recommendation of the Boiler Commission to reduce the extra Sunday fee from Rs. 50 to Rs. 25 was accepted by the Government of Bengal, and it was ordered that the reduced fee should be paid to the Inspectors in full with effect from the 1st April 1911.

It was decided that the work of inspections in those districts of Bihar and Orissa where the Act is already in force should, for the present, be continued to be done under the control of the Bengal Boiler Commission.

CHAPTER IV.—PRODUCTION AND DISTRIBUTION.

AGRICULTURE.

[Report of the Department of Agriculture, Bihar and Orissa, for the year ending the 30th June 1912.]

Organization.

511. As in Bengal the Agricultural Department of this province with all its subordinate offices is under the direct control of this Government. The scheme for the organisation of a permanent staff for the Agricultural Department as sanctioned by the Secretary of State has been given effect to during the year.

Agricultural stations.

512. There are four Agricultural stations in this province. Besides these, there are two small demonstration farms, one at Sambalpur and the other at Angul. During the latter part of the year an agricultural farm was started at Bettiah at the cost of the Bettiah Raj. The question of starting an experimental station at Ranchi for studying the agricultural problems peculiar to the Chota Nagpur districts has been revived and steps are being taken to carry the scheme into effect as early as possible.

Agricultural education.

513. The Agricultural College at Sabour is now in full working order. Of the 21 students who entered the college in November 1910 three have left, two because they did not see any prospect of Government employment after completing their course and the third owing to ill-health. Two wards, one from the Pakaur Ward's Estate and the other from the Deo Estate in Gaya, who joined the college and were admitted to the first year class have also left. The 18 students who remained on the roll passed the annual examination in March and have been promoted to the second year class. They have all made fair progress and will appear in due course for the diploma in March 1914. Arrangements have since been made for instruction in Veterinary Science. A short six-monthly course in practical agriculture has been opened at Sabour. The course is intended for the benefit of landowners' and cultivators' sons and is confined to them. It is strictly practical and the lectures are given in the vernacular. It is proposed to keep in touch with all student cultivators who pass through this course and to utilize their services in introducing and making known in and near their villages improved methods of agriculture. The agricultural classes at the Gaya Zilla School and Dumraon High School are being retained till the 31st March 1913 to enable students who have commenced the course to finish it. They will then be closed as they are of no practical value. As an experiment medals and diplomas are being given from the funds of the Agricultural Department to the gurus and students of Guru Training schools, Middle English schools and Primary schools in Orissa for the encouragement of nature study and the study of plant life. If this experiment is productive of good results it may very probably be extended to other divisions. The training of the sons of cultivators at the experimental stations was continued.

Research and Experiment.

514. The work in connection with the researches and experiments in chemistry, botany, entomology and mycology made good progress during the year and the results obtained in some cases, are being published separately. The plant breeding operations continued steadily. Owing to the fall of price of jute the members of the Bihar Planters' Association have practically given up its cultivation, except for local use. But the cultivation of sugarcane was continued by them. The crop was a good one and the price of sugar ruled high throughout the year. As a result all the factories did well and new factories are in prospect. Indigo research was continued at Sirsiah under the supervision of Mr. C. J. Bergtheil. The practical aspect of it which depends upon pot-culture work is more promising this year than it has been formerly. Experimental cultivation of flax continued under the supervision of the flax expert, Mr. E. Vendekerkhove.

Fisheries.

515. On the redistribution of the provincial boundaries the entire staff of the fishery branch was attached to the Agricultural Department, Bengal. As much of the work to be done by the Fishery Department lies in this province, the question of utilising the services of the Fishery Department attached to the Department of Agriculture, Bengal, for controlling, and supervising this work has been under consideration. It has now been

settled that the Fishery Department is to remain under the control of the Director of Agriculture, Bengal, and is to work in both provinces, dividing its time between them according to the importance of the work to be done. The programme of work provides principally for the study of carp and *hilsa* culture.

Agricultural Associations, Fairs and shows.

516. The redistribution of the provincial boundaries in April 1912 led to the winding up of the Bengal Provincial Agricultural Association. At a meeting held on the 5th July 1912, it was decided to dissolve the Bengal Provincial Agricultural Association and leave it open to each province to start a fresh Provincial Association if it desired to do so. Steps are being taken to form a Provincial Agricultural Association representative of every division in this province. The Divisional and District Agricultural Associations continued to work as in the previous year. Special efforts have been made this year to reorganise the work of the Associations on proper lines and to prevail on members to turn their energies to introducing and pushing some definite improvement. Twelve agricultural and cattle shows were held in different parts of the province during the year. They received grants from Government amounting to Rs. 3,150 and exhibits specially prepared for the purpose were sent in charge of an officer of the Agricultural Department.

Agricultural Engineering.

517. No Agricultural Engineer has yet been appointed in this province A Superintendent of well-boring was appointed in August 1911, and well-boring operations are being carried out by him under the control of Mr. C. S. Taylor, Agricultural Chemist to Government. Operations were confined to the districts of Bhagalpur, Patna, Gaya, and Shahabad and in all 64 borings were made during the year. The number of wells bored is not very large though with the staff at present employed the department is in a position to undertake more borings. Unfortunately zamindars and cultivators are slow to realise the advantage to be derived from well-boring and applications are received in a haphazard way. There are signs, however, of improvement. In Patna specially the raiyat is beginning to interest himself in the work and applications are becoming gradually more numerous. There is little doubt that well-boring is a success in the Patna Division and has a future before it.

Publication of Agricultural information.

518. The Agricultural Department published its customary number of reports and notes and gave wide publication to leaflets in English and the vernaculars. The Quarterly Journal of Agriculture, which the Bengal Agricultural Department used to publish, has been discontinued. The Agricultural Department of this Province proposes to publish a half-yearly Journal from January 1913.

Miscellaneous.

519. The report on the regular wage census which was taken in April 1911, was published during the year. Arboriculture under District Boards continued to receive attention and certain changes were made in the Manual of Arboriculture with the object of simplifying the preparation of working plans and the annual progress report of arboricultural work.

CO-OPERATIVE SOCIETIES.

[Report on the working of Co-operative Societies in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1911-12. Statistics of British India, Part II—Commercial.]

General progress.

520. The progress made during the year under report by the various types of Co-operative Societies as compared with the year 1910-11 is shown in the table given below :—

Year.	SOCIETIES.					Total.
	Central.	URBAN.		RURAL.		
		Limited.	Unlimited.	Cash.	Grain.	
	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.	No.
1910-11	4	17	15	387	2	425
1911-12	8	22	17	489	2	538
			Membership.			
1910-11	234	1,192	347	19,706	179	21,658
1911-12	414	1,356	369	25,331	151	27,621
			Working Capital.			
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Mds.	Rs.
1910-11	1,30,872	43,349	4,767	4,19,746	444	5,98,734*
1911-12	2,34,881	54,691	4,823	6,10,717	526	9,05,112*

* Excluding value of grain.

521. Credit societies with limited liability are as a rule suitable only for urban areas. In this province this type is not likely to occupy a very important place as the absence of large towns renders its scope limited. The urban societies have been confined to *amlas* societies which so far have not gained popularity. **Urban Societies.**

522. The village credit society is the type in the universal establishment of which, above all others, an agricultural province like Bihar and Orissa is most directly interested. During the year the number of societies rose from 387 to 489 a net increase of 102, the number actually registered being 108. The extension occurred mainly in Rohika (Darbhanga), Daulatpur (Darbhanga and Monghyr), Bhaptiahi, Nawada, Bihar, Jahanabad, Ranchi and Khurda. Receipts amounted to Rs. 5,91,034 and disbursements to Rs. 5,29,271 as compared with Rs. 3,98,367 and Rs. 3,46,356 of last year. An analysis of the working capital shows that a little over Rs. 10,000 was supplied by Government. This shows that the societies cannot be charged with dependence on Government support. The increase in the local capital from Rs. 26,194 in 1910-11 to Rs. 87,311 in the year under report is an indication that the societies are attracting local capital. The number of depositors is, however, still comparatively small. **Rural Societies.**

523. The number of Central Banking Unions has risen from 4 to 8. There are two in North Bihar, three in South Bihar, one in Chota Nagpur, and two in Orissa. Their total working capital has increased from Rs. 1,30,872 to Rs. 2,34,881, their total membership from 234 to 414, and the number of affiliated societies from 138 to 215. Loans granted during the year to affiliated societies amounted to Rs. 1,04,962 and repayments by societies to Rs. 45,187. **Central Societies.**

WEATHER AND CROPS.

[Season and Crop Report of Bihar and Orissa, 1911-1912. Crop forecasts of Bihar and Orissa for 1911-1912. Report on the Land Revenue Administration of Bihar and Orissa, 1911-1912. Area and yield of certain principal crops in India, 1911-1912. Agricultural Statistics of India, Volume I.]

524. In March the rainfall was generally above the average throughout the Province. April and May were showery, but the fall was defective in most districts. The monsoon arrived a few days before the normal date, but the advance was of a temporary nature. The rainfall in June was abundant. In July it was defective everywhere and the outturn of the *bhadoi* crops in several districts was affected. In August it was above the average in all districts except Cuttack, Balasore and Singhbhum. In September rain was general over the Province, the fall being heavy in South Bihar, Saran and Monghyr, but defective in Champaran and most districts of Orissa. In October the rainfall, though defective in most districts of Orissa, was generally above the normal in the rest of the Province. The winter rice crops were accordingly greatly benefited everywhere except in parts of Orissa. In November the rainfall was above the average except in Orissa. There was practically no rain in December. In January the rainfall was defective in all districts except Champaran, where it was in slight excess. In February it was defective in Bihar, but above the average in Orissa and Chota Nagpur. **Character of the season.**

The table below shows the estimated area and outturn in 1911-1912 of *bhadoi*, winter and *rabi* crops in comparison with the corresponding estimates of the previous year and of a normal year :—

Name of harvest.	Normal area in acres.	Area cultivated during 1910-11 in acres.	Area cultivated during 1911-12 in acres.	Taking 100 to represent the normal outturn, how much represented the outturn for the year	
				1910-1911.	1911-1912.
Bhadoi	9,679,300	7,998,500	9,442,000	90	90
Winter { Winter rice ...	13,451,200	14,764,100	13,694,800	112	102
Winter { Sugarcane ...	265,500	255,200	261,800	100	105
Rabi	10,637,400	9,594,800	9,901,900	100	100
Total ...	34,033,400	32,612,600	33,300,500	103	98

Bhadoi or autumn crops.

525. The above statement shows that the total area cultivated during 1911-1912 with different kinds of *bhadoi* crops was estimated at 9,442,000 acres against 7,998,500 acres in the preceding year, the normal area under *bhadoi* crops being 9,679,300 acres. The rainfall from March to May was generally favourable for the preparation of lands and sowings of the different *bhadoi* crops. Sowings were generally normal except in the districts of the Bhagalpur division, where they were somewhat late. The deficient rainfall in July and the early part of August affected the outturn of the crop in many districts. The subsequent weather conditions were favourable except in parts of Orissa, where continued short rainfall affected the outturn of the crop. Some damage was done by excessive rain in parts of Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Purnea and the Santal Parganas and by floods in Cuttack and Puri. The outturn of the *bhadoi* crops for the Province as a whole, excluding jute, cotton and indigo, amounted to 90 per cent. of the normal against the same figure estimated last year. The total area under *bhadoi* food-crops was estimated at 8,684,100 acres as compared with a normal area of 8,839,800 acres. The total area sown with all the different kinds of *bhadoi* non-food-crops, including jute, early cotton, indigo and *bhadoi, til* was estimated at 757,900 acres as compared with 681,100 acres last year. Purnea is the most important jute-growing district in this Province. It produces about 93 per cent. of the crop in Bihar and Orissa. The six remaining districts, *viz.*, Champaran, Muzaffarpur, Bhagalpur, Santal Parganas, Cuttack and Balasore, where jute is produced are of minor importance. Sowings commenced in the normal time in most districts, but were late in parts of Bhagalpur, Purnea and Cuttack, owing to want of sufficient moisture. The weather conditions were generally favourable for the crop. The outturn of the crop in the district of Purnea, the most important of the jute-growing districts in this Province, was 92 per cent. of the normal. According to the estimates of the District Officers the total outturn of the crop for the Province worked out to 91 per cent. of a normal yield. The gross yield for the Province, according to the District Officers' estimates, worked out to 705,485 bales or in round numbers 705,500 bales. Sowings of indigo began at the normal time. In the early part of the season weather conditions were generally favourable. The defective rainfall in July and excessive rainfall in August considerably affected the outturn from second cuttings in the important districts of North Bihar. Damage was caused by insects in Champaran and Muzaffarpur. The gross yield of the crop for the Province of Bihar and Orissa worked out to 26,619 factory maunds against 20,565 maunds of last year.

Aghani crops.

526. Owing to the early arrival of the monsoon the preparation of lands and seed beds was taken in hand in good time. Although the transplantation of the winter rice crop was delayed in many districts in consequence of the defective rainfall in July, satisfactory progress was made later on, owing to timely and sufficient rainfall in the early part of August. The crop was also much benefited by the rainfall in September and October. The area sown with winter rice in 1911-1912 amounted to 13,694,800 acres against 14,764,100 acres of the preceding year and a normal area of 13,451,200 acres. The outturn of the winter rice crop for the Province as a whole worked out to 102 per cent. against the same figure of last year as estimated by District Officers. Sugarcane is most important in Bihar. Outside that area it is chiefly cultivated in Hazaribagh and Manbhum. The weather conditions were generally favourable and a good crop was harvested in most districts. Some damage was done to the crop by heavy rain and floods in parts of Shahabad and Cuttack. The outturn for the Province was 105 per cent. of the normal.

Rabi or spring crops.

527. Sowings generally began in normal time and the weather conditions were generally favourable for the growth of the crops. The total area under all kinds of *rabi* was estimated at 9,901,900 acres against 9,594,800 acres of last year. The total normal area under these crops is 10,637,400 acres. The total area of various *rabi* food-crops, including wheat, amounted to 7,521,500 acres against 7,161,000 acres in the preceding year. The area sown with different non-food-crops was 2,380,400 acres against 2,433,800 acres, the estimate of the previous year. The cultivation of opium was

practically abandoned this year. The outturn of the wheat and spring oil-seed crops was estimated at 100 per cent. and that of the other *rabi* crops 105 per cent. against 100 per cent. of the previous year. The early cotton crop is most important in Ranchi, where it covers about half the total area under the crop in the Province. The less important districts are the Santal Parganas, Angul, Manbhum and Singhbhum. Weather conditions were favourable for the early crop. The late cotton crop is most important in Saran, where the prospects were good. In parts of the Darbhanga and Cuttack districts, however, it was affected somewhat by excessive rain in the former and want of timely rain in the latter. The season was on the whole favourable for the cotton crop. The total outturn of cotton (both early and late) for the Province, including Native States, worked out to 20,223, bales against 17,052 bales last year.

FORESTS.

[Annual Progress Report of the Forest Department in the Province of Bihar and Orissa for 1911-12. Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*)—Financial and Revenue.]

Forest Circle of Bihar and Orissa.

528. With effect from the 1st April 1912, the seven Forest Divisions of Singhbhum, Chaibassa, Palamau, Sambalpur, Angul, Puri, and the Santal Parganas, which had previously belonged to the Bengal Forest Circle, were formed into the Forest Circle of Bihar and Orissa. The total forest area of the Circle is 2,369,930 acres or 3,703 square miles.

Changes in administration.

529. In addition to an Imperial Forest Officer who is on deputation to the Feudatory States of Orissa, the services of a Provincial Forest Officer have been placed at the disposal of the Mayurbhanj Feudatory State. Proposals for the reduction of the heavy charge of the Singhbhum Division were under consideration during the year and carried into effect from the 1st July 1912. The area of the Division has been reduced by certain transfers to the Chaibassa Division, which has now been made a major charge under an Imperial Forest Officer. The pay of the Executive and Subordinate Forest establishment was also improved by a revision of the establishment sanctioned with effect from the 1st November 1911 by the Government of Bengal.

Change in area.

530. The protected forests in the Puri Division were reduced by 2,353 acres, of which 2,053 acres were declared to be reserved forests, and the remainder was leased out for cultivation. The work of selecting protected areas for retention as reserved forests is progressing satisfactorily.

Communications and buildings.

531. Fifty-two miles of new cart roads and 23 miles of new bridle paths were opened in the Forest Divisions of this province at a total cost of Rs. 15,282 as compared with 27 and 22 miles, respectively, opened, at a total cost of Rs. 9,134, in the same divisions during the year 1910-11. The progress in this respect in the Singhbhum Division was especially good. Expenditure on new buildings amounted to Rs. 15,060 as compared with Rs. 23,150 in the previous year. Since the close of the year a sum of Rs. 50,000 has been allotted for the construction of forest roads and buildings in this province out of a special grant of Rs. 75,000 made by the Government of India for these and other allied objects. The new works undertaken in addition to the annual programme will accelerate the opening out of inaccessible forest areas.

Forest offences.

532. The forest offences reported during the year numbered 1,461 as against 1,544 reported from the same area during the year 1910-11. The Palamau and Puri Divisions show an increase in the number of new cases. The increase in the Puri Division is partly attributed to the approaching reservation of protected areas, the nature and consequences of such procedure being misunderstood and resented.

Protection from fire.

533. The season was generally favourable and no serious fires occurred during the year. The areas of reserved and of protected forests over which fire protection was attempted were, respectively, 1,038,982 acres and 222,357 acres. The percentage of success in both classes of forests was over 99. The failures in the reserved forests amounted to 4,258 acres of which 3,677 acres were burnt in the Sambalpur Division, where the season appears to have

been less favourable than elsewhere. In the protected forests the failures amounted to 2,533 acres all of which occurred in the Santal Parganas. This was due chiefly to intentional burning with a view to gathering edible fruits and for *kurao* cultivation.

Protection from cattle and against injuries from natural causes.

534. The area open to grazing in the reserved forests was about the same as in the year 1910-11. The number of cattle impounded amounted to 504 against an average of 454 in the previous three years. The forests escaped all serious injury from natural causes. The Khedda operations in the Angul Division resulted in the capture of 9 elephants and 3 suckling calves. In the Singhbhum Division a lease was granted to Messrs. H. A. Pearson and O. H. C. Sabbow for the preparation and export of fibre extracted from *bauhinia rahlii* and *bhutea superba* for ten years for a nominal sum. It is hoped that the removal of these climbers will reduce the damage from this source materially. The fibre, it is understood, is to be used in the manufacture of rope.

Financial results.

535 The Chaibassa Division continued to work at a deficit during the year under review. The demand was slack in all branches with the exception of minor produce. The total receipts, however rose to Rs. 4,05,185 against Rs. 3,79,613 in the previous year. The total expenditure amounted to Rs. 3,20,009 as against Rs. 2,75,716 in 1910-11. In the total expenditure during the year under review is included a sum of Rs. 41,308 paid to the proprietor of the Porahat Estate in Singhbhum as surplus profit from his forests, which are managed by Government. This sum exceeds by Rs. 21,665 that paid on the same account during the previous year. Of the total expenditure 46 per cent. was incurred on conservancy and works, and 54 per cent. on administrative, executive, and protective charges. The outstanding revenue at the end of the year amounted to Rs. 43,927 and the balance of timber in stock was 720,657 cubic feet.

MANUFACTURES AND MINES.

[Statistics of British India, Part I—Industrial.]

Jute.

536. The area under jute in the districts of this Province increased from 2,48,000 acres to 2,58,200. The gross yield according to the district estimates was 7,05,500 bales.

Indigo.

537. The total area under indigo was 1,09,600 against 1,16,600 acres in the previous year. The gross yield of the crop increased to 26,619 factory maunds, against 20,565 in the previous year.

Tea.

538. The only districts in the Province in which the tea industry is carried on are Ranchi and Hazaribagh. It is of some importance in Ranchi where 21 gardens were at work during 1911-12. The outturn of tea in 16 of these gardens, for which figures are available, was 2,42,691lbs.

Sugar.

539. Sugar is widely manufactured in the districts of the Tirhut and Patna Divisions. In the Saran district 38 refineries worked during the year and produced 4,221 maunds of sugar. The Marhaura Sugar Factory in the same district produced 78,577 maunds during the year. The manufacturers at Nasriganj in the subdivision of Sasaram continued to flourish and the factories at Bora, Seeraha and Parsa in Champaran and Jhapaha and Ottur in Muzaffarpur also did well. The price of sugar was high and cultivators profited by the ready money market for cane.

Coal.

540. Two hundred and sixty-eight coal-mines were worked during the year 1911 against two hundred and sixty-two in 1910. The number of coal-mines situated in Manbhum alone was 251 against 242 in 1910. The total output of the Province was 7,610,330 tons against 7,039,984 tons in the previous year. The daily average number of persons employed in the mines rose from 63,946 to 66,052.

Mica and Iron.

541. The number of mica mines increased from 168 to 429. This abnormal increase occurred practically in Hazaribagh, where the number rose from 136 to 404. But the increase in the output was not proportionate to the increase in the number of mines. The amount of mica produced in

1911 was only about 6,000 cwts. more than that produced in 1910. Only one iron mine under the Act was worked in the Province during the year 1911 against 6 in 1910, producing 36,276 tons of iron and giving employment to an average daily number of 1,328 workers.

542. Five thousand one hundred and seven tons of saltpetre valued at Rs. 10,02,085 and 795 tons of salt valued at Rs. 21,744 excluding duty, were manufactured during the year 1911. **Saltpetre and Salt.**

MISCELLANEOUS MANUFACTURES IN EACH DIVISION.

[Miscellaneous Annual Reports of Divisional Commissioners for 1911-12.]

543. The chief articles of manufacture in this division are, tobacco, guns, pistols and articles of ebony inlaid with ivory and horn in the district of Monghyr, mixed silk and cotton fabric called *bafta* in Bhagalpur, and bell-metal utensils and mats in the Kishenganj subdivision, besides molasses and coarse cloth which are manufactured in all the districts. There has, however, been no marked improvement in any of the articles of manufacture. Indigo has been steadily dying out and the business of the lac factories in the Santal Parganas continued to be dull owing to a fall in the price of the commodity. The Peninsular Tobacco Company at Monghyr had rather a short crop during the year. The manufacture of *biris* started at Jhajha still continues. There are mica and slate mines in Monghyr and coal-mines in the Santal Parganas. The stone and ballast industry in the Pakaur and Rajmahal subdivisions continues to flourish, 91,12,566 cft. of ballast having been removed from the quarries during the year, chiefly for the Lower Ganges bridge. **Bhagalpur.**

544. Besides opium the principal manufactures of this division are indigo, saltpetre and sugar. The outturn and the value of indigo have both increased in all the districts except in Darbhanga. The increase in the outturn was due solely to the more favourable season. There has been an appreciable increase in the outturn of saltpetre in Saran which was chiefly due to the favourable climate and other local conditions of the season and to the efficient supervision of refineries by Salt officers. In Darbhanga, however, the outturn has shown a marked decrease. Sugar is manufactured in all the districts, and there appears to have been some improvement in the industry during the year Besides these, there are other various articles of manufacture, namely, bell-meta and brass utensils, blankets, carpets, coarse cloth, pottery, rough cutlery, etc. **Tirhut.**

545. The principal industry of the Chota Nagpur Division is coal. The outturn of coal in Manbhum is even greater than that of all the other Provinces in British India put together. Mica mining is carried on in the district of Hazaribagh only. Iron, copper, manganese and limestone are also produced in some quantity in Singhbhum. Among the principal agricultural products lac is produced throughout the division, but the trade was bad throughout the year and the prices of shell-lac fell as there was little demand. Tea is produced in Ranchi and Hazaribagh. There are several minor industries such as guns, sword-sticks, knives, axes, spears, scissors, nutcrackers and the like which are manufactured in some parts of Manbhum. Brass and bell-metal materials, ornaments, coarse cotton cloths and blankets are also manufactured in almost all the districts of the division. **Chota Nagpur.**

546. The articles of manufacture of this division are few and unimportant. Brass and bell-metal utensils are manufactured in certain parts of Cuttack and Balasore. Bell-metal wares are also manufactured on a small scale in some parts of Sambalpur. Stone utensils are prepared on a fairly large scale in Soro and in some of the Feudatory States of Orissa, such as Nilgiri and Mayurbhanj. Leathers are tanned and leather goods are manufactured in the Utkal Tannery started at Jobra. The gold and silver filigree work of the town of Cuttack is, however, the only article of manufacture which has still maintained its reputation in and outside Orissa. The Government weaving school at Cuttack which was opened in 1911 has made satisfactory progress. The weaving school at Sambalpur has also done excellent work. **Orissa.**

Patna.

547. The manufacture of opium, which was formerly carried out in the Gulzarbagh Factory, was stopped during the year as a result of the agreement with China. Saltpetre and sugar are manufactured in all the districts of this division. Among the principal articles of miscellaneous manufactures in the district of Gaya are lac, stone and metalware, padlocks, carpets, *tasar*, tobacco, hides and blankets. None of the local manufactures, however, appear to have shown any tendency to expansion during the year. The weaving school at Bihar is reported to be giving some impetus to the silk and cotton industries of the place. Blankets and coarse cloth are made in most parts of the district of Shahabad. The limestone industry in that district is improving greatly, the total output of lime during the year being 65,128 tons. The mica mines in the Nawada subdivision of the Gaya district showed some development, the output increasing from 218 tons to nearly 255 tons.

WORKING OF THE INDIAN FACTORIES ACT.

[Report on the working of the Indian Factories Act, XV of 1881, as amended by Act XI of 1891. Statistics of British India, Part I—Industrial.]

Number of factories and system of work.

548. The number of factories at the close of the year was 31 as against 28 at the close of the year 1910. Seven new factories were established during the year under report, one in Singhbhum and six in Hazaribagh, while four factories were closed, one in Purnea and three in Manbhum. Among the new factories the most important one was the Tata Iron and Steel Factory in Singhbhum. In four factories work was carried on by means of shifts or sets, in 15 with midday stoppages, in four under a system of shifts and midday stoppages combined, and in one with other arrangements. The total average daily number of operatives employed was 16,634 compared with 13,848 employed during the preceding year.

Inspections.

549. Inspections were made in five factories once, in two factories twice, in one factory three times, and in fourteen factories more than three times. Three factories were not inspected during the year. Due attention was generally paid by managers of factories to the suggestions made by the inspecting officers.

Sanitary arrangements and quarters for operatives.

550. The general sanitary conditions and ventilation of factories were satisfactory. Latrines and urinals were for the most part maintained in an efficient and cleanly manner. In addition to the improvements in the Jamalpur Workshop effected by the septic tank installation, it is reported that the ordinary latrines are being connected with septic tanks. Many of the factories have provided quarters for the operatives, while in several other cases, the operatives being local, quarters were not needed.

Water-supply.

551. The water-supply in almost all the factories was good and ample.

Vaccination of operatives.

552. Although vaccination was not compulsory in most of the factories the majority of operatives were vaccinated.

General health of the operatives.

553. The general health of the operatives is reported to have been good throughout the year, and no outbreak of any epidemic disease occurred. This result is no doubt in a large measure due to the excellent sanitary arrangements, good ventilation, and the plentiful supply of pure drinking water provided at most of the factories.

Wages and general condition of the operatives.

554. The wages paid to operatives appear to have been reasonable and no complaints were received.

Employment of women and children.

555. The average daily number of adult female operatives during the year was 1,112 and of children 311. No cases of women working excessive hours have been brought to notice. The Tobacco Factory in Monghyr employs the largest numbers of women and children, *viz.*, 466 and 220, respectively. In the Tata Iron and Steel Factory in Singhbhum 237 women and 20 children were employed during the year.

Fencing of machinery.

556. The instructions regarding the fencing of machinery were carried out in all the factories. The machinery in almost all of them is reported to have been properly and adequately guarded and fenced.

557. A slight increase has taken place in the number of accidents, the number reported being 181 against 154 in 1910. The largest number of accidents occurred in the East Indian Railway Company's locomotive workshops at Jamalpur, where 8,104 workpeople are employed. No accident proved fatal, and it is reported that the accidents that took place were due to carelessness on the part of the workers themselves. Accidents.

558 No prosecutions, fires, or strikes have been reported in any of the factories during the year under report. Prosecutions, fires and strikes.

TRADE.

[Statistics of British India, Part II.—Commercial.]

I.—Foreign Sea-borne Trade.

559. The value of the sea-borne trade of what is now the province of Bihar and Orissa was Rs. 33 lakhs in 1911-12 as against Rs. 46·92 lakhs in 1910-11, the decline being thus one of Rs. 13·92 lakhs or nearly 30 per cent. The trade is practically an export one and consists chiefly of shipments of rice. Foreign trade.

The extent to which the export trade of the province is distributed amongst its three ports will be apparent from the following figures in rupees :—

	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.
Balasore	12,12,030	12,72,126
Cuttack	30,34,415	18,86,543
Puri	4,45,386	1,41,194

560. The articles in the export trade and their values are given below :— Articles exported.

	1910-11.	1911-12.
	Rs.	Rs.
Grain and pulse—		
Rice not in the husk	46,83,345	32,99,342
Other sorts	528	.....
Dyeing and tanning materials—		
Other sorts	.....	824
Raw materials—		
Seeds—*Jinjili*	7,958	.....
Total	46,91,831	33,00,166

The rice crop of the year in the districts of Orissa was a good one, but owing to a larger demand from the neighbouring province of Bengal as well as from other provinces of British India, exports to foreign countries were marked by a contraction from 37,336 tons to 24,466 tons or some 34 per cent.

The shipments go to Ceylon and to Mauritius, and in 1911-12 their shares were as follows:—

	Ceylon.		Mauritius.	
	Cwts.	Rs.	Cwts.	Rs.
Balasore	167,897	10,90,452	27,933	1,81,150
Cuttack	154,213	11,33,386	110,282	7,53,160
Puri	29,004	1,41,194	.....	.....
Total ...	351,114	23,65,032	138,215	9,34,310

II.—Frontier Trade.

Nepal.

561. The trans-frontier trade of Bihar and Orissa is exclusively with Nepal and the frontier districts, through which the trade passes are Bhagalpur, Purnea, Muzaffarpur, Champaran and Darbhanga. The total value of the trade in the year 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 377·68 lakhs. The stated value is exclusive of the movements of treasure, the registration of which is defective.

Imports.

562. The total value of the imports from Nepal aggregated Rs. 259·7 lakhs. The largest single item of import was rice (Rs. 33 lakhs) and during the year under review it represented 12 per cent. of the total value of the imported articles. Live animals, chiefly cattle, were imported to the value of Rs. 23 lakhs, and hides accounted for Rs. 21 lakhs. The imports of raw jute aggregated 347,218 maunds valued at Rs. 24·7 lakhs. Under oilseeds, linseed and rape seed are the two main classes received; arrivals of the first aggregated 276,617 maunds valued at Rs. 20·2 lakhs and of the other 310,340 maunds valued at Rs. 16·7 lakhs. Imports of *ghi* were valued at Rs. 6 lakhs.

Exports.

563. The total value of exports to Nepal amounted to Rs. 117·9 lakhs. The chief items were cotton manufactures with a value of Rs. 42·6 lakhs (foreign piece-goods accounting for Rs. 30·7 lakhs), metals and manufactures of metals Rs. 11·4 lakhs, petroleum Rs. 7·5 lakhs, salt Rs. 6·8 lakhs, sugar Rs. 6·7 lakhs, and tobacco Rs. 4·2 lakhs.

III.—Coasting Trade.

Coasting trade.

564. The total value of the coasting trade aggregated Rs. 65·11 lakhs as compared with Rs. 48·36 lakhs in 1910-11, the increase being one of Rs. 16·75 lakhs or 34·7 per cent. Both imports and exports were marked by advances, imports from Rs. 28·59 lakhs to Rs. 32·16 lakhs or by 12·5 per cent. and exports from Rs. 19·77 lakhs to Rs. 32·95 lakhs or 66 per cent. The coasting trade is distributed between Balasore and Cuttack as shown below; Puri has no coasting trade.

	Balasore.	Cuttack.
		Rs.
Imports—		
Merchandise { Indian	23,22,531	19
Merchandise { Foreign	8,83,266	1,094
Treasure	9,000	.....
Total	32,14,797	1,113
Exports—		
Merchandise { Indian	25,55,787	6,02,236
Merchandise { Foreign	6,502	.....
Treasure	1,26,400	.....
Total	26,88,689	6,02,236

Some 91 per cent. of the total trade was thus accounted for by Balasore. The increase mentioned above occurred mainly in Indian merchandise, both under imports and exports, fluctuations in foreign merchandise being of an unimportant character.

IV.—Trade by Railway and River.

565. The main divisions of this trade and its estimated value are exhibited in the following table:— **Division and value of the trade.**

Year.		Exports from Bihar and Orissa to other provinces.	Imports into Bihar and Orissa from other provinces.	Exports from Patna City to the rest of the province.	Imports into Patna City from the rest of the province.
1911-12	Mds.	206,206,480	23,559,559	484,143	3,149,917
	Rs.	30,00,67,109	20,91,20,380	35,48,250	72,75,553

Of the total value of the imports into Bihar and Orissa (Rs. 20 crores) some 64 per cent. was contributed by the Calcutta trade block, 16 per cent. by Bengal excluding Calcutta, 10 per cent. by the United Provinces, 3 per cent. by the Central Provinces and Berar, and the remaining 7 per cent. by other provinces. Of the total exports of Rs. 30 crores some 51 per cent. went to Calcutta, 24 per cent. to Bengal excluding Calcutta, 13 per cent. to the United Provinces, 3 per cent. to the Central Provinces and Berar and the remaining 9 per cent. to other provinces.

566. The principal articles of import were, from Bengal including Calcutta, cotton manufactures (Rs. 7·9 crores), metals and manufactures thereof (Rs. 2·1 crores); oils, chiefly kerosine (Re. 1 crore), sugar (Rs. 1 crore), salt (Rs. 80 lakhs), railway plant and rolling-stock (Rs. 64 lakhs), gunny-bags (Rs. 53 lakhs), and spices (Rs. 42 lakhs); from the United Provinces, grain and pulse (Rs. 43 lakhs), opium (Rs. 21 lakhs), oilseeds (Rs. 9 lakhs) and sugar (Rs. 9 lakhs); from the Central Provinces, cotton twist and yarn of Indian manufacture (Rs. 20 lakhs), railway materials (Rs. 6 lakhs), *ghi* (Rs. 4·5 lakhs) and lac (Rs. 3 lakhs). **Imports.**

567. The exports from Bihar and Orissa to Bengal including Calcutta, comprised mainly oilseeds (Rs. 4·1 crores), dyes and tans, chiefly indigo (Rs. 3·8 crores), railway materials (Rs. 3 crores), grain and pulse (Rs. 2·9 crores), coal and coke (Rs. 2·2 crores), raw jute (Rs. 1·7 crores), hides and skins (Rs. 1·3 crores) and lac (Rs. 1 crore); to the United Provinces of Agra and Oudh, grain and pulse (Rs. 57 lakhs); coal and coke (Rs. 50 lakhs), sugar (Rs. 44 lakhs), tobacco (Rs. 44 lakhs), opium (Rs. 28 lakhs), lac (Rs. 25 lakhs), cotton raw (Rs. 20 lakhs), and railway materials (Rs. 18 lakhs); to the Central Provinces and Berar, sugar (Rs. 28 lakhs) and Indian silk, raw (Rs. 11 lakhs). **Exports.**

Public Works.

ESTABLISHMENT.

568. Mr. E. R. Gardiner, Superintending Engineer, who was on special duty towards the close of the previous year, resumed charge of the Western Circle on 12th April 1911 and continued to hold charge to the end of the year. **Administrative changes.**

In consequence of the approaching formation of the new Government of Bihar and Orissa, arrangements were made for the construction of buildings for the temporary accommodation of the new Government at Ranchi. A special Division with Mr. H. Wardle, Executive Engineer in charge, was formed on the 13th February 1912, and Mr. W. Sweet, Superintending Engineer, was deputed from the Eastern Bengal and Assam Government and appointed Director of Works to supervise all the works required for the new Government of Bihar and Orissa.

BUILDINGS.

IMPERIAL WORKS.

Military works.

569. The extension of the northern portion of the sea wall at Chandipur was completed. The masonry work of a splinter proof shelter was nearly finished and materials for an observation tower were collected during the year.

Civil works. Salt and Opium.

570. The quarters and office of the Salt Inspector at Contai (Midnapore) were provided with a system of lightning conductors, and thorough repairs to the residence of the Saw-Mill Engineer at Gulzarbagh in Patna were completed.

Post and Telegraph offices.

571. The work of the year consisted of the construction of a new Post and Telegraph Office at Ranchi, improvements in the Gaya Post Office, adding a room and verandah to the Post and Telegraph Office at Buxar, the extension of the Post and Telegraph Office at Bhadrak, additions to and alterations in the Post Office building at Jhowganj and the construction of quarters for the Postmaster at Arrah and sub-Postmaster at Deoghar. In connection with the establishment of the temporary headquarters of the Province at Ranchi, certain additions and alterations were made to the Regimental School building at Doranda for the accommodation of the Secretariat Post and Telegraph office. Materials were collected for new combined offices at Raxaul, Dighwora in Saran, and a combined Post and Telegraph office with Sub-Postmaster's quarters at Araria in the Purnea district.

Miscellaneous.

572. The construction of a tower for meteorological instruments outside the Purnea Jail, and the revetment of the banks of the river Sirswa on the north of the Nepal Resident's bungalow at Raxaul, which was in progress last year, were completed, and an iron fencing was provided on the south and west sides of the compound of the Residency Surgeon's residence. In connection with the Agricultural College at Pusa, quarters were built for the Superintendent of the office of the Agricultural Adviser and a bacteriological room provided. The only ecclesiastical work in hand was the building of a Church at Sambalpur. In connection with the establishment of the temporary headquarters of the Province at Ranchi, additions and alterations were commenced to the Survey office at Doranda for the accommodation of the Accountant-General's office.

PROVINCIAL WORKS.

Accidents, storms, etc.

573. Two severe storms occurred during the year in which damage occurred to roofs in the Khunti subdivision of Ranchi and at Bhaga and Dhanbaid in Manbhum. The damage was not extensive and was made good at once.

Court buildings.

574. The most important work in hand during the year was the construction of new Civil Courts at Cuttack, which were built up to first floor level. The estimated cost is Rs. 1,95,262. A Court house for the Deputy Commissioner, Angul, was nearly finished and also a new record-room for the Civil Courts at Purnea. A new Munsif's Court was built at Jajpur. Witness sheds were constructed in the Court compound at Angul, Chaibassa and Dumka. Various minor improvements and additions to Court buildings were carried out, the principal works being additions to the Gaya Collectorate, alterations to the Arrah Civil Courts and the Aurangabad Subdivisional Court. A compound wall was provided for the Laheria-Serai Civil Court and standard record racks were fitted in the Bhagalpur Collectorate.

Circuit Houses.

575. The site of the original Arrah circuit house having been occupied by the new Civil Court building, a new circuit house was built.

Excise buildings.

576. Further progress has been made in the provision of liquor warehouses. These have been constructed during the year at Bihar, Tikari, Arwal, Siwan, Gopalganj, Hajipur, Mahnar, Lalganj, Benipati and Jaynagar. A *ganja* gola was built at Daltonganj and a well provided for the Sambalpur distillery.

577. The major jail work of the year was the continuance of the work on the new Central Jail, Monghyr. One out of the three sanctioned double-storied barracks in the Chapra Jail was finished and materials collected for the second. A similar barrack was sanctioned for the Purulia Jail for which bricks were manufactured during the year. The new sub-jail at Banki was nearly completed. The sub-jail at Madhipura was extended and additions to that at Banki were begun. At Balasore, a work shed and an additional ward were constructed. A ward for females was added to the Purnea Jail and a new compound wall built round the jail at Bankipore. **Jails.**

578. Considerable progress was made in providing better barracks for the police at Nathnagar near Bhagalpur, at Angul and at Sambalpur. At Puri, the old distillery buildings were converted to give barrack accommodation. Quarters were provided for a European Sergeant at Doranda, the Sadar thana at Purnea was improved, and preparations were made for building a new kotwali thana at Gaya. **Police.**

579. The principal work has been the improvement of zilla schools. Large additions were made in Purulia, and a new block of class rooms was constructed at Ranchi. The school at Chaibassa was completed and zilla school hostels were begun at Ranchi and Daltonganj. Improvements were carried out at the Patna College in providing a water-supply and drainage. A gas plant was erected in the Bihar School of Engineering. The Ravenshaw College, Cuttack, was furnished with a water-supply for its laboratories and a balance room for chemical work. Quarters were built for the Hostel Superintendent at this college. In the Hazaribagh Reformatory School the old Hospital building was converted into a dormitory and staff quarters were begun. **Educational.**

The work of constructing *guru* Training Schools was taken in hand. Ten schools were constructed and three taken over and repaired.

580. Little expenditure was incurred on hospitals during the year. A beginning was made on the construction of a hostel for female students at the Temple Medical School, Bankipore. At Cuttack, improvements were made in the medical ward of the hospital, a dispensary room added to the out-patient's department and an office for the Civil Surgeon was constructed. **Medical.**

581. New residences were built for the Executive Engineer at Ranchi and the Civil Surgeon at Purulia. Additions were made to the Civil Surgeon's house at Darbhanga and materials collected for a proposed residence for the Commissioner of Tirhut at Muzaffarpur. The subdivisional bungalow at Kishenganj was enlarged and waiting rooms for Indian gentlemen were added to the District Officer's houses at Daltonganj and Puri. **Residences for Government officers.**

582. Work on the buildings necessary to accommodate the Government of the new Province of Bihar and Orissa was started at Ranchi. The buildings are of a temporary nature, calculated to serve their purpose until permanent offices can be built at Bankipore. Existing Government buildings and a few private residences were made available for offices and temporary accommodation of the staff, and the necessary alterations and additions to these were put in hand. The new works necessary were the provision of staff quarters for five Secretaries and 13 Heads of Departments, a temporary Government House and accommodation for the Indian clerical staff. These works were all taken up during the last three months of the year under review, and though it was impossible to complete them in the time available, sufficient accommodation was provided to enable the work of the new Government to be started in the month of April 1912. The public offices were located in the Police Training School and Settlement barracks and six old Military barracks converted into record-rooms. The residence of the Judicial Commissioner was converted into a temporary Government House and five offices of Government were housed in buildings occupied by the police cadets and in hired private houses. **Government buildings at Ranchi.**

583. Two sets of quarters were constructed at Sabour for Indian professors of the Agricultural College and houses were built at Pusa for the Subdivisional Officer and his clerk. **Miscellaneous works.**

Contribution works.

584. A new hospital was begun at Rajmahal and the extension of the zilla school, Purnea, almost finished. The quarters of the Boiler Inspector at Bhaga were enlarged and improved.

COMMUNICATIONS.

Roads.

585. No original works of importance were begun during the year. The improvement of the Khalsa section of the Cuttack-Sambalpur road, the revised estimate for which amounted to Rs. 2,01,462, was completed, with the exception of the acquisition of land and the fixing of boundary pillars. Against the saving of Rs. 19,000 on the revised estimate, sanction was accorded to the construction of three causeways at a cost of Rs. 3,477 and the work was in progress. An estimate for Rs. 1,407 for constructing a road from the ferry ghat at Nuapatna to the starting point of the Cuttack-Sambalpur and Cuttack-Angul roads, was sanctioned and the work was commenced. The Sambalpur-Midnapore road, 1st section, was improved at a cost of Rs. 4,421. The work of improving the Sambalpur-Sonpur road was practically completed; only the acquisition of land for the Dhama section of the road remained to be done. In connection with His Imperial Majesty's visit, a metalled road for motor traffic was constructed between Biknathori in the Champaran district and the Nepal frontier.

Protective works.

586. The flanks of the Grand Trunk Road in mile 202 were washed away during the last rains, rendering the road unsafe. A stone revetment wall was constructed to protect the road.

Bridges and causeways.

587. The foundations of the bridge over the Barakar river on the 250th mile of the Grand Trunk Road were undermined by an exceptionally high flood and 5 spans of 50 feet each of the masonry bridge collapsed on the 24th June 1911. A temporary bridge with diversions was provided to pass traffic during the dry season. The causeway over the Jira river on the Raipur-Sambalpur road was improved. Flood damage repairs to the submerged bridge at Hatia on the 8th mile of the Ranchi-Chaibassa road and the provision of steel troughing to the Roro bridge in the 2nd mile (Chaibassa end) which were commenced in the previous year, were completed.

Inspection Bungalows.

588. The wells under construction in the compounds of the inspection bungalows at Barchana and Jagannathpur were completed during the year.

Arboriculture.

589. The planting and maintenance of trees along the roads under the charge of the Public Works Department were carried out as far as funds were available.

MISCELLANEOUS PUBLIC IMPROVEMENTS.

Protective Works.

590. Two bunds were constructed, one on the south and west of the Sikandarpur Lake at Muzaffarpur and the other round the civil station of Laheria-Serai, to protect the two towns from floods.

Quarters.

591. The construction of quarters for the Light-house keeper at Shortts' Island, started last year, was completed.

RAILWAYS.

Administration.

592. The main lines are under the direct control and administration of the Government of India (Railway Board). Tramways or light railways which have been constructed under the Tramways Act are subject to a certain measure of control by the Government of Bihar and Orissa and are detailed below:—

	Gauge.	Mileage.
(1) Bakhtiarpur-Bihar Light Railway ...	... 2′-6″	33·00
(2) Dehri-Rohtas Light Railway ...	... 2′-6″	23·83
(3) Arrah-Sasaram Light Railway ...	... 2′-6″	60·50
Total		117·33

593. During the year the open mileage was increased as follows:— **Additions to Mileage.**

Standard Gauge (5'-6").

	Miles.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway:—	
Onlajori to Gurumasini	5·98
Bhojudih to Pathordih	0·18
East Indian Railway:—	
Bhagalpur to Bausi	31·55
Total	37·71

Metre Gauge (3'-3⅜").

Bengal and North-Western Railway:—	
Gogra Bridge at Manjhi Ghat and approaches	4·81

2'-6" *Gauge.*

Bakhtiarpur-Bihar Light Railway:—	
Silao to Rajgirkundh	5·00

With these additions the open mileage in the Province on the 1st April 1912, was as follows:—

	Miles.
Standard gauge	1,764·22
Metre gauge	1,102·60
2'-6" gauge	222·42
Total	3,089·24

594. The following lines were under construction at the close of the year:— **Lines under construction.**

5'-6" *Gauge.*

	Miles.
Bengal-Nagpur Railway:—	
Mahuda to Jamuni	12·02

3'-3⅜" *Gauge.*

Tirhut State Railway:—	
Bhagmati Bridge at Dheng and approaches	4·94
Samastipur-Rôserah	17·20
Roserah-Khagaria	37·00
Bengal and North-Western Railway:—	
Gandak Bridge at Bagaha and approaches	5·43
Thawe-Captainganj. (A portion only lies in the province of Bihar and Orissa.)	59·75
	124·32

2'-6" *Gauge.*

Bengal-Nagpur Railway:—	
Ranchi-Lohardaga	42·83
Total	179·17

595. No new line was sanctioned for construction during the year. **Lines sanctioned for construction.**

596. The following surveys were completed during the year 1911:— **Surveys completed.**

	Gauge.	Miles.
By the Bukhtiarpur-Bihar Light Railway:—		
Silao to Rajgirkundh	2'-6"	4·75
By the Darjeeling-Himalayan Railway:—		
Part of the line from Siliguri to Kishenganj, *via* Naxalbari lying in the district of Purnea	2'-0"	38·00 approximately.

597. The following surveys were authorized:— **Surveys sanctioned.**

(*i*) By the East Indian Railway.—		
For a line from Gaya to Sherghatti	5'-6"	29
(*ii*) By the Bengal-Nagpur Railway:—		
For a branch line from Bhadrak to Chandballi ...	5'-6"	30
		59

Damage by floods.

598. In August 1911, the Bengal-Nagpur Railway was badly breached at mile 257 between Cuttack and Barang stations, owing to abnormal floods and the bursting of the embankment of the Khoakhye river. A 20 feet girder road bridge was completely destroyed and 300 feet of 20 feet bank washed away.

Accidents.

599. An Express passenger train was derailed and completely wrecked at mile 349½ between Sadisopur and Neora station, on the East Indian Railway, on the 5th April 1911, in consequence of a rail having been removed from the down main line by some person or persons unknown. One passenger was killed, and thirty-two passengers were more or less injured. The damage to rolling-stock was considerable. A collision occurred at Balasore station on the Bengal Nagpur-Railway, on the 16th April 1911, between a passenger and a goods trains, owing to the former having been wrongly admitted to the line on which the goods train was standing. Eighteen passengers and nine railway servants were injured and the rolling-stock was considerably damaged.

Miscellaneous important matters.

600. The Deoghur Railway on the 3′-3$\frac{3}{8}$″ gauge, 4·12 miles in length, which was owned by Messrs. Burn & Co., was taken over by the East Indian Railway Co. A bridge of 18 spans of 200 feet girder over the Gogra river at Manjhi Ghat on the Chapra-Benares Cantonment Branch of the Bengal and North-Western Railway was opened for traffic in February 1912. This bridge has been named the "Inchcape Bridge" after Lord Inchcape and forms an important link in through communication between North Bihar and the United Provinces. The Pertabganj-Bhimnagar branch of the Tirhut State Railway, which was under construction during the year 1910-11, was abandoned owing to the spill of the Kosi river.

CANALS—IRRIGATION AND NAVIGATION.

[Administration Report of Irrigation Works for the year 1911-12. Statistics of British India, Part III—Commercial Services.]

Capital and Revenue accounts.

601. The transactions of the Irrigation Department for the year 1911-12 are shown in the following statement, so far as they relate to works of irrigation and navigation. Works which afford protection from flood or which facilitate drainage are reviewed separately and are not noticed in this report:—

Capital Account.

Heads.	Amount of construction estimate.	Expenditure during 1911-12	Expenditure to end of 1911-12.	Balance for expenditure from 1st April 1912.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Protective Irrigation Works—				
Direct charges	79,43,794	5,95,430	65,14,262	14,29,532
Indirect charges	2,13,615	21,445	1,74,301	39,314
Total ...	81,57,409	6,16,875	66,88,563	14,68,846
Major Irrigation Works—				
Direct charges	5,21,19,908	76,327	5,20,90,920	28,988
Indirect charges	15,22,236	4,541	15,22,690	—454
Total ...	5,36,42,144	80,868	5,36,13,610	28,534
Minor Works and Navigation—				
Direct charges	50,59,345	...	50,59,345	...
Indirect charges	1,34,539	...	1,34,539	...
Total ...	51,93,884	...	51,93,884	...

Revenue Account.

Heads.	Receipts.	Working Expenses.			Net Revenue.
		Direct.	Indirect.	Total working expenses.	
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Major Irrigation* Works ...	22,75,393	11,20,500	85,195	12,05,695	10,69,698
Minor Works and Navigation—					
Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.	25,118	59,872	3,012	62,884	(—) 37,766
Works for which only Revenue Accounts are kept.	...	...	...	...	...
Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue Accounts are kept.	1,810	3,271	...	3,271	(—) 1,461

*Inclusive of the Dhaka and the Tribeni Canals.

602. The classification of the works dealt with in this review is as follows: **Classification of Irrigation and Navigation Works.**

Protective Irrigation Works.—The works comprised in this class are the Tribeni and Dhaka Canals which were sanctioned in the year 1900-01. The Tribeni Canal is approaching completion. The Dhaka Canal has been completed and is in operation. Both these systems are only for irrigation and do not admit of navigation. A second revised estimate for the Tribeni Canal amounting to Rs. 75,27,302 was sanctioned by the Secretary of State. The upper half of the canal has been opened for irrigation from the year 1911-12; the receipts and the working expenses for this portion have been provincialised, the interest charges remaining as Imperial. This arrangement is to remain in force till 1912-13 when the whole question will be reconsidered. The main canal will, it is expected, be completed by the end of 1913-14. The revised estimate amounting to Rs. 6,09,191 for the Dhaka Canal was sanctioned by the Government of India. The construction estimate of this canal was closed from the 31st March 1908 and a schedule of sanctioned works, which were either incomplete or not begun on the 1st April 1908, was sanctioned by the Government of India. The date for the completion of these works, originally fixed at 31st March 1910, was subsequently extended to 31st March 1912, and again extended to 31st March 1913, owing to difficulties that arose in connection with the acquisition of land.

Major Works.—In these are included the Orissa and the Sone Canals. These canals are constructed for irrigation and navigation. The original Capital accounts of these canals have been closed and all present Capital outlay is charged against the head "43—Minor Works and Navigation." The Revenue account is shown under the head "42—Major Works—Working Expenses."

Minor Works and Navigation.—(*i*) The works for which Capital and Revenue accounts are kept are the Saran Canals for irrigation and the Orissa Coast Canal for navigation. The Saran Canals have been closed since 1st April 1894. Forty-five miles of the Orissa Coast Canal are in the new province of Bengal and 84¾ miles within the province of Bihar and Orissa. This report treats of the whole canal. (*ii*) There are no works in the Province for which only Revenue accounts are kept. (*iii*) There is one work for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept, namely the Madhuban (Teur) Canal in the Gandak Circle, which was constructed for irrigation only.

The transactions of the year for each of the above works are briefly stated in the following summary, which is given for convenience by circles of superintendence :—

ORISSA CIRCLE.

MAJOR IRRIGATION WORKS (PRODUCTIVE).

Orissa Canals.

603. The expenditure (direct charges) debited to the Capital account of the Orissa Canals during the year was Rs. 19,832. The total Capital outlay for direct charges to the end of the year stands at Rs. 2,62,13,967. **Capital Account.**

Works in progress.

604. During the year the following works were in progress or completed:—

Three minor distributaries on the High Level Canal, one on the Jajpur Canal and two on the Machgong Canal, in addition to the extension of an existing one, and also one extension on the Taldanda Canal.

The extensions of two distributaries on the Kendrapara Canal, two on the Machgong and three on the Taldanda Canal. A new distributary was taken in hand on the Machgong Canal and nearly completed.

Progress was made in raising the flood embankment of the Pattamundi Canal from the 27th mile to the end (49 miles); about three-fourths of the work was completed at the end of the year.

The construction of permanent outlets in the banks of the Pattamundi and Gobri Extension Canals and their distributaries was continued and about two-thirds of the works were done.

Length of new distributaries.

605. During the year nearly $10\frac{5}{4}$ miles of distributaries and minor channels were added—chiefly on the Machgong and High Level Canals, Range III.

Rainfall and floods.

606. The average rainfall at the 13 recording stations on the Orissa Canals was 53·01 inches against 68·34 inches in the preceding year. It was not well distributed during the *kharif* season, being heavy at the beginning and scanty during the rest of the season. The flood in the Mahanadi river during the year was the highest on record and caused considerable damage to the embankments. In the other rivers of the circle the floods were normal.

Irrigation.

607. The area irrigated during the year was 2,79,225 acres against 2,78,663 acres in the preceding year. The amount that fell due for water-rates during the year was Rs. 4,19,377 and practically the whole amount was realized.

Navigation receipts.

608. The receipts from the navigation tolls on the Orissa Canals were considerably in excess of those recorded during the previous year. The chief cause of excess was the increase in traffic on the Taldanda and High Level Canals.

Financial results.

609. The revenue and working expenses (direct and indirect) during the year were Rs. 5,36,615 and Rs. 4,36,969, respectively, the result being a net revenue of Rs. 99,646 against Rs. 31,111 in the preceding year. The increase in the net revenue is due to a reduced expenditure on establishment on account of the abolition of the Puri Division and the transfer of the Angul subdivision to Sambalpur.

Minor Works and Navigation.

Orissa Coast Canal.

610. This canal lies partly within Bengal and partly within Orissa. Nine miles of Range III, Ranges IVA, IVB and V, a total length of $84\frac{3}{4}$ miles, lies in this Province. As it is difficult to divide between the Provinces the receipts and expenditure of 1911-12, the year under review, this report is written for the whole of the Orissa Coast Canal system. There was no outlay chargeable to the Capital account of the canal during the year. The total capital outlay (direct charges) to the end of the year amounted to Rs. 43,72,462. Range III of the canal was closed to traffic for silt-clearance from the 15th January to the 25th March; and the Jamcoonda Lock on Range IVA and Bhograi Lock on Range III from the 15th January to the 28th March, and from 1st to 28th February, for special repairs to the two locks and for silt-clearance of 1,000 feet of the canal near the former lock. The remaining portion of the canal was opened to traffic throughout the year. A sum of Rs. 7,906 was spent during the year on silt-clearance of Range III against Rs. 11,357, the amount of the sanctioned estimate. The work was not completed during the year and was transferred from the Balasore to the Cossye Division in Bengal on the 1st April 1912. The gross receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect) were Rs. 25,061 and Rs. 59,820, respectively, against Rs. 27,025 and Rs. 87,389, respectively, in the preceding year. The working expenses of the former years had been above the average. The closure of Range III for silt-clearing during the season, when traffic is at its highest, considerably affected the receipts.

SONE CIRCLE.

Major Irrigation Works.

Sone Canals.

611. Under head "43—Minor Works and Navigation" the following Capital works were in hand:—Acquisition of the Lalganj village channel and its conversion into a minor distributary, and the construction of the Dehora sub-distributary from the Mali Distributary of the Patna Canal. The total Capital outlay (direct charges) up to the end of 1911-12 was Rs. 2,58,76,953 of which Rs. 56,495 was the expenditure of the year. **Capital account.**

612. The average rainfall of the 12 stations in the three divisions was 53·65 inches compared with 45·36 inches of the preceding year. Three floods occurred during the year in the Sone river, the first flood being the second highest on record. The other two floods were insignificant. **Rainfall and flood.**

613. The area irrigated during the year was 505,333 acres as against 539,944 acres of the previous year. The demand for water-rates falling due during the year amounted to Rs. 15,99,249 and the whole of the amount was realised before the close of the year, Rs. 1,394 only being remitted or written off. **Irrigation.**

614. The navigation receipts during the year were Rs. 24,225 against Rs. 20,958 of the previous year, showing a steady recovery in the traffic on the Canals which was much affected at the time that the Moghulserai-Gaya Railway was first opened on 1st August 1900. **Navigation receipts.**

615. The gross receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect) were Rs. 16,91,628 and Rs. 7,05,032, respectively, against Rs. 17,62,863 and Rs. 7,69,987 in the preceding year. The falling off in gross receipts is chiefly due to the area irrigated being less than that of the previous year. **Financial results.**

GANDAK CIRCLE.

Protective Irrigation Works.

616. The expenditure (direct charges) on the Tribeni Canal was Rs. 5,88,845 and on the Dhaka Canal Rs. 6,585. The progress made with the works up to the 31st March 1912 was as follows :—

Tribeni Canal.

The canal with its principal masonry works up to the 58th mile was completed. All the local drainage syphons except two were also completed. The excavation of the canal was practically complete up to the 62nd mile. The training works in the Gandak river at the head of the canal recommended by the Inspector-General of Irrigation, with a view to obtain an assured supply of water in the canal, worked satisfactorily during the flood season. Some further extensions were made after the floods, but it will not be necessary to incur the cost of a low level regulator. The outfall channel of the Narain-garh aqueduct was remodelled. The bed width was widened to 80 feet for the first 60 chains and to 100 feet for the last 60 chains, with gradients of 1 in 2,000 and 1 in 1,500, respectively. The channel is working satisfactorily. The alignment of the approach channel was also modified which led to improvement in the working of the channels. Training works on the Masan river were commenced, including a new approach channel. Owing to the upper floor of the syphon having been scoured by the river floods it was decided that a layer of cement concrete should be given to prevent such scour in future. The work was taken in hand and was not completed when the year closed. The claims of contractors, Messrs. Burn & Co. and the Bengal Stone Company, against Government were referred to arbitration. The hearing of the case for the Bengal Stone Co. was taken up first, being commenced on the 10th January 1912; it was still being heard at the close of the year. **Tribeni and Dhaka Canals.**

Distributaries.

All the distributaries, except one, west of Ramnagar, *i.e.*, from head to the 33rd mile, were completed and irrigation was carried out through all of

them during the year. The construction of the head sluices of the distributaries east of Ramnagar, *i.e.*, from the 33rd mile to the end, was taken in hand and most of them completed. The canal up to the 33rd mile was opened for irrigation during the year and 20,313 acres of land were irrigated for *kharif*, the amount realised on account of water-rates being Rs. 36,932.

The assessment work was carried out by *amins* and patrols temporarily transferred from the Sone Canals. The revenue receipts and working expense of the portion of the canal that has been opened, *i.e.*, up to the 33rd mile, have been provincialised. The amount spent on maintenance amounted to Rs. 16,963 without establishment and the total expenditure, including indirect charges, amounted to Rs. 40,189 against receipts Rs. 38,755, a net loss of Rs. 1,434 for the first year that Revenue accounts have been opened. This does not include interest on Capital which remains an Imperial charge.

Dhaka Canal.

The construction estimate of the Dhaka Canal project was closed on the 31st March 1908. With the exception of five village channels all the works provided in the project are now complete. The gross receipts and working expenses (direct and indirect) of the canal were Rs. 8,395 and Rs. 23,505, respectively, against Rs. 13,543 and Rs. 29,748 in the preceding year, the result being a deficit of Rs. 15,110 against a deficit of Rs. 16,205 in the preceding year. Taking into account charges for interest on Capital expenditure amounting to Rs. 18,684 for the year 1911-12, the net loss for the year amounts to Rs. 33,794. Against this amount the Government of India allow a sum of Rs. 12,000 as agreed by them in their letter No. 1774A., dated the 26th March 1907. The demand for *rabi* irrigation was exceedingly poor owing to good rainfall and to the steady decrease from year to year, due to the abolition of poppy cultivation. The river Lalbukeya was in high flood on three occasions during the year and caused some damage to the weir which has since been repaired.

Minor Works and Navigation.

Works for which Capital and Revenue Accounts are kept.

Saran Canals.

617. The Saran Canals come under this head. They are 19 miles in length and have practically remained closed since 1894. The canals were opened and closed occasionally on the application of the Hathwa Raj and of the indigo concerns which paid for the cost of making the necessary dams, etc.

Works for which neither Capital nor Revenue accounts are kept.

Teur (Madhuban) Canal.

618. The Teur (Madhuban) Canal is the only work of this class; it is 6·25 miles in length with one distributary (Lakhowara), 6·30 miles long. The canal was maintained in good order at a total cost of Rs. 3,271 against Rs. 14,246 of the previous year. The decrease is chiefly due to the expenditure on new works being less than that of the previous year. The total area irrigated during the year, inclusive of the *zirat* land of the Madhuban Babu, which was irrigated free of charge, was 721 acres, against 1,298 acres in the preceding year. Owing to the satisfactory rainfall during the year there was a very small demand for canal water, besides the less demand due to the abolition of poppy cultivation in this part of the country.

EMBANKMENTS AND DRAINAGE.

(The Embankment and Drainage Reports for the year 1911-12.)

Expenditure.

619. The expenditure incurred on works and repairs (exclusive of the book charges for establishment and tools and plant) during the year amounted to Rs. 1,96,727 against Rs. 1,32,641 in the previous year.

Length of embankments.

620. The total length of embankments of all classes maintained by Government in the Province was 817 miles 2,767 feet protecting an area of 4,897,733 acres.

The Turki embankment (class D) in the Muzaffarpur district has been abandoned. The embankments in the Province are generally effective against ordinary floods excepting a few in the Orissa Circle which are liable to be overtopped.

Floods.

621. In the Orissa Circle the flood in the Mahanadi river was the highest on record and caused serious damage to the embankments in the Mahanadi Division. In the other rivers of this circle the floods were normal. There were no heavy floods in the Gandak and Eastern Circles (part of the Northern Circle of Bengal).

Original Works.

622. The outlay on original works during the year was Rs. 18,718. It included work in connection with the construction of a rubble weir across the Tantighai and for the reconstruction of escapes in the Kushbhanda and Daya left embankments ; all these works are in Orissa. During the previous year twelve embankment sluices were under construction in Orissa ; of these eight were completed and six other sluices were commenced.

Ordinary repairs. Retired lines.

623. The expenditure during the year was Rs. 1,78,009 against Rs. 1,07,292 in the preceding year. The excess was chiefly due to the construction of retired lines. During the year the amount spent on retired lines was Rs. 79,377 against Rs. 41,594 in the previous year. No retired lines were constructed in the Eastern Circle. The embankments with their sluices and Inspection Bungalows were generally maintained in good working order. There are no drainage works constructed under the Drainage or Embankment Acts in the Province excepting part of a small scheme known as the Rajmahal Drainage completed in 1902 and maintained by Civil Officers under the Drainage Act, Act VI of 1880. Last year there was no expenditure on the maintenance of this scheme.

CHAPTER V.—REVENUE AND FINANCE.

Imperial Revenue and Finance.

Imperial Receipts and Expenditure.

624. The following statement shows the Imperial revenue and expenditure for the year 1911-12 as compared with those of 1910-11 :—

RECEIPTS.

(Figures are in thousands of rupees.)

Major heads:	1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue	7,702	7,182	...	520
II.—Opium...	374	395	21	...
III.—Salt	1	1	...	...
IV.—Stamps...	2,993	3,091	98	...
V.—Excise...	4,473	2,471	...	2,002
VII.—Customs	206	149	...	57
VIII.—Assessed Taxes	572	595	23	...
IX.—Forest	187	...	...	187
XI.—Tributes	52	52	...	...
XXII.—Receipts in aid of superannuation	49	52	3	...
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing ...	1	1	...	...
XXV.—Miscellaneous	12	12	...	...
XXIX.—Irrigation. Major works— By Public Works Department ...	...	1,140	1,140	...
XXX.—Irrigation. Minor works— By Civil Department ...	...	27	27	...
By Public Works Department ...	...	11	11	...
XXXI.—Civil Works	21	11	...	10
Total ...	16,643	15,190	1,323	2,776

EXPENDITURE.

(Figures are in thousands of rupees.)

Major heads.	1910-11.	1911-12.	Increase.	Decrease.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
1. Refunds and Drawbacks	41	48	7	...
2. Assignments and Compensations ...	46	56	10	...
3. Land Revenue	989	875	...	114
5. Salt	67	82	15	...
6. Stamps	88	92	4	...
7. Excise	236	122	...	114
9. Customs	14	16	2	...
10. Assessed Taxes	19	22	3	...
11. Forest	136	...	...	136
14. Interest on other obligations ...	40	33	...	7
23. Ecclesiastical...	32	29	...	3
26. Scientific and other Minor Departments	7	133	126	...
27. Territorial and Political pensions ...	49	56	7	...
29. Superannuation allowances and pensions	3	2	...	1
32. Miscellaneous...	12	22	10	...
35. Protective Irrigation works... ...	781	627	...	154
42. Major works—Interest on debt— By Civil Department ...	...	874	874	...
By Public Works Department ...	194	220	26	...
42. Irrigation—Major works— By Public Works Department ...	...	562	562	...
43. Mjnor works and Navigation— By Public Works Department ...	...	193	193	...
By Civil Department	...	3	3	...
45. Civil works	152	130	...	22
Total ...	2,906	4,197	1,842	551

Land Revenue.—The decrease in receipts was chiefly due to the postponement of recovery work in Shahabad owing to non-completion of attestation and objection work.

The decrease both in revenue and expenditure under Excise and Forests was chiefly due to the changes in the classification of these heads from the year 1911-12. "Forests" was made wholly Provincial while "Excise" was treated as $\frac{3}{4}$ths Provincial and $\frac{1}{4}$th Imperial. The most noticeable increase in expenditure was under the head "26—Scientific," etc.

This was mainly due to the expenditure on the census. *Irrigation*—The increase is due to this head having been divided half and half between Imperial and Provincial from 1911-12. In 1910-11 this head was wholly Provincial. 35.—*Protective Irrigation works.*—The decrease of Rs. 1,54,000 may be explained as due to the fact that owing to scarcity of labour and other causes the total provision for the Tribeni Canal could not be utilized. 42 and 43.—*Major works and Minor works and Navigation.*—The increase is due to heads 42 and 43 being treated as divided heads between Imperial and Provincial in equal shares, from 1911-12. In 1910-11 no expenditure was shown against these heads, as it was all charged to Provincial.

LAND REVENUE.

[*See* Chapter II of this Report.]

CANAL REVENUE.

[*See* Chapter IV of this Report—Canals.]

SOURCES OF REVENUE OTHER THAN LAND.

CUSTOMS.

[Report on the Maritime Trade of Bihar and Orissa for 1911-12. Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*)—Finance and Revenue.]

Revenue from Customs.

625. The total revenue realized during the year under review was Rs. 2,70,853 against Rs. 3,31,898 in the previous year, and the net revenue, deducting refunds, was Rs. 2,60,235 against Rs. 3,20,307 of the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 60,072. The decrease in the net revenue was shared more or less by all the three maritime districts.

There was no receipt from dutiable goods, under the head "Import Duty" in any of the ports during the year.

There was a decrease of Rs. 3,965 in the duty on bonded salt. This decrease was ascribed to the fact that there being a large balance in the godown at the beginning of the year under report, the amount imported during the year was only 131,700 maunds against 132,430 maunds in the previous year. There was, however, a small increase in the import of duty-paid salt which was due to the fact that the local merchants imported salt direct from Calcutta. This slight increase was more than counterbalanced by the decrease in the duty on bonded salt.

There was a decrease in the export duty in all the ports. The increase of Rs. 42,326 in Cuttack was due to the fact that there was a small demand for rice in the Colombo and Mauritius markets and that there was a large export of rice and paddy to Indian ports which pay no duty. The decrease of Rs. 1,423 in Balasore was attributed to the glutting of the Colombo market in the beginning of the year. In Puri the decrease was due to the high prices of rice prevailing in the district during the year under report.

The total refund on exports was Rs. 10,618 against Rs. 11,591 of the previous year. In Cuttack the total amount of duty refunded on account of short-shipments during the year under review was Rs. 5,755. Of this amount Rs. 5,641 was refunded on account of 29,908 maunds of rice short-shipped during the year under report and Rs. 114 on account of short-shipments of 608 maunds of the preceding year.

Breach of Customs Laws.

626. In Balasore only there were 43 prosecutions against boats plying without licenses and Rs. 95 were realized as fines during the year under report. The number of prosecutions in the previous year was 52 and Rs. 300-8 were realised as fines. The decrease in the number of prosecutions is attributed to the fact that the heavy sentences passed on the offenders in the preceding year had a deterrent effect.

Indian Merchandise Marks Act.

627. No proceedings under the Act were taken in any of the districts of the Province during the year under review.

SALT.

[Salt Administration Report, 1911-12. Statistics of British India, Part IV(b)—Finance and Revenue.]

Imports.

628. There is no direct importation of salt from foreign countries into any of the ports in this Province. There are only two bonded-warehouses, both at Chandballi in the district of Balasore, and both owned by Messrs. Turner Morrison & Co. Foreign salt is imported into these warehouses from the Calcutta Salt golas. The total quantity of salt imported was 128,500 maunds as compared with 132,430 maunds in 1910-1911; there was thus a slight decrease of 3,930 maunds in the quantity imported, explained by the heavy balance of 10,494 maunds in stock at the beginning of the year.

Consumption and prices.

629. The quantity of salt consumed in Cuttack, Balasore, Puri and the Tributary States, which take their supply of salt from Orissa, was 1,126,179 maunds as against 1,049,307 maunds in the previous year. Figures for other portions of the Province are not available. There was an increase of 7 chittaks in the average consumption per head of population as compared with the previous year. The increase is due to the continued good harvests. Liverpool salt was sold at Chandballi in Balasore at a rate varying from Rs. 3-12-0 to Rs. 3-13-6 per bag of two maunds, against Rs. 3-8-0 to Rs. 3-15-6 in the previous year. The average wholesale price per maund of salt, inclusive of duty, was Rs. 2-3-0 as compared with Rs. 2-0-3 in the preceding year.

Preventive measures.

630. The total number of cases of offences against the Salt Law reported during 1911-12 was 49 (24 detected and 25 undetected) against 92 (56 detected and 36 undetected) in the previous year. Of the 24 detected cases only six were sent up for trial, all from Puri. The accused in the remaining cases were considered either too poor, old or sickly to be prosecuted, and were warned and discharged. The total number of cases in which salt or salt earth was seized was 24 against 32 in the previous year. The quantity of salt seized was 9 maunds against 2 maunds in the previous year; there was one unsuccessful house-search in Cuttack during the year. No cases were reported by the Police under Act XII of 1882.

Receipts and charges.

631. Duty on salt imported under bond from Calcutta into the warehouses at Chandballi in Balasore was credited in Calcutta under the head "Customs duty on salt." Similarly, in the case of the salt imported into Orissa, duty was paid in Madras. There were therefore no realizations in this Province on account of duty on salt and the only receipts were on account of rent of warehouses Rs. 134 and miscellaneous items amounting to Rs. 742. The expenditure of the Salt Department as furnished by the District Officers amounted to Rs. 65,342 against Rs. 69,606 in the previous year, showing a decrease of Rs. 4,264 or 6·1 per cent.

Trade in saltpetre salt.

632. The quantity of salt educed in the manufacture or refinement of saltpetre during the year and removed on payment of duty from the refineries in Bihar was 20,586 maunds against 21,237 maunds in the previous year.

EXCISE.

[Report on the Administration of the Excise Department, Bihar and Orissa, for 1911-12. Statistics of British India, Part IV (*b*),—Finance and Revenue.]

Administrative Changes.

633. The most important administrative changes which took place during the year were the reduction in the retail price of 50° U.P. liquor in the district of the Santal Parganas from eight annas to six annas a bottle, made with a view to prevent illicit distillation; the reduction in the quantity of *ganja* fixed as the limit of a retail sale from 20 to 5 tolas; and the prohibition of the importation of preparations of opium, *ganja* and cocaine and its congeners by post, and the restriction of their importation otherwise to authorised importers. Since the close of the year the distillery area of the district of Ranchi has been further extended; large reductions have been made in the number of opium shops in the Province; the hours of retail sale of opium in licensed premises have been restricted so that such sale is permitted only between sunrise and sunset; and licenses for the sale of *majum* have been abolished.

Local Advisory Committees.

634. Local committees were appointed in 19 towns with a population of 20,000 or upwards to advise the Collectors as to the number and sites of liquor shops to be licensed for the current year. The non-official element was fully represented in all these committees. Due regard was paid to the wishes of the people as elicited in these committees.

Revenue.

635. In round figures the total receipts of the year amounted to 98¾ lakhs of rupees against 89¼ lakhs in the preceding year, showing an increase of 9½ lakhs. The receipts were made up of 42½ lakhs in duty and 56¼ lakhs in license fees against 39 lakhs and 50¼ lakhs, respectively, in the previous year. Country spirit accounts for 51·8 per cent., *ganja* 21·9 per cent., *tari* 12·07 per cent. and opium 11·9 per cent. of the total revenue of the year, being (except in the case of *ganja* and opium) slightly higher than the percentages in the preceding year. The receipts under country spirit show an increase of 5¾ lakhs of rupees or 12·6 per cent., under *ganja* and *tari* 1½ lakhs each or 7·8 per cent. and 13·8 per cent., respectively, and under opium over half a lakh or 5·3 per cent. The incidence of taxation per proof gallon of country spirit under the contract distillery system was Rs. 3·2 as in the previous year, and the average annual fee for each outstill was Rs. 2,862 against Rs. 2,410 in the preceding year. The incidence of excise revenue was 4 annas 7 pies per head of the population against 4 annas 2 pies in the preceding year.

Country Spirit.

636. The total revenue under the contract supply system amounted to Rs. 34,16,414 as against Rs. 29,98,487 in the previous year. The revenue from outstills amounted to Rs. 16,99,930 as against Rs. 15,44,734 in 1910-11. The total quantity of duty-paid country spirit consumed in the contract areas in the year under review showed an increase of 144,581 gallons L. P. There was a heavy increase aggregating 87,620 gallons L. P. in the districts of the Patna and Tirhut Divisions in which the contract distillery system had been introduced in the preceding year. In that year consumption greatly declined owing to prejudice on the part of the people against the new liquor. The people are now getting used to the change, and their improved agricultural condition operated during the year towards bringing the consumption back to normal. The number of licenses for the sale of country spirit (contract and outstill) was 2,085 as against 2,128 in 1910-11.

Minimum Prices.

637. The introduction of spirit of the strength of 70° U. P., with a minimum price of 3 annas a bottle to meet the demand for a weak liquor in the district of Sambalpur, was not successful and was discontinued. Minimum prices of 1½ annas, 3 annas, 6 annas, and 9 annas per bottle had also been fixed towards the close of the preceding year for liquor of the strengths of 80° U. P., 70° U. P., 50° U. P., and 30° U. P., respectively, sold from the Chapra town shops, as these shops had been found to be encouraging consumption by underselling each other. These prices, however, proved too low to be effective in themselves and had to be supplemented by an increase of license fees in the case of the smaller shops.

Tari.

638. In Patna and Darbhanga, where it was noticed last year that further reductions were possible, reductions have been made, but the revenue is still rising. The question of abolishing the present system of issuing season *tari* licenses in the district of the Santal Parganas, which involves loss to the Excise revenue, was considered during the year, but in view of the difficulties in dealing with the Paharias and of obtaining reliable information as to the number of trees tapped and the quantity of *tari* sold, the matter has been allowed to drop for the present. The remittance of *tari* fees by money order has become general in the Bihar districts, but it is reported that constant pressure has still to be brought to bear on the Pasis in some districts to ensure punctual payment.

Pachwai.

639. The total revenue derived from license fees for the retail sale and home brewing of *pachwai* increased during the year from Rs. 1,16,146 to Rs. 1,27,418 or by Rs. 11,272. The bulk of the revenue was obtained as usual from the districts of the Santal Parganas, Manbhum and Singhbhum.

Foreign Liquors.

640. The revenue on account of fees for the vend of foreign liquor amounted during the year to Rs. 28,020 as against Rs. 29,948 in the preceding year.

The consumption appears to be confined to Europeans and well-to-do Indians. The revenue from licenses for the retail sale and possession of denatured spirit was very small, *viz.*, Rs. 220 only.

641. There was a net increase of 121 maunds in the quantity of *ganja* consumed in the Province during the year, attributable generally to the improved condition of consumers on account of continued agricultural prosperity, and also, to a certain extent, to the fact that the year 1911-12 was considered by Hindus in Bihar to be specially favourable for marriages. There does not appear to be sufficient justification for the apprehension entertained last year that the introduction of the contract distillery system in the Patna and Tirhut Divisions had had the effect of driving some people to take *ganja* instead of contract spirits. The steady increase in the consumption of *ganja* appears to be due to increased agricultural prosperity, and to the cheap selling price of small quantities of the drug, which enables the labouring classes to purchase a couple of pice worth of *ganja*, which has a far more stimulating and soothing effect than a like quantity of liquor. The increased popularity of contract liquor is in itself proof of the fact that *ganja* consumption has been unaffected by the new system. In the district of Sambalpur, where Rajshahi *ganja* has been introduced exclusively since September 1910, there was an increase of about 13 maunds in the consumption of the drug during the year. Hitherto, illicit *deshi* or indigenous *ganja* has been competing with the Khandwa *ganja*. The introduction of the superior Rajshahi *ganja* has placed an effective check on the smuggling of the illicit drug, and the increase noticed represents merely the quantity of *deshi ganja* replaced. *Ganja.*

The limit of retail sale of *ganja* (which is also the limit of private possession) was reduced from 20 to 5 tolas with effect from the 1st April 1911.

642. The consumption of *bhang* rose during the year by 37½ maunds. This increase seems to have been the natural reaction from the heavy decline in consumption in 1909-1910 consequent on the enhancement of duty, which was made up only partially by the increase of 1910-1911. *Sidhi* or *Bhang.*

643. The number of licenses for the sale of *majum* being very small, and the revenue from license fees trifling, the issue of these licenses has been discontinued from the current year. Where a demand exists, it will be met by the issue of a *bhang* license. **Majum.**

644. The total quantity of opium consumed in the Province during the year under report was 909 maunds 19 seers as compared with 881 maunds 31 seers in the preceding year, showing an increase of 27 maunds 28 seers. Several cases of smuggling of duty-paid opium were detected in the Bihar districts during the year. Evidently the low price of opium in these districts attracted the smugglers, and there is no doubt that the local shop-keepers were in collusion with them. Orders have recently been received from the Government of India, directing a thorough examination of the existing treasury prices of opium in this Province with a view to their enhancement, where necessary. The case of the Bihar districts will be specially considered in this connection. The habit of opium-smoking is reported to be more or less prevalent in every district of the Province, although there is no reason to suppose that it is spreading. During the year measures were recommended by the Government of Bengal to the Government of India with a view to checking this habit. Orders on the subject have recently been received. **Opium.**

With effect from the current year, a large reduction in the number of opium shops has been made in the Province, and the hours of retail sale of opium have been restricted so that such sales are permitted only between sunrise and sunset. Under the Notification of the Government of India, No. 720-79, dated the 4th February 1911, the importation of opium preparations from outside British India by means of the post has been prohibited with effect from the 1st June 1911, and their importation by other means has been allowed in the case of certain authorised importers only, an exception being made in the case of certain medicinal preparations of opium which may be imported by all persons otherwise than through the post.

Cocaine, novocaine, etc.

645. In spite of efforts to stamp out the habit of using cocaine as an intoxicant, the evil is reported to be on the increase. The importation of cocaine from Europe by means of the post is prohibited, and its importation by other means is allowed to certain authorised importers only. The sale of cocaine to private persons otherwise than on the prescription of a qualified medical practitioner, is prohibited. Licenses for sale are issued only to duly approved chemists and druggists. It is probable in these circumstances that extensive smuggling from outside the Province is taking place, and several cases are reported in which the cocaine seized appears to have been smuggled from Calcutta. It will be considered what steps can be taken to prevent this. The sentences inflicted for these offences still appear to err on the side of leniency. No license for the sale of novocaine, eucaine, beta eucaine, or beta eucaine lactate was issued during the year.

Excise offences.

646. A striking decrease is observed in the numbers of persons convicted for illicit distillation in the Santal Parganas and Manbhum, which fell during the year from 415 and 248 to 126 and 80, respectively. The energetic preventive work done and the deterrent sentences passed in the previous year, and a partial failure of the *mahua* crop and consequent paucity of *mahua* in Santal homes, are probably the chief causes for the decrease in the former district, and the reduction in the maximum retail price of liquor of the strength (50° U. P.) most popular among the Santals is also assigned as a further reason, while the absence on leave of the permanent Special Excise Deputy Collector, and the frequent changes in the Deputy Collectors acting in his place, are said to have contributed to the results in Manbhum.

STAMPS.

[Annual Stamp Statistics for the year 1911-12. Statistics of British India, Part IV(*b*)—Finance and Revenue].

Revenue.

647. The revenue collected under the Stamps and Court-fees Acts amounted to Rs. 61,22,999 against Rs. 59,26,319 * in the preceding year, showing an increase of 3·3 per cent. The increase occurred partly under "Judicial" and partly under "Non-Judicial" stamps.

*Exclusive of Rs. 4,70,000 on account of sale-proceeds of unified stamps relating to the Province of old Bengal including Bihar and Orissa.

Judicial Stamps.

648. The sale-proceeds of Court-fee stamps (excluding stamps for copies) rose from Rs. 43,80,021 to Rs. 45,18,474 or by 3·2 per cent. The increase is mainly attributed to the institution of a larger number of rent suits and to the extension of survey and settlement operations.

Non-Judicial Stamps.

649. There was a net increase of Rs. 46,851 in the receipts from the sale of non-judicial stamps. This increase was shared by all classes of stamps except notarial stamps and forms for cheques or receipts. The revenue derived from the sale of impressed stamps amounted to Rs. 11,21,852 against Rs. 10,77,043 in the preceding year. In Orissa the increase is partly accounted for by the fact that the year was a favourable one for marriages; damages to crops by flood and higher prices in consequence, also, led to increased registration. In the Patna Division the increase is attributed partly to the execution of documents by the tenants and landlords for settlement of their differences regarding rates of rent and nature of holdings which had arisen in the settlement proceedings, and partly to the execution of a large number of sale-deeds in satisfaction of previous debts contracted in times of hardship.

Sale of stamps.

650. The total number of vendors engaged in the sale of judicial and non-judicial stamps during the year was Rs. 1,267 against 1,275 in the preceding year. The discount allowed during the year increased from Rs. 88,630 to Rs. 92,873 or by Rs. 4,243, in consequence of increased sales.

Deficient duty.

651. The total number of cases in which deficit duty and penalty were levied by the Civil Courts during the year fell from 1,028 to 1,023, but there was an increase of Rs. 477 in the duty and penalty realised in comparison with the realisations of the preceding year. There was an increase of 35 in the number of cases decided, and of Rs. 950 in the duty and penalty realised by Revenue Officers for the same period of the year.

652. The number of cases instituted for the infringement of the provisions of the Stamp Act was 31, in which 33 persons were brought to trial, as compared with 52 cases and 66 persons in the preceding year. The fines imposed, including composition money, amounted to Rs. 180. The amount distributed in rewards was Rs. 90 against Rs. 165 disbursed in the preceding year. The number of persons convicted was 24, and the average fine imposed was Rs. 7-8. **Prosecutions under the Stamp Act.**

653. In 77·3 per cent. of the cases of valuation of estates for the issue of probates or letters of administration reported during the year enquiries were made. The corresponding percentage of the previous year was 81·06. The proportion borne by the deficit court-fees realised to the amount originally paid was 8·5 per cent as compared with 49·5 per cent. in the preceding year. **Working of section 19H of the Court-Fees Act.**

INCOME-TAX.

[Annual Income-Tax Statistics for the year 1911-12. Statistics of British India, Part IV(*b*)—Finance and Revenue.]

654. The receipts, charges and net revenue of the year were Rs. 11,87,419, Rs. 41,087 and Rs. 11,46,332, respectively. The net revenue showed an increase of 6·1 per cent. as compared with the year 1910-11. **Financial results.**

655. The total collections on account of tax during the year showed an increase of Rs. 70,825 or 6·6 per cent., in comparison with the previous year. The increase, which was shared by all but three districts, was specially marked in Monghyr and Bhagalpur. In the former district the increase was due to efficient revision of assessments and in the latter it resulted from discovery of new assessees and the enforcement of more regular payments. **Collections.**

656. The final number of assessees for 1911-12 was 16,887 and the final demand Rs. 10,41,398, showing an increase of 3·8 per cent. and 5·5 per cent. respectively, over the figures of the preceding year. The increase was due to the reasons explained in the last preceding paragraph. The opening of the Tata Iron and Steel Works in the district of Singhbhum also contributed to the increase. The total number of assessees in the lowest class of Part IV (that is, those assessed on an income of Rs. 1,000 but less than Rs. 1,250) was 5,521 against 5,369 of the preceding year, showing an increase of 152 or 2·8 per cent. Of the entire final demand on account of the tax, 96·2 per cent. was collected during the year against 95·3 per cent. in the year 1910-11. **Assessment.**

FOREST REVENUE.

[*See* Chapter IV of this Report.]

PROVINCIAL FINANCE.

657. The following statement shows the actual receipts and charges on account of Provincial services for 1911-12 as compared with those of 1910-11. **Receipts and Expenditure.**

(*Figures are in thousands of rupees.*)

Receipts.	Actuals, 1911-11.	Actuals. 1910-12.	Expenditure.	Actuals, 1910-11.	Actuals, 1911-12.
Principal Heads of Revenue.	Rs.	Rs.	*Direct demand on the Revenues.*	Rs.	Rs.
I.—Land Revenue ...	8,619	8,519	1. Refunds and Drawbacks ...	49	51
IV.—Stamps	2,994	3,091	2. Assignments and compensations.	44	53
V.—Excise	4,472	7,411	3. Land Revenue	2,383	2,461
VI.—Provincial Rates ...	2,617	2,631	6. Stamps	89	92
VIII.—Assessed Taxes ...	559	595	7. Excise	237	365
IX.—Forests	186	407	8. Provincial Rates	25	35
X.—Registration ...	508	531	10. Assessed taxes	19	21
			11. Forests	137	301
			12. Registration	303	3·1
Total ...	19,955	23,185	Total ...	3,286	3,690
XII.—Interest	233	345	13. Interest	211	132

Receipts.	Actuals, 1910-11.	Actuals, 1911-12.	Expenditure.	Actuals, 1910-11.	Actuals, 1911-12.
Receipts by Civil Department.			*Salaries and Expenses of Civil Department.*		
			18. General Administration ...	363	455
XVI.—Law and Justice——			19. Law and Justice——		
Courts of Law ...	264	253	Courts of Law	2,863	3,193
Jails ...	478	438	Jails	1,033	1,004
XVII.—Police	53	46	20. Police	3,607	3,830
XIX.—Education ...	188	197	21. Ports and Pilotage ...	...	1
XX.—Medical	11	9	22. Education	2,062	2,229
XXI.—Scientific and other Minor Departments.	24	25	24. Medical	510	570
			25. Political	42	50
			26. Scientific and other Minor Departments.	153	180
Total ...	1,018	968	Total ...	10633	11512
Miscellaneous.			*Miscellaneous.*		
XXII.—Receipts in aid of Superannuation.	36	29	29. Superannuation, etc. ...	741	761
XXIII.—Stationery and Printing.	17	19	30. Stationery and Printing ...	102	86
XXV.—Miscellaneous ...	300	368	32. Miscellaneous	60	60
Total ...	353	416	Total ...	903	907
Irrigation.			*Famine Relief and Insurance.*		
XXIX.—Major works (Direct receipts).	2,301	1,140	33. Famine Relief	...	...
			Reduction or avoidance of debt	...	...
XXX.—Minor works and Navigation—			40. Subsidized Companies		
			Irrigation.		
By Civil Department.	51	28	42. Major Works—		
By Public Works Department.	33	12	Working expenses ...	1,190	563
			Interest on debt	1,749	875
Total ...	2,385	1,180	Total ...	2,939	1,438
Buildings and Roads.			43. Minor works and Navigation—		
			By Civil Department ...	5	4
XXXI.—Civil works—			By Public Works Department	393	193
By Civil Department ...	114	121	Total ...	398	197
By Public Works Department.	88	76	*Buildings and Roads.*		
Total ...	202	197	45. Civil Works—		
			By Public Works Department	1,541	1,884
			By Civil Department ...	865	1,167
Grand Total ...	24,196	26,291	Total ...	2,406	3,051
			Grand Total ...	20,776	20,927

Variations.

658. The variations in the above table may be explained as follows:—*Land Revenue.*—The decrease of 1 lakh in receipts as compared with 1910-11 was chiefly due to smallar collections from Government estates in the districts of (1) Patna, (2) Shahabad and (3) Hazaribagh. Collections in Shahabad were retarded owing to disputes with tenants and in Patna owing to delay in revision of the jamabandi in Barh subdivision. The increase in expenditure was due to revision of ministerial establishments and to payment of the Durbar bonus; *Excise*—The increase both in revenue and expenditure is mainly due to the fact that the Imperial and Provincial shares under this head have been fixed at $\frac{1}{4}$th and $\frac{3}{4}$ths, respectively, from 1911-12; *Forests*—The increase in revenue and expenditure is due to this head having been made wholly Provincial from 1911-12; *Law and Justice*—The increase

in expenditure was due to the payment of arrears of salaries for 3 years ending 1911-12 on the reorganization of ministerial establishment in Civil and Criminal Courts and to the payment of the Durbar bonus; *Police*—The actuals in 1911-12 include the amount paid on account of the Durbar bonus. Excluding this item, the increase over 1910-11 mainly occurred under "District Police" owing to the introduction of Police reforms; *Education.—Receipts*—The increase of Rs. 9,000 over the actuals of 1910-11 was contributed chiefly by Colleges owing to increase of pupils and by special receipts of a miscellaneous character; *Charges*—The increase over 1910-11 is due to the payment of the Durbar bonus. A portion of the increase is also recurring and was due to the augmentation of the Inspecting staff, and to the strengthening of the teaching staff in Arts Colleges and Secondary schools; *Irrigation Major Works—Direct receipts*—From the Provincial Revenue and Expenditure list the decrease is Rs. 11,61,000, but it is not actually so, as a moiety of the receipts, *viz.*, Rs. 11,40,000 has been credited under the Imperial head, owing to the head XXIX having been divided half and half between Imperial and Provincial from 1911-12. The actual decrease therefore is Rs. 21,000, which can be explained as due to less irrigation in 1911-12 in the "Sone Canals," owing to increased rainfall and therefore realisation of less water-rates. The decrease was counterbalanced to some extent by increased receipts in 1911-12 on the Tribeni Canals for water-rates, it being the first year of Revenue collection on that canal; *Minor Works and Navigation*—Under this head also for the same reasons the actual decrease is Rs. 10,000 (Rs. 12,000 under Provincial and Rs. 11,000 under Imperial=Rs. 23,000 during 1911-12, receipts for 1910-11 being Rs. 33,000, all Provincial); *Major Works.—Working Expenses*—The decrease is due to this head having been divided half and half between Imperial and Provincial; *Minor Works and Navigation*—Against actual expenditure of Rs. 3,93,000 in 1910-11 the total expenditure is Rs. 3,86,000. The decrease is Rs. 7,000, which may be explained as due to less expenditure under "Works, Orissa Canals," "Agricultural works" and "Establishment"; *Civil Works—In charge of Public Works Officers*—The excess of Rs. 3,43,000 during 1911-12 over expenditure of 1910-11 is due to the expenditure of Rs. 1,88,000 on the construction of the Monghyr jail building; Rs. 1,50,000 on the erection of buildings at Ranchi, the temporary headquarters of the new province of Bihar and Orissa.

LOCAL FINANCE.

[Report on Local Funds in Bihar and Orissa for the year 1911-12.]

Balances.

659. The following table shows the income and expenditure and the opening and the closing balances of the different Local Funds in the Province for the year 1911-12.

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payments.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
District Funds	13,17,766	48,58,852	61,76,618	48,70,279	13,06,369
District Road Funds	38,971	2,17,965	2,56,936	1,87,779	69,157
Cantonment Fund.—					
Dinapore	2,185	40,956	43,141	35,899	7,242
Cantonment Hospital Fund.—					
Dinapore	1	4,001	4,002	4,000	2
Town and Bazar Fund.—					
Kolhan Market (Singhbhum) ...	4,465	3,246	7,711	3,270	4,441
Police Funds.—					
Village Chaukidari	97,339	4,02,359	4,99,698	4,07,239	92,459
Road Patrol	11,570	32,679	44,249	33,582	10,667
District Chaukidari Reward ...	48,438	30,429	78,867	28,033	50,834
Total ...	1,57,347	4,65,467	6,22,814	4,68,854	1,53,960

Name of Fund.	Opening balance.	Receipts.	Total.	Payment.	Closing balance.
	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.	Rs.
Marine Fund.—					
Orissa Ports	1,768	14,649	16,417	16,417	...
Education Fund.—					
Jogiara Estate, Muzaffarpur ...	2	2,313	2,315	1,375	940
Medical and Charitable Funds.—					
Pilgrims' Lodging House ...	90,554	66,754	1,57,308	81,147	76,161
Cuttack Annachatra	3,569	15,853	19,422	17,381	2,041
Leper Asylum	129	460	589	332	257
Total ...	94,252	82,067	1,77,319	98,860	78,459
Public Works Fund.—					
Khondmal Road	17	6,809	6,826	5,678	1,148
Grand Total ...	16,16,774	56,97,325	73,14,099	56,92,411	16,21,688

The payments of the District Funds exceeded receipts by Rs. 11,427. The closing balance, therefore, which was over 13 lakhs, differed by a very small percentage only from the opening balance. A contribution of Rs. 1,363-8-6 was sanctioned by the Government of Bengal to keep the Orissa Port Fund solvent and save it from closing the year with a deficit. The figures for the Mohsin Education Fund have not been shown as it has not been found possible to show separately the transactions affecting the districts now comprised in the province of Bihar and Orissa.

ROAD AND PUBLIC WORKS CESSES.

[Land Revenue Administration Report for 1911-12.]

Rate at which levied.

660. As in the previous year, both cesses were levied at the full rate of one anna in each rupee of the annual value of lands or annual net profits of mines and other immovable properties.

Demand and realisations.

661. The current land revenue of the nineteen districts in which the Cess Act is in force was Rs. 1,46,55,233 and the valuation and gross rental on which the cesses were assessed amounted to Rs. 8,77,15,411. The total cess demand (current and arrear) was Rs. 59,58,750 and the total collections amounted to Rs. 49,60,756. As compared with the previous year the current demand increased by Rs. 43,210; the increase was chiefly due to revaluations of portions of the districts of Monghyr and Bhagalpur. There was, however, a decrease in the actual collections by Rs. 1,43,741 owing chiefly to the prevalence of plague in Gaya, the introduction of the system of amalgamated land revenue and cess accounts, and large payments made in Darbhanga after the close of the year. The remissions amounted to Rs. 21,442 which were due mainly to the revision of the assessment in Government estates and to the cancellation of double assessments of rent-free lands in Gaya, to reduction of the assessments on certain estates with retrospective effect in the Santal Parganas, to diluvion of lands by the river Kosi and correction of demands and commutation of rents in certain estates in Bhagalpur and to the remission of cesses on markets and estates lying within the limits of the Municipality of Muzaffarpur.

662. The number of certificates filed for the realization of cess arrears was 48,073 as against 50,561 in the previous year. The objections against certificates filed and disposed of were 3,907 and 3,844 as compared with 3,728 and 3,668, respectively, in the previous year. In 499 cases certificates were cancelled principally on account of the accrual of the arrears after the purchase of estates by Government, and mistakes in the land registration registers. The number of cases in which reductions were made in the certified demand was 176 against 243 in the preceding year. Notices for the sale of the defaulters' movable and immovable properties induced payment in 24,638 and 6,842 cases, respectively, while in 913 cases resort was had to actual sales before the demands were satisfied. In 447 of these cases the sales were set aside under Sections 20 and 21 of the Certificate Act. **Working of the certificate procedure.**

663. During the year valuations or revaluations were in progress in 10 out of the 19 districts to which the Act is applicable. A partial revaluation of the southern portion of the district of Monghyr resulted in an increase of Rs. 6,637 in the cess demand. **Valuations and revaluations.**

MUNICIPAL REVENUE.

[*See* Chapter III of this Report "Municipalities."]

CHAPTER VI.—VITAL STATISTICS AND MEDICAL SERVICE.

Vital Statistics.

[Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for the year 1911. Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, Population and Public Health.]

Climatic conditions.

664. During the months of January and February the rainfall was below the average, but in March and April it was general over the whole Province. The monsoon broke on the 11th June, with heavy rains. The depression soon disappeared only to form again a few days later, heavy falls of rain being the result. In July and August the rainfall was most erratic, and, although it again became general in September and October, the monsoon rainfall was deficient everywhere except in Bihar, the deficiency this year again being most marked in Chota Nagpur.

Births and deaths.

665. The number of births registered during 1911-12 was 14,70,317 as compared with 13,70,640 in the previous year. This is attributed to a decrease in the general price of food-grains. The number of deaths increased from 11,82,160 to 12,04,402, the cause being a rise in the mortality from plague and fever. Patna and Tirhut Divisions show the highest birth and death-rates. The exceptionally high death-rate in Patna was due to the prevalence of plague, the death-rate from which was 12·46 per mille. The verification of the registration of vital statistics was carried on by the Inspector and Sub-Inspectors of Vaccination on a large scale and it appeared from their report that a large percentage of births and deaths escaped registration. The percentage of omission to register these events, which is ascertained by verifying the information on these points obtained on tours of inspection with the thana registers, was high in Shahabad and Purnea and amounted to 3·97 and 2·36 in the case of births and 4·35 and 3·29 in the case of deaths. The vital statistics, as at present recorded, are not sufficiently accurate to admit of any wide generalization being made. The question of the improvement of statistics in compulsory areas is at present under the consideration of Government.

Cholera.

666. There was a satisfactory fall in the mortality from this cause during 1911. The number of deaths was 88,583 as compared with 1,18,246 during the previous year. The scourge was most severe in Gaya, Muzaffarpur, and Purnea districts.

Fever.

667. The total mortality from fever during 1911 was 7,44,090 against 7,37,707 in the previous year. Shahabad continued to maintain its bad reputation and headed the list with a mortality of 30·21 per mille, Purnea coming next with a ratio of 29·13 and Gaya occupying third place with a ratio of 28·47. The mortality was also high in the districts of Bhagalpur, Palamau and Hazaribagh, all of which had a ratio of over 25 per mille. The gratuitous distribution of quinine by itinerant Sub-Assistant Surgeons was continued during the fever season of 1911.

Dysentery and diarrhoea.

668. The mortality under this head fell from 33,504 in 1910 to 30,922 in 1911. The incidence of the disease was as usual highest in Orissa where it amounted to 2·74 per mille against 4·18 and 2·82 in the two preceding years, and lowest in Bihar where it was ·54.

Respiratory diseases.

669. Casualties recorded under this head amounted to 6,717 in 1911 against 6,757 in the preceding year.

Injury.

670. The increase in the total number of casualties under this head from 17,376 in 1910 to 18,298 in 1911 was due to the larger number of deaths from snake-bite and those killed by wild animals, which numbered 7,333 in 1911 against 6,284 in 1910. The districts of Darbhanga and Muzaffarpur showed the greatest number of deaths from snake-bite, Saran and Champaran coming next.

671. The expenditure by municipalities on conservancy drainage and water-supply was Rs. 7,85,510 in 1911-12 as compared with Rs. 7,67,280 in 1910-11. The experiment of employing peripatetic gangs of sweepers for cleansing villages and rural towns was tried in the Patna, Gaya and other districts. It is interesting to note that since the introduction of a filtered water-supply in the towns of Arrah and Bhagalpur and of drainage in the town of Puri, there has been a considerable fall in the death-rate of these towns, while the two towns, Patna and Muzaffarpur, in which the death-rate increased since the introduction of drainage, suffered severely from plague. The introduction of filtered water checks the incidence of cholera and other water-borne diseases, but unless accompanied by the introduction of an efficient drainage scheme, leads to the stagnation of a large volume of waste water and a corresponding rise in the incidence of fever. **Sanitary improvements.**

PLAGUE.

672. There was a very marked increase in the mortality from plague during 1911, the total number of deaths recorded being 73,829 against 45,209 in the previous year. The intensity of the disease was chiefly confined to Bihar, where Patna returned a death-rate of 12·46 per mille, Saran 8·76 and Shahabad 6·89. As usual, the towns suffered more than the rural areas, Revelganj being the worst sufferer, losing 42·59 per mille. The period of greatest prevalence was from January to April, the climax being reached in the month of March when 24,191 deaths were reported. Only six districts were entirely free from the disease, while in Sambalpur and Hazaribagh there were only one and two deaths, respectively. Evacuation of infected houses continued to be the most popular of all the measures for the suppression of plague, and proved very useful wherever it was adopted in time. Disinfection of infected houses by the sun's rays and by the use of kerosine oil was also practised. In Gaya town, desiccation was resorted to. In Darbhanga, the eradication of rats was stimulated by the payment of rewards to rat-catchers. Inoculation was not carried on to the extent to which it should be done; only 1,529 operations were performed during 1911, of which 934 were performed in Patna, 432 in Gaya and 163 in Monghyr. No attacks of, or deaths from, plague were reported amongst the inoculated. **Plague.**

INLAND EMIGRATION.

[Reports on Inland Emigration under the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901 (VI of 1901), for the year ending the 30th June 1912, submitted by the Superintendents of Emigration in Bihar and Orissa.]

673. During the year under report certain important administrative changes were introduced in connection with the working of the Assam Labour and Emigration Act, 1901. As a measure of decentralization, all officers in charge of districts were appointed to be Superintendents of Emigration for their districts. The power to issue licenses under the Act to contractors and others, which District Officers as Superintendents of Emigration were thus empowered to exercise, is calculated to make for efficiency, as, from their local knowledge, they are in a better position than the Protector of Emigrants, Calcutta, to judge of the suitability or otherwise of the applicants. Another administrative measure of considerable importance was the declaration that Cuttack should be the place where depôts for the reception of contractors' labourers recruited in Orissa should be established and where the labour contracts of such emigrants should be executed. Under the practice previously in force labourers had to be sent to Calcutta for these purposes. The Inland Emigration Manual was revised and it now embodies provisions which give effect to some of the recommendations of the Assam Labour Enquiry Committee of 1906, particularly those regarding the licensing of contractors and recruiters. The rules have also been recast so as to afford the officers who have to administer them a more convenient guide in the performance of their duties. **Administrative measures.**

674. The number of emigrants of all classes recruited during the year was 20,972 as compared with 12,941 in the preceding year. Of this number, 1,149 were recruited by licensed contractors and 19,823 by garden sardars of all classes as against 947 and 11,994, respectively, in the year 1910-11. The **Number of emigrants.**

number of emigrants from Native States rose from 679 in 1910-11 to 1,246 in 1911-12. The increase is noticeable especially in view of the fact that the number of women recruited from Native States is much greater than the number of men. This heavy excess of females over males, for which the district of Ranchi is primarily responsible, is engaging the special attention of Government. Nine hundred and ninety-four emigrants were registered under Chapter IV as against 838 in the preceding year. Forty-three emigrants as against 70 in the previous year, were recruited by garden *sardars* holding special permits under section 90 of the Act, while 18,786 unindentured emigrants were engaged by garden *sardars* working under the control of approved Associations as against 11,086 in the year 1910-11. There was a falling off in emigration from the districts of Gaya, Shahabad and Hazaribagh owing to better crops and the consequent increase in the local demand for labour and to the progress of survey and settlement operations in the district of Hazaribagh. The increase in the number of emigrants in the other districts is due chiefly to the fact that a larger number of *sardars* than in the previous year were sent down by the Companies from Assam to engage labourers for the gardens. It is evidence of the keen competition that exists in the recruitment of labour for Assam that over 7,000 *sardars* sent down to the districts of the Chota Nagpur Division succeeded in recruiting only 10,000 persons, including dependants. There was some increase in the number of emigrants recruited under Chapter III of the Act in the districts of Cuttack, Balasore, Puri, Ranchi and Manbhum.

Number of recruiting agents.

675. The number of licenses issued to contractors and recruiters rose from 5 and 101, in 1910-11, to 8 and 145, respectively, in 1911-12. The total number of garden sardars employed in this Province was 9,377 or 2,276 more than in the year 1910-11. Of these, 894 worked under the ordinary procedure of Chapter IV, 51 held special permits under section 90, and the remaining 8,432 worked under the control of approved Associations, the corresponding figures for the previous year being 1,058, 58 and 5,985, respectively. The increase in the number of sardars accredited to local agents of the Associations is remarkable and the figures tend to show that the contractor's system is falling into disfavour and that employers are gradually realising that their interests are best served by a free system of labour. The licenses of two contractors, eleven recruiters and two garden sardars were cancelled for irregularities and misconduct. As in the previous year, the work of the local agents of the approved Associations is reported to have been generally satisfactory.

Criminal cases.

676. The number of criminal cases in connection with recruitment rose from 64 in the previous year to 102, and the number of persons convicted was 49 as against 39 in 1910-11. There was a marked increase in the number of cases of illegal recruitment instituted in the district of Manbhum during the year. This is attributed to the vigilant efforts made to detect illegal recruitment. In the district of the Santal Parganas the large number of prosecutions instituted in the previous years and the measures taken to prevent unregistered emigration reduced the number of cases of illegal recruitment from 19 to 6.

Condition of depôts and rest-houses.

677. The reports show that the depôts, places of accommodation and rest-houses for emigrants were regularly inspected and maintained in good sanitary condition.

Inland labour transport fund.

678. The receipts and charges in connection with the transport of labour to Assam during the year under review were Rs. 3,563-11-0 and Rs. 2,577-6-6, respectively.

MEDICAL INSTITUTIONS.

[Annual Returns of the Hospitals and Dispensaries in Bengal for the year 1911, with notes. Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, Population and Public Health.]

Medical service.

679. The pay and prospects of the Civil Assistant Surgeons were improved by the introduction, with effect from the 1st April 1912, of a time-scale of pay rising from Rs. 100 a month to Rs. 300 by annual increments of Rs. 10 with the provision of a number of posts ordinarily limited to one-tenth of the cadre, carrying pay of Rs. 325 and Rs. 350 a month. The changes did not affect the Civil Surgeoncies that were made available to this class of officers in 1898.

680. At the opening of the year 1911-12, there were, in the several districts comprising this Province, 327 dispensaries of all classes. Of these, State, local fund and private-aided institutions accounted for 259; and the remainder were private non-aided and railway dispensaries. There were 3 new dispensaries opened during the year in the district of Balasore and one each in the district of Bhagalpur, Manbhum and Singhbhum. Thus at the close of the year there were 333 working dispensaries of all classes. In addition to these, Champaran and Angul each had an itinerant dispensary. **Number of dispensaries.**

681. The total number of patients treated in the hospitals and dispensaries under Government supervision was 20,48,628 of which 29,654 were in-patients and 20,18,974 out-patients. **Number of patients treated.**

682. Cholera and small-pox were less prevalent during the year. The number of in-door patients suffering from tubercular diseases was 398 of whom 64 died. Patients suffering from malaria numbered 3,114 of whom 154 died. The districts of Palamau and Purnea suffered most from this disease. **Diseases treated.**

683. The total income of the dispensaries under Government supervision from all sources including the opening balance was Rs. 8,31,947. Contribution made by Government amounted to Rs. 1,16,823 and by local bodies Rs. 3,53,991. Private subscriptions in aid of the dispensaries amounted to Rs. 1,38,915. The total expenditure incurred by these dispensaries was Rs. 5,94,379. **Income and expenditure.**

684. In 1911, 2,313 lepers were treated in the asylums of the Province as compared with 1,101, during the year 1910. The cost of maintenance rose from Rs. 61,769 in the previous year to Rs. 74,532 in the year under report. **Leper Asylums.**

LUNATIC ASYLUMS.

[Triennial Report on the Lunatic Asylums in Bengal for the years 1909, 1910, and 1911. Statistics of British India, Part V—Area, Population and Public health.]

685. There were 232 lunatics confined in the Patna Asylum, the only Lunatic Asylum in this Province, at the end of the year 1911 as against 231 in 1910; 36·63 and 37·22 per cent., respectively, of these figures represent the criminal population of the asylum. During the year 39 lunatics were discharged as against 33 in the previous year. Twenty-one lunatics died including one case of suicide by hanging. The total daily average strength during 1911 was 230·18 as against 231·44 in the previous year. The maximum number confined in any one night was 240 as against 238 in the year 1910. The accommodation available was for 262 lunatics only. There was a slight overcrowding in the criminal ward of the asylum and this was relieved by the transfer of 6 lunatics to the Berhampur Asylum in Bengal. **Population, admission and discharge,**

686. There was a slight increase in the total number of admissions to hospitals. The number admitted was 96 as against 84 in 1910, the daily average number of patients during 1910 and 1911 being 7·57 and 8·75, respectively. The percentage of deaths to daily average strength was 9·12 as against 7·35 in 1910. There was one case of death from *kala-azar*. There were no cases of small-pox or cholera during the year under report. Five cases of tubercular phthisis were treated in 1911 against one in 1910 and no special reasons have been offered for this increase. Cases of pneumonia were less by 5 in 1911. The total mortality as given above was 21 against 17 in the previous year. Excluding the case of suicide, the rate of mortality is 8·68 per cent. which compares favourably with the figures of the other Provinces. **Sickness and mortality.**

687. The total expenditure on the up-keep of the asylum was Rs. 24,814, as against Rs. 27,296 in the preceding year. The cost of superintendence was Rs. 4,498 as against Rs. 4,500 in the year 1910. The establishment charges rose from Rs. 4,330 in 1910 to Rs. 4,630 in the year under report. The diet cost fell from Rs. 12,626 in 1910 to Rs. 9,465 in 1911, owing chiefly to the cheaper rates paid for food-stuffs. The total charge for bazar and European medicines was Rs. 300 as against Rs. 269 in 1910. The average cost per lunatic was Rs.107-12-10 as compared with Rs. 117-15 in the previous year. The amount realized from paying patients fell from Rs. 143 in 1910 to Rs. 112 in the year under report. There was an increase of Rs. 337-7 in the total net profits from manufactures, which was due chiefly to the lower prices paid for raw materials. **Finance.**

Central Asylums.

688. The scheme for the construction of Central Lunatic Asylum at Ranchi for European and Indian insanes was held in abeyance owing to the territorial redistribution. The question of the provision of increased and better accommodation for lunatics is engaging the attention of Government.

SANITATION.

[Forty-fourth Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for 1911.]

Sanitary works executed in towns and rural areas.

689. The following were the most important sanitary works, each costing Rs. 5,000 or more, which were executed during 1910-11 :—

(1) Construction of drains in the towns of Arrah (Rs. 51,765) and Puri (Rs. 22,338).

(2) Construction of water-works at Monghyr (Rs. 80,525).

(3) Construction of a bridge by private individuals at Ajaibganj in Chapra town (Rs. 12,000).

The Patna system of improving village sanitation by cleansing villages and rural towns several times during a year, was carried out in the districts of Patna, Gaya, Shahabad, Monghyr and Cuttack. In Shahabad a Sanitary Inspector was appointed, who got villages and wells cleansed, and disinfected houses where necessary, while this system was tried by all the Local Boards in Monghyr, the total cost amounting to Rs. 2,176. The Local Boards of Cuttack spent Rs. 1,207 for improving the sanitation of 301 villages. In Manbhum the Jharia Sanitation Committee continued to look after the sanitation of the Jharia and the neighbouring coal-fields with a view to prevent the outbreak of plague and other epidemic disease in the collieries.

Sanitary and medical precautions at fairs and festivals.

690. As usual necessary sanitary and medical precautions were taken in all big fairs and festivals held during the year 1911. The attendance at the Sonepur fair was comparatively small this year, amounting to $1\frac{1}{2}$ or 2 lakhs of people. The usual attention was paid to sanitary arrangements at Puri throughout the year. In spite of these, 3 deaths from cholera amongst the pilgrims and 2 amongst the permanent residents occurred during the Doljatra festival, which lasted for one day only and was attended by about 40,000 people. During the Car festival, which lasted for ten days and when about 80,000 people assembled, there were 58 deaths from cholera, 18 of the victims being pilgrims.

Scheme for strengthening the sanitary service.

691. A scheme for the improvement and strengthening of the sanitary services for the Province is now under the consideration of Government, and details in regard to the appointment of health officers and properly-trained and qualified Sanitary Inspectors in municipalities and other towns and rural areas are now being worked out.

VACCINATION.

[Report of the Sanitary Commissioner, Bengal, for 1911 and Report on Vaccination, Bengal, for 1911-12.]

Small-pox and vaccination.

692. There was a satisfactory fall in the mortality from small-pox during the year. The total number of deaths was 3,382 as compared with 4,488 during the previous year for the same area. The highest rate from this cause was returned by the district of Bhagalpur, *viz.*, ·49 per mille against ·24, Balasore coming next with a ratio of ·34 against ·31 and Purnea occupying third place with a ratio of ·25 against ·49. The incidence of the disease was generally mild in all other districts, Manbhum and Sambalpur escaping its ravages altogether. In towns the highest mortality was recorded in Bhagalpur, where the rate was 4·65. In the Patna division the incidence of the disease was highest during the months of March, April and May; in the Tirhut and Bhagalpur divisions during April, May and June; in the Orissa division during March and April and in the Chota Nagpur division during May. The total number of vaccinations performed during the year was 13,13,617 against 13,14,187 in the previous year.

THE POISONS ACT.

[Report on the working of the Poisons Act, I of 1904, during the year 1911.]

The working of the Poisons Act, I of 1904.

693. During the year "Strychnine" was included in the schedule of poisons coming within the scope of the Act. Measures were taken, as in the previous year, to make the provisions of the Act known to the public throughout the districts. Besides the regular licensees, medical practitioners, *vaidyas* and *hakims* who are not required to take a license under the Act, the only persons who are believed to deal in poisons are *banyas* and grocers. In the District of Gaya the grocers have ceased to sell poisons owing to the vigilance of the police. The number of licenses granted during the year were 79 under section (ii) and 82 under section (iv) of the Act against 75 and 78, respectively, in the previous year. The largest number of licenses were issued in the Tirhut division, being 45, followed by 34 in the Orissa division, 31 in each of the Patna and Bhagalpur divisions and 20 in the Chota Nagpur division. In order to ensure the efficient working of the Act periodical inspections were made sometimes by surprise visit and sometimes by private enquiries resulting in 22 prosecutions of which 13 ended in conviction. The money realised in fines was in most cases distributed amongst the persons instrumental to conviction. Except in the district of Hazaribagh the working of the Act was not satisfactory in the Chota Nagpur division. On the whole, the Act worked well during the year as evinced by the decrease in the number of general prosecutions as well as in the number of cattle-poisoning cases.

CHAPTER VII.—INSTRUCTION.

General System of Public Instruction.

Directing and Inspecting Agency.

694. The Department of Public Instruction is controlled by a Director. There are four Divisional Inspectors of Schools, one of whom inspects European schools in addition to his own duties, 2 Additional Inspectors, 3 Assistant Inspectors, including the Agency Inspector in Orissa, 4 Special Officers for Muhammadan Education, 24 Deputy Inspectors (exclusive of one in Native States), 182 Sub-Inspectors (exclusive of five paid by Native States), 46 Assistant Sub-Inspectors (exclusive of one paid by a Native State) and 259 Guru Instructors (exclusive of nine paid by Native States).

District Officers and District Boards.

695. The responsibilities of District and Local Boards towards education, as described in paragraph 836 of the last Decennial Administration Report, remain practically unchanged. The Deputy Inspectors of Schools have in Bihar and Orissa hitherto, without exception, been appointed members of District Boards. Under the amended Local Self-Government Act, the Education Committees consist partly of members of the District Board and partly of other residents of the district selected by the Board and approved by the Commissioner. The provisions of the Act, however, have not been extended to the districts of Singhbhum, Santal Parganas and Sambalpur where no District Boards exist. The first two districts still possess in name District Committees of Public Instruction, but the functions of the committee have devolved upon the Deputy Commissioners of the Districts. In Sambalpur the District Council fulfils the educational functions of District Boards of Regulation districts.

Divisions of Educational Institutions.

696. The main divisions of educational institutions are Primary, Secondary, Collegiate and Training.

Object of Primary Schools.

697. The main object of Primary Schools is to provide the masses with sufficient knowledge of reading, writing, and arithmetic, to secure them in their dealings with the money-lender and zamindar or the zamindar's underlings. Primary Schools for Indian boys are of two classes, Upper and Lower. The so-called Vernacular Scheme of Education of 1901 has recently been modified by the New Syllabuses which came into operation in 1910 and 1912.

The chief differences between the new syllabuses and the Vernacular system are :—

i. English may be taught colloquially by the direct method for an hour every day to all classes from VII B to V inclusive, of a High School, and in the first four classes of a Middle School, which correspond to Standards III to VI of the Vernacular system.

ii. The time required to pass through the infant stages was reduced from three to two years.

iii. Books containing easy extracts from general literature were substituted for the Science Readers of the Vernacular system.

iv. Teachers' Manuals written by experts were prescribed.

v. Separate books were prescribed for the higher standards in Nature Study, Hygiene, and Geography.

vi. The new syllabus of studies for Standards V and VI has drawn a line of demarcation between Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools, and has prescribed separate courses for them.

Altogether 23,231 Primary Schools (Upper and Lower) for Indian pupils with an attendance of 6,45,252 pupils were returned on the 31st March 1912 against 19,163 schools with 4,32,011 pupils on the 31st March 1902. The system of payments by results of public examinations has been replaced by the stipendiary system (a subsistence allowance payable quarterly, and a deferred

allowance payable at the beginning of the year following that in which it was earned, and regulated by the marks assigned to the school on certain points taken into consideration at the time of inspection). The system is doubtless an improvement on payment by results, but the pay and status of a Primary guru are still in urgent need of improvement.

The Allahabad Conference of 1911 laid down that no trained primary teacher should earn less than Rs. 12 a month. The last five years of the decade under review saw the scheme for Guru Training Schools in full operation, and there were on the 31st March 1912, 123 Guru Training Schools with 1,861 pupils.* The number of Primary Schools maintained and aided from the public funds on 31st March 1912 was 16,802 against 13,518 on 31st March 1902.

Secondary Instruction.

698. Secondary Schools are institutions in which the course of studies leads from the Primary to Collegiate education. Under this head are comprised High, Middle English and Middle Vernacular Schools. The schools maintained by the Government, by District or Municipal Boards and by Native States are classed as schools under public management, aided and unaided schools are schools under private management. Taking in comparison the figures at the end of the last decade, the number of High Schools for Indian pupils under public management was 21 with 6,200 pupils against 20 with 5,877 pupils, 44 High Schools with 9,350 pupils were aided from public funds, against 37 with 6,148 pupils, 2 schools with 550 pupils were maintained by Native States, against 2 schools with 313 pupils. Middle Schools for boys numbered 343 with an attendance of 28,251 pupils against 346 schools with 20,757 pupils. Of these 121 against 113 were under public management, 29 schools with 9,408 pupils were unaided.

Drill has been included in the curriculum of all Government and aided High Schools. Very great improvements have been effected in all classes of High Schools by their being brought under University inspection. Attention has also been paid to the physical and moral environments of the residences set apart for students by the extension of the Calcutta Mess Scheme to the mufassal. This good work has been materially assisted by a large grant from the Government of India for the improvement of College and School hostels.

Grant-in-aid Rules.

699. According to the rules for grants-in-aid to schools for Indian pupils, which were revised in 1905, grants might be given to schools for special classes, and also to assist the building of hostels. It was laid down that, as far as possible, there should be trained teachers; that only those should teach in English, who had passed the examination in English idiom and pronunciation, and that the necessary records should be kept. Information was required as to the race and creed of children attending the schools; the names and social standing of the members of the committee of management, and a statement of the classes each member represents; the qualifications of the teachers; the nature and size of the school house and the nature of its surroundings; the sanitary arrangements and the provision made for keeping the rooms and the compound clean.

Scholarships.

700. The scholarships for which students from the divisions now forming the Province of Bihar and Orissa were eligible in the year 1911-12 may be divided into two kinds:—

(1) Scholarships open to competition among students from all the schools or colleges in Western Bengal and Bihar and Orissa.

(2) Scholarships reserved for students from schools or colleges in Bihar and Orissa.

To the former class belong the following :—

(1) 8 Graduate scholarships.
(2) 7 First-grade Senior scholarships.
(3) 7 „ Junior „
(4) 2 Senior scholarships for women.
(5) 3 Junior „ „
(6) 8 Senior scholarships for Muhammadans.
(7) 6 Junior „

(8) 63 Engineering scholarships.
(9) 19 Sanskrit College scholarships.
(10) 20 Art School scholarships.
(11) 2 Mohsin scholarships of Rs. 14 and Rs. 12.

To the second class belong :—

(1) 10 Second-grade Senior scholarships.
(2) 49 Second and Third grade Junior scholarships.
(3) 2 Senior scholarships for aborigines.
(4) 2 Junior „ „
(5) 2 Junior endowed scholarships for Muhammadan
(6) 1 Senior „ „ „
(7) 138 Middle scholarships.
(8) 140 Upper Primary scholarships.
(9) 550 Lower Primary scholarships.
(10) 6 Engineering scholarships reserved for Oriyas.
(11) 6 Law scholarships „ „
(12) 4 Graduate scholarships two of which were reserved for Biharis and two for Oriyas.

Girls' Schools.

701. The number of schools for Indian girls (secondary and primary) was 1,279 against 582 at the end of the last decade; there were 47,204 girls reading in boys' schools against 13,637. There were 3 High English Schools for girls with 327 pupils, one in Patna, one in Orissa and one in Chota Nagpur. There were 4 Middle English Schools for girls with 420 pupils, and 10 Middle Vernacular with 675 girls. Middle Vernacular Girls' Schools have increased in number and pupils in contrast with the experience of boys' schools.

Calcutta University.

702. Since the passing of the Indian Universities Act in 1904, the sphere of activity of the Calcutta University has been confined to Bengal, Bihar, Orissa, Assam and Burma. The majority of the Fellows, as before the Act, are nominated by the Viceroy as Chancellor, but the main change is that they hold office for only five years. The Senate consists of one hundred Fellows, of whom ten are elected by the Faculties, ten by the Registered Fellows, and the remainder are nominated by the Chancellor. The Faculties consist of Arts, Science, Law, Medicine and Engineering, the last has been added since the passing of the Universities Act.

Affiliation to Foreign Universities.

703. The University of Calcutta is affiliated to the Universities of Oxford, Cambridge, Dublin and Edinburgh. In virtue of this affiliation a student, who satisfies certain specified tests of the Calcutta University, will, on proceeding to any of the abovementioned Universities, be admitted to certain privileges, such as a diminution of the prescribed period of residence, or the exemption from the necessity of passing certain examinations or parts of examinations.

Affiliation and Recognition.

704. Put very briefly, the object of the New Regulations which have been framed under the Universities Act has been to replace the old conception of the college "as a place where students are prepared for examinations" by a wider and fuller conception that of the residential college with a full social life of its own and an obligation to care for the moral and physical as well as the intellectual life of the students. To do this, a college has to "take account whether students are profiting by their lectures, and whether they are being properly prepared for their examinations. It must provide facilities for, and supervise, practical work in science; it must assume responsibility not merely for discipline of the class room but for the whole lives of its students; it must provide a library and a common room; it must organise games; it must inspect lodging houses and messes; it must regulate hostels". To inquire how far this conception of a college was realised, the University of Calcutta appointed two Committees of Inspection, one for mufassal and one for Calcutta Colleges, in 1905-06. These committees made minute inquiries into the condition of the colleges. The High Schools were also brought under inspection by departmental officers acting for the University. The University has been guided by the reports it received of these

inspections in admitting the colleges to affiliation and in placing the High Schools on a list entitling them to prepare candidates for the University Matriculation. A boy who is at a recognised school but who has failed to obtain the necessary certificates cannot present himself as a private candidate. If a school forfeits recognition or fails to obtain it, the pupils of that school cannot present themselves as private candidates. Only *bona fide* teachers or female candidates can enjoy the privileges of private students. The granting or refusal of these privileges of affiliation or recognition is the foundation of the disciplinary powers of the University. During the decade, the number of colleges (7) remained unaltered, but there was a net gain of 675 pupils. In 1901-02 there were 93 High Schools with 20,433 pupils, in 1911-12 there were 96 High Schools with 25,688 pupils.

Moderators and their duties.

705. To secure uniformity of standards of examination the Syndicate appoints 5 Syndics as Moderators, three from the Faculty of Arts and two from the Faculty of Science, before the commencement of the Matriculation Examination or the Intermediate Examination in Arts and Science.

The duties of the Moderators are—

i. To receive from the Head Examiners, or the Examiners in each subject, a report on the examination, to consider these reports and to bring to the notice of the Syndicate any matters deserving attention referred to in them.

ii. To report to the Syndicate the names of the candidates, if any, who have not attained the standard laid down in the Regulations, but who, in the opinion of the Moderators, deserve consideration by reason of the high marks obtained by them in a particular subject or the aggregate.

Encouragement of Post-Graduate Studies.

706. There are five research scholarships of Rs. 100 a month tenable for three years. These are held at the Presidency College by students, who have taken the M. A. or M. Sc. degree of the Calcutta University and wish to carry on research in some branch of arts or science. There are 11 endowed scholarships at the Presidency College—2 of Rs. 50, 4 of Rs. 40, 2 of Rs. 30 and 3 of Rs. 25 a month, tenable for one year by Bachelors either of Arts or Science. These are called Foundation Scholarships. In addition to these there are three other Government Graduate Scholarships, and a Sanskrit College Graduate Scholarship of Rs. 30 a month. There are three Madrasa Graduate Scholarships of Rs. 20 a month, tenable for one and a half years at any college in Bengal. There is also one Mohsin Scholarship of Rs. 25 a month tenable for one year. There is one scholarship of Rs. 25 a month tenable for one year by a student who has graduated from the Hooghly College, and one of Rs. 15 similarly tenable by a student who has graduated from the Patna College.

Endowments.

707. Among the generous benefactors of the University the foremost rank may be assigned to Mr. T. Palit, whose munificent gift of over Rs. 14,00,000 consisting of cash and valuable landed property, has enabled the University to form a definite scheme for the establishment of a college of science and for the foundation of professorial chairs. The University Library building testifies to the public spirit of the Maharaja of Darbhanga to whose donation of 2½ lakhs it partly owes its existence. The Guru Prasanna Ghosh legacy of 2½ lakhs enables the University to provide scholarships to deserving young men who are anxious to prosecute technical studies in foreign countries. Maharaja Manindra Chandra Nandi of Cossimbazar has created two endowments of Rs. 50,000 and Rs. 20,000 for award of scholarships to the University Law College students and to students engaged in research work. There have been many other donations of smaller amounts.

Madrasas.

708. The Madrasas are institutions in which instruction is given in Arabic and Persian. There is no Government Madrasa, and the Khankah Madrasa at Sasaram, which is unaided, is the best known in the Province. An important scheme for the improvement of Muhammadan education by appointing a better staff, and substituting an up-to-date curriculum for the antiquated one in vogue, was devised by Mr. (now Sir Archdale) Earle, in 1908, and partly brought into operation during the last years of the decade.

Government assistance was given by way of grants-in-aid to those Madrasas which consented to improve their staff and adopt the revised curricula. There were 14 Madrasas with 1,364 pupils at the end of 1912; 4 Madrasas with 395 pupils on the Government grant-in-aid list.

Survey Schools.

709. The Patna Survey School has been developed into the Bihar School of Engineering, teaching up to the Upper Subordinate Standard.

Industrial and Artisan Schools.

710. The number of Industrial and Artisan Schools has increased in the ten years from 16 to 36. The technical schools in the mufassal are affiliated to the Civil Engineering College at Sibpur, and are placed under the inspection of the Superintendent of Industries. Five of these technical schools including that at Ranchi are managed by Government, that at Baniadih (Giridih) is managed and maintained by the East Indian Railway Company, 5 are maintained by District Boards, and the rest are under private management; besides these technical schools there are two commercial schools.

Other Schools.

711. Other special schools have increased from 142 to 2,045. The large increase is due to the inclusion under this head of the recognised tols which having adopted the prescribed Sanskrit standards, have been classed as "other schools" under the head of Public Institutions. Reformatory Schools, Schools for Defectives, and Music Schools are also included under this head. There is one Reformatory School at Hazaribagh.

Training Institutions.

712. A great step forward has been taken in the training of teachers by the opening of the Patna Training College teaching up to the standard of Licentiate in Teaching of the Calcutta University. The Vernacular Training Schools have been recognised. Next to the establishment of the Patna Training College, the chief educational reform has been the increase in the number of Guru Training Schools. There are 130 Training Schools for masters and 8 Training Schools for mistresses. The latter are chiefly under Missionary management with the exception of the Badshah Nawab Razvi College at Patna, which is under Government management. Though called a college, this institution is intended to train orthodox Hindu and Muhammadan women as primary school teachers. It is badly wanted as orthodox Hindu and Muhammadan women will not attend the missionary training classes.

Colleges for General Education.

713. The following table gives the name, grade, management, and number of pupils of each of the Arts colleges returned on the 31st March 1912:—

Name.	Grade.	Management.	Number of pupils on 31st March 1912.
Patna	1st ...	Government ...	265
Ravenshaw	Do. ...	Do. ...	315
Diamond Jubilee	2nd ...	Private ...	14
Aided			
Bihar National	1st ...	Private ...	347
St. Columba's	Do. ...	Missionary ...	104
Unaided			
Tej Narayan Jubilee ...	1st ...	Private ...	269
Bhumihar Brahman (Muzaffarpur).	Do. ...	Do. ...	116

Expenditure on Public Education.

714. The expenditure on public education from public funds advanced from Rs. 9,98,450 to Rs. 21,43,342. This increase came almost entirely from Provincial Revenues, as the revenues assigned to District Boards are inelastic in their rate of increase. Without increased grants-in-aid from Provincial Revenues and generous contributions from the Imperial Government, any increase in the money spent on Primary education would have been impossible. During 1912 Mr. Gokhale's Bill for free and compulsory Primary

education was negatived in the Imperial Council. The cost of this measure was at first largely underestimated and the Government of India preferred the alternative of giving increased grants to the Local Governments to extend, or, where extension was not required to improve the educational machinery, as far as possible before making it compulsory.

During the decade the total expenditure from public and private funds taken together on Primary Schools for Indian boys increased from Rs. 11,31,079 to Rs. 17,23,516 or by 34·3 per cent., the expenditure from Provincial Revenues increased from Rs. 53,359 to Rs. 1,42,977, the District Fund expenditure from Rs. 2,27,347 to Rs. 3,91,903, Municipal expenditure from Rs. 18,439 to Rs. 25,637. Fees increased from Rs. 6,27,375 to Rs. 8,50,189, but the returns of fees received by primary gurus are not to be depended on, and the question is complicated by the uncertain money value of the contributions in kind received from the villagers. The amount realised from subscriptions and other sources increased from Rs. 1,92,975 to Rs. 2,76,107. In 1901-02 Native States spent on Primary Schools Rs. 11,557, in 1911-12 they spent Rs. 36,703. The average annual income of a Primary School was Rs. 7,710.

EDUCATION.

[Report on Public Instruction in Bengal for 1911-1912.—Statistics of British India, Part VII—Educational.]

General Statistics on Education.

715. The returns for 1911-12 show 29,563 educational institutions with 804,658 pupils in the Province. There is an increase of 1,762 institutions and 67,263 pupils over those for 1910-11.

Public institutions numbered 25,962 and educated 760,874 students as against 24,084 institutions and 693,314 pupils in the year previous. The increase is largest under the head of Primary Schools. The number of boys and girls attending these rose from 587,715 and 27,538 in 1910-11 to 613,359 and 32,058, respectively, in 1911-12. Private institutions fell from 3,717 to 3,601 and their pupils from 44,081 to 43,784. The tendency towards the adoption of Departmental standards, on the part of both Muhammadan and other elementary indigenous schools still continues. A further increase in the number of girls in elementary Koran and miscellaneous schools has been recorded during the year. The proportion of pupils to the estimated population of school-going age was 15·6 per cent. against 14·7 per cent. in 1910-11. Of the various public institutions 351 with 19,412 pupils were under Government management; 217 with 18,373 pupils were under the management of District Boards and Municipalities; 182 with 7,983 pupils were under Native States; 18,186 with 554,548 pupils were aided and 7,025 with 1,60,543 pupils were unaided.

The total expenditure during 1911-12 was Rs. 55,75,514 against Rs. 48,15,645 in 1910-11. The cost to Provincial revenues increased from Rs. 14,75,024 to Rs. 19,53,474, and to Native States revenues from Rs. 1,05,320 to Rs. 1,07,392 but cost to District funds decreased from Rs. 7,28,249 to Rs. 7,22,107 and to Municipal funds from Rs. 53,591 to Rs 51,607. The expenditure from fees rose from Rs. 15,27,504 to Rs. 17,32,332 and from other sources from Rs. 9,25,957 to Rs. 10,08,602. The total direct expenditure during the year was Rs. 39,07,349 and the indirect expenditure Rs. 16,68,165. Of the direct expenditure Rs. 2,82,833 was spent on colleges, Rs. 10,30,528 on Secondary schools, Rs. 18,76,240 on Primary schools and Rs. 7,17,748 on schools for special instruction. Under indirect expenditure the largest item was that of buildings.

University Examinations.

716. At the various University Examinations the two Government Colleges and the aided Missionary College at Hazaribagh showed better results than the publicly managed College at Monghyr and the three private colleges at Bankipore, Muzaffarpur and Bhagalpur.

Arts, Law, and Training Colleges and Medical Schools.

717. There were altogether 7 Arts Colleges with 1,430 pupils in the area now comprising the province on the 31st March last. Of these 3 colleges with 593 students were under public management, two with 451 aided and two with 385 unaided. The total expenditure on these colleges amounted to Rs. 2,44,803 of which Rs. 1,19,773 was contributed from Provincial revenues, Rs. 2,700 from District funds, Rs. 85,211 from fees and Rs. 36,169 from subscriptions and endowments. The average cost of educating a pupil in an Arts

College was Rs. 171·2. There was a Government Law College at Patna, with 71 pupils ; and two law classes with 34 students. The expenditure on these institutions during 1912 amounted to Rs. 23,464. The Government Law College cost Government Rs. 16,225. The Government Training College at Bankipore had 6 pupils and cost Rs. 14,566. There were 2 Government Medical Schools with 223 pupils which cost Rs. 51,325. Of this Rs. 43,378 was contributed from Provincial revenues.

Technical Education.

718. In 1911 there were 188 students at the Bihar School of Engineering (including 39 pupils in the Amin Class) against 183 students in 1910. The total expenditure in 1911-12 amounted to Rs. 53,216 and showed an increase of Rs. 3,910 over that of 1910-11. Twenty-one candidates appeared at the Overseer examination, of whom 12 passed ; and 55 at the Sub-Overseer examination, of whom 34 passed. At the Amin Class annual examination 30 candidates appeared, of whom 26 passed. Of the 12 students who were successful at the last Overseer examination, the two who headed the list were selected to undergo practical training under the Public Works Department.

The Cuttack Survey School is under the supervision of the Principal of the Ravenshaw College. Its complete curriculum extends over two years but at the end of the first year's course Amin's certificates are issued to successful candidates. It teaches up to the Sub-Overseer standard in the sense that students, who have passed the final examination, are eligible for Sub-Overseerships in the Public Works Department; but the school does not teach the full Sub-Overseer course. On 31st March 1912 there were 84 students receiving instruction in the school. The total cost during 1911-12 was Rs. 5,824 of which Rs. 4,783 came from Provincial revenues. Forty-two students appeared at the final or second year examination and 37 passed.

The work of the Amin Class both at this school and at the Bihar School of Engineering is not satisfactory and the Survey and Settlement Department prefer to train their own Amins. A two years, vernacular Survey Class is to be substituted for it.

The Joint Technical Examination Board composed of representatives from the late provinces of Bengal and Eastern Bengal and Assam came into operation from 1909. The function of the Board was to control the Overseer and Sub-Overseer Examinations and to advise the two Governments with reference to the syllabuses of studies to be followed for these examinations.

Special Agricultural classes were established in the Gaya Zilla School, the Dumraon Raj High School, the Ravenshaw Collegiate School and the Hazaribagh Zilla School. Only in the Gaya Zilla School and in the Dumraon Raj High School have these classes attained a fair degree of success.

Industrial Education.

719. There are two centres at Cuttack and Bihar in the Patna District for instruction in weaving, while a few selected weavers are drafted from them to Serampore for more advanced training. The weaving school at Sambalpur was started mainly in the interests of the Gonds. Each trained weaver of the institution has been given a fly-shuttle loom. There are also weaving schools at Chitarpur in the Hazaribagh district and Muhammadgunj in the Palamau district, the former managed by the Dublin University Mission, the latter by the District Board.

The principal centres of industrial education are Hazaribagh and Ranchi. The Ranchi Industrial School is maintained by Government and had 46 pupils in its Artisan class as against 45 in 1910-11. Sub-Overseer and B Classes were also maintained at the school. There were altogether 37 institutions with 966 pupils in the Province against 35 institutions and 801 pupils in 1910-11.

Secondary Schools.

720. At the end of 1912-12 there were 440 Secondary schools for Indian boys attended by 53,954 pupils. Of these pupils 7,863 were reading in Government schools, 7,900 in Board schools, 2,538 in Native States schools, 21,911 in aided schools and 13,742 in unaided schools. Classified according to stages of instruction 11,732 were reading in the High stage, 12,290 in the Middle stage and 29,932 in the Primary stage. The High and Middle English Schools numbered 304 and had 44,442 pupils and the Middle Vernacular

Secondary Schools numbered 136 and were attended by 9,512 pupils. A comparison of these figures with those for 1910-11 shews that the number of English schools has increased by eight and their pupils by 4,699, while the number of vernacular schools has decreased by four but their pupils have increased by 301. At the Matriculation Examination 1,533 candidates appeared, of whom 908 or 59·2 per cent. passed. The total expenditure on Secondary Schools amounted to Rs. 9,50,868, of which Rs. 8,73,583 was spent on English Secondary (High and Middle English) schools and Rs. 77,285 on Middle Vernacular schools. Towards the expenditure on English Secondary Schools Provincial revenues contributed Rs. 1,60,332, District funds Rs. 32,297, Municipal funds Rs. 6,400, Native States revenues Rs. 30,830, fees Rs. 4,53,445 and subscriptions, endowments, etc., Rs. 1,90,279.

The expenditure on Vernacular Secondary schools may similarly be classified into Provincial revenues Rs. 10,346, Native States revenues Rs. 1,183, District funds Rs. 31,958, Municipal funds Rs. 857, fees Rs. 20,282, and subscriptions, endowments, etc., Rs. 12,659. The average cost of educating a boy in a High English School was Rs. 25·4, in a Middle English school Rs. 12·02 and in Middle Vernacular Schools Rs. 8·1.

Primary Schools.

721. There were 21,990 Primary Schools for Indian boys with 613,359 pupils. Of these pupils 5,478 were reading in Government schools, 10,377 in Board and Municipal schools, 5,043 in Native State schools, 463,007 in aided schools and 129,454 in unaided schools. Of the total number of pupils 566,599 were boys and 46,760 girls. There were also 742 boys reading in girls' Primary Schools. In 1910-11 there were 21,597 Primary Schools for boys attended by 587,715 pupils. The Upper Primary, Lower Primary and Middle examinations were held for the last time in 1903 and the Primary examination at the end of Standard VI was substituted for them. The total number of pupils in the Primary stages of instruction in Primary and Secondary Schools for Indian boys was at the close of the year 643,288. The total cost on boys' Primary Schools during 1911-12 was Rs. 17,31,493, of which Rs. 1,45,225 came from Provincial revenues, Rs. 4,17,540 from District and Municipal funds, Rs. 36,703 from Native States revenues, Rs. 8,52,978 from fees and Rs. 2,79,047 from subscription, etc. The average cost of a Primary School was Rs. 78·4 and the average cost of educating a pupil in such schools was Rs. 2·9.

Training Schools.

722. At the end of 1911-12 there were 128 vernacular training schools for masters attended by 2,153 pupils against the same number of institutions and 2,073 pupils in 1910-11. The Government institutions numbered 127 and had 2,147 pupils. There were also eight institutions with 82 pupils for training mistresses. Of these one, the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College, was under Government management and had 82 pupils; the rest were aided institutions mainly under Mission management. The expenditure on schools for masters amounted to Rs. 2,12,688, nearly the whole of which came from Provincial revenues. The schools for mistresses cost Rs. 9,352, of which Rs. 4,340 was spent from Provincial revenues. Seventy-seven candidates appeared at the last vernacular mastership examination from four first grade and one second grade Training Schools, all of which are under Government management. Of these 61 or 75·3 per cent. passed. The Guru Training Schools numbered 12, and passed out 691 candidates.

Female Education.

723. The number of girls and women in all classes of institutions for Indians during the year was 94,511 as compared with 89,018 in the year previous. Of the first figure 92,138 was in public and 2,373 in private institutions. The latter are mostly Muhammadans. One in every 32 of the female population of school-going age was under instruction.

There is no college for females in the Province except the Badshah Nawab Razvi Training College, which, however, turns out only primary teachers for girls' schools, and is in reality a training school for mistresses. 50·4 per cent. of the pupils in English Secondary Schools for girls were Europeans or Native Christians. In the Middle Vernacular Schools there were no Europeans, but 82·6 per cent. of the pupils were native Christians, and 3·8 Muhammadans and the rest were Hindus. In the Primary Schools for girls 83·2 per cent. were Hindus, 5·9 per cent. Muhammadans and 7·8 per cent. native Christians. In

schools for special training 3·8 per cent. were Christians, 2·8 per cent. Hindus and 92·6 per cent. Muhammadans. There were 3 High, 8 Middle English, 10 Middle Vernacular, 1,259 Primary and 279 Special Schools for girls attended by 321, 826, 675, 32,058 and 2,714 pupils, respectively. The expenditure on these institutions amounted during the year to Rs. 2,41,751 ; of which Rs. 78,788 came from Provincial revenues. The average cost of a Primary School for girls was Rs. 115·2 and the average expenditure on each pupil in Primary Schools was Rs. 4·5.

European Education.

724. There were altogether 17 aided public institutions for Europeans attended by 975 pupils of whom 955 were Europeans. Of these 742 were in Secondary, 165 in Primary and 68 in Industrial Schools. The total expenditure on all the schools amounted to Rs. 1,42,665 ; of which Rs. 53,663 was contributed from Provincial Revenues. Besides the European pupils mentioned above there were 9 Europeans reading in schools for Indians. No European passed at any of the University Examinations.

Muhammadan Educatiion.

725. Mr. (now Sir Archdale) Earle's scheme for the improvement of Muhammadan Education came into force in 1909-1910. The chief object aimed at was to improve the general education of Muhammadans whilst preserving the standard of Arabic learning at its former high level. Madrasas and Muktabs have been greatly improved and certain inspecting officers have been set apart in each division to look after the education of Muhammadans. Muhammadans under instruction in public and private institutions numbered 1,08,769 in 1911-12, as compared with 1,08,815 in 1910-11. There were 97,656 Muhammadan pupils in public institutions, *viz.*, 225 in Arts Colleges, 15 in Law Colleges, 2 in the Training College, 6,912 in Secondary Schools, 33,385 in Primary Schools, and 57,117 in Special Schools. Of the Muhammadans in public institutions 85,580 were boys and 12,076 girls. 11,113 Muhammadans attended private institutions ; of which 10,633 were boys and 480 girls. 12 Muhammadans passed the B.A. Examination, 2 the B. Sc., 39 the I.A. and 123 the Matriculation Examination.

Education of Aborigines and other backward races.

726. According to the aboriginal returns, the classification in which is rather arbitrary, the pupils of the aboriginal races and tribes under instruction in public and private institutions on 31st March 1912, as compared with those on the same date in 1911, were as follows :—

	Number on 31st March 1912.	Number on 31st March 1911.
1. Non-Christian aboriginals	38,979	41,470
2. Aboriginal native Christians	13,938	12,814
3. Indigent classes of non-aboriginal native Christians.	779	758
4. Indigent classes of Muhammadans ...	12,647	12,000
5. Indigent classes of Hindus	32,646	19,121
Total ...	98,989	86,163

No aboriginal passed the Matriculation Examination, 235 passed the examination at the end of standard VI, 546 the examination at the end of standard IV, and 1,738 that at the end of standard II. The problem o aboriginal education is largely a local one and is confined to the Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions. There are special Sub-Inspectors and Inspecting Pandits for aboriginal pupils.

Hostels.

727. The number of hostels or boarding houses increased from 391 in 1910-11 to 401 in 1911-12 and their inmates from 10,995 to 11,906. The total expenditure on these institutions amounted to Rs. 3,53,764 during the year; of which Rs. 22,174 came from Provincial revenues. The grant of free quarters and allowances to Superintendents and Assistant Superintendents of the hostels attached to Government colleges and schools came into force

in 1911 and marks a great advance in the management of hostels. Free medical attendance has been sanctioned for the inmates of Government hostels.

728. There were 461 boys in the Hazaribagh Reformatory School on 31st March 1912. The industrial part of the school reaches a high standard; and out of 308 boys examined in the trade, handicraft and agricultural sections, by qualified persons unconnected with the school 239 or nearly 78 per cent. passed in elementary, intermediate and advanced classes. The industries taught were blacksmith's work, carpentry, mason's work, farming and dairy-keeping, printing, book-binding, painting, polishing, cane and bamboo work, shoemaking, weaving, cooking, washing, and music. **Reformatory Schools.**

LITERATURE AND THE PRESS.

[Statistics of British India, Part VII—Educational.]

729. The total number of Hindi books published during the year was 131 only. The bulk of these consisted of works on religion, works on miscellaneous subjects and school books. None of these require any special notice. A Hindi translation of a well-known Bengali novel named *Mrinmayi* by Babu Damodar Mukherji, a prolific writer of Bengali fiction, was published during the year at Bankipore. The total number of Oriya books published during the year was 433. The bulk of these consisted of works on religious, mythological and miscellaneous topics. An Oriya translation of Kalidasa's Sanskrit drama was published during the year. In Hindi one and in Oriya six pamphlets in verse on the Delhi Durbar of 1911, were published during the year under report, and one brief sketch in Oriya of the domestic life of the King-Emperor and the Queen-Empress was brought out. **Publications registered.**

730. During the year the total number of newspapers and periodicals published in the districts that now comprise Bihar and Orissa were 9 in English and 33 in the vernacular. They are comparatively unimportant and their circulation is very limited. The two leading papers are the *Beharee* and the *Star of Utkal* published, respectively, at Bankipore and Cuttack and purporting to represent Bihari and Oriya public opinion. **Newspapers.**

Scientific and Literary Societies in Bihar and Orissa.

731. There were altogether 81 such societies in the Province in 1911-12 against 56 in 1901-02 for the same area. In the Patna and Tirhut divisions the number increased from 25 to 34, in the Bhagalpur division from 7 to 10, in the Orissa Division from 18 to 26 and in the Chota Nagpur division from 6 to 11. **Number.**

732. In these two divisions the most important societies are :—The Bihar Young Men's Institute, the Oriental Public Library, the Biharee Institute, the Nagri Pracharini Sabha and the Tirhut Educational Society. They are all doing very useful work. **Patna and Tirhut Divisions.**

733. The societies in the Bhagalpur and Chota Nagpur divisions are mostly intended for the moral and intellectual development of the people. The societies in the Orissa division work generally for the revival of classical learning and for religious training. The Utkal Sahitya Samaj, the Sanskrit Samiti, B. De's Club, the Jugunnath Samiti, the Victoria Diamond Jubilee Public Library and Krishna Chandra Utkal Sahitya Debating Club are important. **Bhagalpur, Chota Nagpur and Orissa Divisions.**

ARTS AND SCIENCES.

Nil.

CHAPTER VIII.—ARCHÆOLOGY.

Archæology.

734. During the year a separation of functions was effected between the officers of the Eastern Circle, the Superintendent being made responsible for the research work and his Assistant for the conservation work within the Circle, with power to correspond direct with Government and to sign plans, estimates, completion reports and completion certificates.

New rules to regulate procedure under the Treasure Trove Act were issued by the Government of Bengal during the year. The trial excavations carried out in the citadel of old Vaisali at Basarh in the Muzaffarpur district, in the spring of 1912, were further developed.

CHAPTER IX.—MISCELLANEOUS.

Ecclesiastical Jurisdiction.

735. By the Statute 53, Geo. III, Chapter 155, provision was made for the appointment of a single Bishop for the whole of India, and the Sovereign was empowered to grant to the Bishop such ecclesiastical jurisdiction and the exercise of such episcopal functions as His Majesty might think necessary for the administration of the rites and ceremonies of the Church and for the superintendence and good government of the ministers of the Church establishment. Under the authority of this statute Letters Patent for the Bishopric of Calcutta were issued under the date of the 2nd of May 1814, establishing a See of Calcutta, subordinate to the Archiepiscopal See of the Province of Canterbury and constituting an Archdeaconry of Calcutta. The Judges of the Supreme Court of Judicature at Calcutta and the Members of the Governor-General's Council were appointed the King's Commissioners delegate to hear appeals from the decisions of the Bishop and his Commissaries. **Bishop of Calcutta and Archdeacon of Calcutta, 1814.**

736. The Statutes 3 and 4, Will. IV, Chapter 85, empowered the Sovereign to found and constitute the Bishopries of Madras and Bombay, and constituted the Bishop of Calcutta to be Metropolitan in India. The Bishoprics of Madras and Bombay were accordingly constituted by Letters Patent, only the Metropolitical jurisdiction remaining with the Bishop of Calcutta. The jurisdiction of the Metropolitan has also further been curtailed by the subsequent formation of the Bishopries of Lahore, Rangoon and Lucknow, and now comprises for practical purposes only Bengal, Bihar, Orissa and Assam. The province of Agra (except the Jhansi Division), Chota Nagpur, and the Saugor and Narbadda Divisions of the Central Provinces still legally belong to the diocese but are administered by the Bishops of Lucknow, Chota Nagpur and Nagpur. **Bishop of Calcutta Metropolitan, 1835.**

737. In 1889 a license was issued by the Crown for the appointment of an Assistant Bishop to the Bishop of Calcutta to exercise episcopal functions in Chota Nagpur. The diocese as stated above is still legally part of the Calcutta See but is administered as independently as the law allows by commission from the Metropolitan and by consensual compact. **Bishop of Chota Nagpur, 1889.**

738. The Statutes 3 and 4, Will. IV, Chapter 85, also provided for the appointment of two Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, to be inducted and ordained by the Presbytery of Edinburgh according to the forms and solemnities used in the Church of Scotland, and to be subject in all matters to the spiritual and ecclesiastical jurisdiction of the Presbytery of Edinburgh. **Chaplains of the Church of Scotland, 1835.**

ECCLESIASTICAL.

739. So far as relates to the area constituting this Province, the Ecclesiastical establishment paid entirely or in part by Government, during the year consisted of six Chaplains of the Church of England at Cuttack, Dinapore, Bhagalpur, Monghyr, Muzaffarpur and Ranchi. **Establishment.**

VETERINARY DEPARTMENT.

[Report of the Veterinary Department, Bihar and Orissa, for the year 1911-12.]

740. Of the number of students on the college roll at the end of the year there remained only 18 from this Province of whom 12 were Biharis and the remainder Oriyas. **Bengal Veterinary College.**

741. There was a decided improvement in the reporting of outbreaks of cattle disease. Members of the Agricultural Associations and private people are gradually realizing the importance of promptly reporting cases and were more ready to assist in bringing outbreaks to the notice of the authorities. **Civil Veterinary Department.**

The total number of outbreaks actually reported during the year was 1,070, of these 707 are reported to have been attended by the staff of the Veterinary Department. The number of outbreaks at which inoculation was consented to was 128 only. Inoculation is still far from popular and has not been so widely resorted to as last year, the total number of inoculations performed by the staff during the year, being 16,004 against 20,670 in 1910-11.

Dispensaries.

742. Including the dispensary at Bettiah which was completed during the year, 2 new dispensaries were opened. In addition to the Pinjrapole at Hazaribagh, there were 20 dispensaries under the direct supervision of the Superintendent during the year. The work in the majority of these dispensaries was satisfactory, the total number of cases treated having been 26,681 against 19,020 of the previous year.

Staff.

743. At the close of the year there were 5 Inspectors and 62 Veterinary Assistants (excluding the Assistant in charge of the Hazaribagh Pinjrapole) under the control of the Superintendent, Civil Veterinary Department, against 56 (including 5 reserve Assistants) of the previous year. Effect was given to the scheme already sanctioned for the formation of a Provincial Veterinary Service from the 1st April 1911.

Breeding operations.

744. The only farm in this Province where bulls are bred and reared for use in the districts, belongs to the Bettiah Court of Wards. The farm has only lately been started and it is too early yet to judge of its prospects. The farm at Siripur belonging to the Hatwa estate, which had been doing useful work, was closed at the beginning of the year when the estate passed out of the hands of the Court of Wards. The whole question of the improvement of cattle breeding is still under consideration and is awaiting the completion of the preliminary cattle survey by the Special Officer appointed for the purpose.

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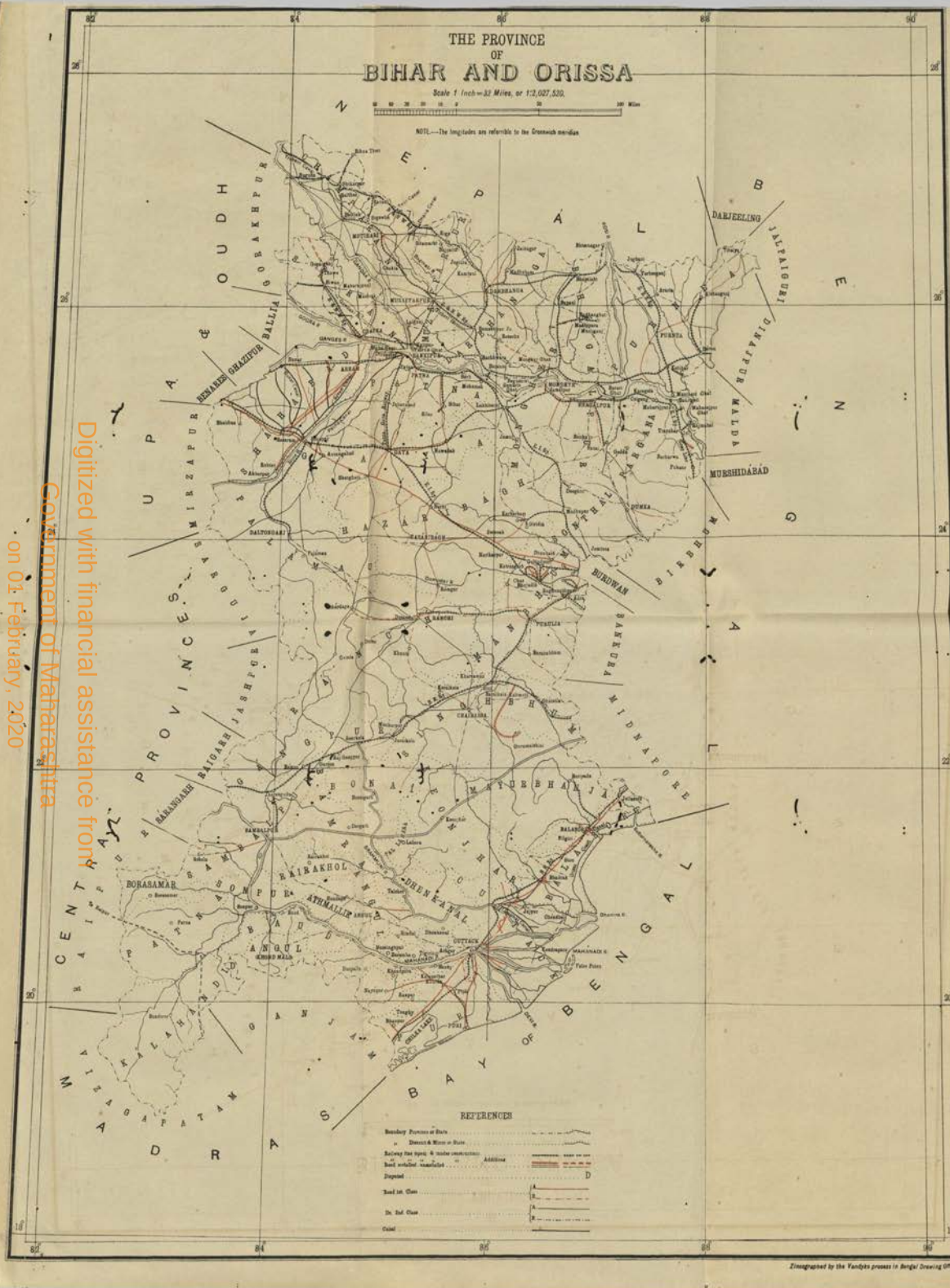

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